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(54) Title: METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS OF BREAST CANCER, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF SCREENING FOR MODULATORS OF BREAST CANCER

(57) Abstract: Described herein are genes whose expression are up-regulated or down-regulated in breast cancer. Related methods and compositions that can be used for diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer are disclosed. Also described herein are methods that can be used to identify modulators of breast cancer.

METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS OF BREAST CANCER, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF SCREENING FOR MODULATORS OF BREAST CANCER

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to USSN 60/263,965, filed January 24, 2001; USSN 60/265,928, filed February 2, 2001; USSN 09/829,472 filed April 9, 2001; USSN 60/282,698, filed April 9, 2001; USSN 60/288,590, filed May 4, 2001; and USSN 60/294,443, filed May 29, 2001, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to the identification of nucleic acid and protein expression profiles and nucleic acids, products, and antibodies thereto that are involved in breast cancer; and to the use of such expression profiles and compositions in the diagnosis, prognosis and therapy of breast cancer. The invention further relates to methods for identifying and using agents and/or targets that inhibit breast cancer.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Breast cancer is one of the most frequently diagnosed cancers and the second leading cause of female cancer death in North America and northern Europe, with lung cancer being the leading cause. Lifetime incidence of the disease in the United States is one-in-eight, with a 1-in-29 lifetime risk of dying from breast cancer. Early detection of breast cancer, using mammography, clinical breast examination, and self breast examination, has dramatically improved the treatment of the disease, although sensitivity is still major concern, as mammographic sensitivity has been estimated at only 60%-90%. Treatment of breast cancer consists largely of surgical lumpectomy or mastectomy, radiation therapy, anti-

hormone therapy, and/or chemotherapy. Although many breast cancer patients are effectively treated, the current therapies can all induce serious side effects which diminish quality of life. Deciding on a particular course of treatment is typically based on a variety of prognostic parameters and markers (Fitzgibbons et al., 2000, Arch. Pathol. Lab. Med. 124:966-978;

5 Hamilton and Piccart, 2000, Ann. Oncol. 11:647-663), including genetic predisposition markers BRCA-1 and BRCA-2 (Robson, 2000, J. Clin. Oncol. 18:113sup-118sup).

Imaging of breast cancer for diagnosis has been problematic and limited. In addition, dissemination of tumor cells (metastases) to locoregional lymph nodes is an important prognostic factor; five year survival rates drop from 80 percent in patients with no lymph node metastases to 45 to 50 percent in those patients who do have lymph node metastases. A recent report showed that micrometastases can be detected from lymph nodes using reverse transcriptase-PCR methods based on the presence of mRNA for carcinoembryonic antigen, which has previously been shown to be present in the vast majority of breast cancers but not in normal tissues. Liefers et al., New England J. of Med. 339(4):223 (1998).

The identification of novel therapeutic targets and diagnostic markers is essential for improving the current treatment of breast cancer patients. Recent advances in molecular medicine have increased the interest in tumor-specific cell surface antigens that could serve as targets for various immunotherapeutic or small molecule strategies. Antigens suitable for immunotherapeutic strategies should be highly expressed in cancer tissues and ideally not expressed in normal adult tissues. Expression in tissues that are dispensable for life, however, may be tolerated. Examples of such antigens include Her2/neu and the B-cell antigen CD20. Humanized monoclonal antibodies directed to Her2/neu

(Herceptin®/trastuzumab) are currently in use for the treatment of metastatic breast cancer (Ross and Fletcher, 1998, Stem Cells 16:413-428). Similarly, anti-CD20 monoclonal antibodies (Rituxin®/rituximab) are used to effectively treat non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (Maloney et al., 1997, Blood 90:2188-2195; Leget and Cuezman, 1998, Curr. Opin. Oncol. 10:548-551).

Other potential immunotherapeutic targets have been identified for breast cancer. One such target is polymorphic epithelial mucin (MUC1). MUC1 is a transmembrane

protein, present at the apical surface of glandular epithelial cells. It is often overexpressed in breast cancer, and typically exhibits an altered glycosylation pattern, resulting in an antigenically distinct molecule, and is in early clinical trials as a vaccine target (Gilewski et al., 2000, Clin. Cancer Res. 6:1693-1701; Scholl et al., 2000, J. Immunother. 23:570-580).

5 The tumor-expressed protein is often cleaved into the circulation, where it is detectable as the tumor marker, CA 15-3 (Bon et al., 1997, Clin. Chem. 43:585-593). However, many patients have tumors that express neither HER2 nor MUC-1; therefore, it is clear that other targets need to be identified to manage localized and metastatic disease. Many other genes have been reported to be overexpressed in breast cancer, such as EGFR (Sainsbury et al., 1987, Lancet 1(8547):1398-1402), c-erbB3 (Naidu et al., 1988, Br. J. Cancer 78:1385-1390), FGFR2 (Penault-Llorca et al., 1991, Int. J. Cancer 61:170-176), PKW (Preiherr et al., 2000, Anticancer Res. 20:2255-2264), MTA1 (Nawa et al., 2000, J. Cell Biochem. 79:202-212), breast cancer associated gene 1 (Kurt et al., 2000, Breast Cancer Res. Treat. 59:41-48). Although monoclonal antibodies to the protein products of some of these overexpressed genes have been reported (for review, see Green et al., 2000, Cancer Treat. Rev. 26:269-286), none are currently approved for breast cancer therapy in the US.

Disclosures of certain genes and ESTs described as being expressed in breast cancer are found in international patent applications WO-99/33869, WO-97/25426, WO-97/02280 and WO-00/55173, WO-98/45328 and WO-00/22130. Similarly, genes and ESTs described as being expressed in breast cancer are disclosed in US Patent Nos. 5,759,776 and 5,693,522. The utility of such genes is described in each of these publications, and their disclosures are incorporated herein in their entirety.

While industry and academia have identified novel sequences, there has not been an equal effort exerted to identify the function of these novel sequences. The elucidation of a role for novel proteins and compounds in disease states for identification of therapeutic targets and diagnostic markers is essential for improving the current treatment of breast cancer patients. Accordingly, provided herein are molecular targets for therapeutic intervention in breast and other cancers. Additionally, provided herein are methods that can be used in diagnosis and prognosis of breast cancer. Further provided are methods that can be used to screen candidate bioactive agents for the ability to modulate breast cancer.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention therefore provides nucleotide sequences of genes that are up- and down-regulated in breast cancer cells. Such genes are useful for diagnostic purposes, and also as targets for screening for therapeutic compounds that modulate breast cancer, such as hormones or antibodies. Other aspects of the invention will become apparent to the skilled artisan by the following description of the invention.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a method of detecting a breast cancer-associated transcript in a cell from a patient, the method comprising contacting a biological sample from the patient with a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of determining the level of a breast cancer associated transcript in a cell from a patient.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of detecting a breast cancer-associated transcript in a cell from a patient, the method comprising contacting a biological sample from the patient with a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.

In one embodiment, the polynucleotide selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.

In one embodiment, the biological sample is a tissue sample. In another embodiment, the biological sample comprises isolated nucleic acids, e.g., mRNA.

In one embodiment, the polynucleotide is labeled, e.g., with a fluorescent label.

In one embodiment, the polynucleotide is immobilized on a solid surface.

In one embodiment, the patient is undergoing a therapeutic regimen to treat breast cancer. In another embodiment, the patient is suspected of having metastatic breast cancer.

In one embodiment, the patient is a human.

In one embodiment, the breast cancer associated transcript is mRNA.

In one embodiment, the method further comprises the step of amplifying nucleic acids before the step of contacting the biological sample with the polynucleotide.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of monitoring the efficacy of a therapeutic treatment of breast cancer, the method comprising the steps of: (i) providing a biological sample from a patient undergoing the therapeutic treatment; and (ii) determining the level of a breast cancer-associated transcript in the biological sample by contacting the biological sample with a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25, thereby monitoring the efficacy of the therapy. In a further embodiment, the patient has metastatic breast cancer.

In a further embodiment, the patient has a drug resistant form of breast cancer.

In one embodiment, the method further comprises the step of: (iii) comparing the level of the breast cancer-associated transcript to a level of the breast cancer-associated transcript in a biological sample from the patient prior to, or earlier in, the therapeutic treatment.

Additionally, provided herein is a method of evaluating the effect of a candidate breast cancer drug comprising administering the drug to a patient and removing a cell sample from the patient. The expression profile of the cell is then determined. This method may further comprise comparing the expression profile to an expression profile of a healthy individual. In a preferred embodiment, said expression profile includes a gene of Tables 1-25.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule consisting of a polynucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.

In one embodiment, an expression vector or cell comprises the isolated nucleic acid.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an isolated polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having polynucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody that specifically binds to an isolated polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having polynucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.

In one embodiment, the antibody is conjugated to an effector component, e.g., a fluorescent label, a radioisotope or a cytotoxic chemical.

In one embodiment, the antibody is an antibody fragment. In another embodiment, the antibody is humanized.

5 In one aspect, the present invention provides a method of detecting a breast cancer cell in a biological sample from a patient, the method comprising contacting the biological sample with an antibody as described herein.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of detecting antibodies specific to breast cancer in a patient, the method comprising contacting a biological sample from the patient with a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising a sequence from Tables 1-25.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for identifying a compound that modulates a breast cancer-associated polypeptide, the method comprising the steps of: (i) contacting the compound with a breast cancer-associated polypeptide, the polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25; and (ii) determining the functional effect of the compound upon the polypeptide.

In one embodiment, the functional effect is a physical effect, an enzymatic effect, or a chemical effect.

20 In one embodiment, the polypeptide is expressed in a eukaryotic host cell or cell membrane. In another embodiment, the polypeptide is recombinant.

In one embodiment, the functional effect is determined by measuring ligand binding to the polypeptide.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting proliferation of a breast cancer-associated cell to treat breast cancer in a patient, the method comprising the step of administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound identified as described herein.

In one embodiment, the compound is an antibody.

30 In another aspect, the present invention provides a drug screening assay comprising the steps of: (i) administering a test compound to a mammal having breast cancer

or to a cell sample isolated therefrom; (ii) comparing the level of gene expression of a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25 in a treated cell or mammal with the level of gene expression of the polynucleotide in a control cell sample or mammal, wherein a test compound that modulates the level of expression of the polynucleotide is a candidate for the treatment of breast cancer.

5 In one embodiment, the control is a mammal with breast cancer or a cell sample therefrom that has not been treated with the test compound. In another embodiment, the control is a normal cell or mammal.

10 In one embodiment, the test compound is administered in varying amounts or concentrations. In another embodiment, the test compound is administered for varying time periods. In another embodiment, the comparison can occur after addition or removal of the drug candidate.

In one embodiment, the levels of a plurality of polynucleotides that selectively hybridize to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25 are individually compared to their respective levels in a control cell sample or mammal. In a preferred embodiment the plurality of polynucleotides is from three to ten.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating a mammal having breast cancer comprising administering a compound identified by the assay described herein.

20 In another aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition for treating a mammal having breast cancer, the composition comprising a compound identified by the assay described herein and a physiologically acceptable excipient.

25 In one aspect, the present invention provides a method of screening drug candidates by providing a cell expressing a gene that is up- and down-regulated as in a breast cancer. In one embodiment, a gene is selected from Tables 1-25. The method further includes adding a drug candidate to the cell and determining the effect of the drug candidate on the expression of the expression profile gene.

30 In one embodiment, the method of screening drug candidates includes comparing the level of expression in the absence of the drug candidate to the level of

expression in the presence of the drug candidate, wherein the concentration of the drug candidate can vary when present, and wherein the comparison can occur after addition or removal of the drug candidate. In a preferred embodiment, the cell expresses at least two expression profile genes. The profile genes may show an increase or decrease.

Also provided is a method of evaluating the effect of a candidate breast cancer drug comprising administering the drug to a transgenic animal expressing or over-expressing the breast cancer modulatory protein, or an animal lacking the breast cancer modulatory protein, for example as a result of a gene knockout.

Moreover, provided herein is a biochip comprising one or more nucleic acid segments of Tables 1-25, wherein the biochip comprises fewer than 1000 nucleic acid probes. Preferably, at least two nucleic acid segments are included. More preferably, at least three nucleic acid segments are included.

Furthermore, a method of diagnosing a disorder associated with breast cancer is provided. The method comprises determining the expression of a gene of Tables 1-25, preferably a gene of Table 25, in a first tissue type of a first individual, and comparing the distribution to the expression of the gene from a second normal tissue type from the first individual or a second unaffected individual. A difference in the expression indicates that the first individual has a disorder associated with breast cancer.

In a further embodiment, the biochip also includes a polynucleotide sequence of a gene that is not up- and down-regulated in breast cancer.

In one embodiment a method for screening for a bioactive agent capable of interfering with the binding of a breast cancer modulating protein (breast cancer modulatory protein) or a fragment thereof and an antibody which binds to said breast cancer modulatory protein or fragment thereof. In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises combining a breast cancer modulatory protein or fragment thereof, a candidate bioactive agent and an antibody which binds to said breast cancer modulatory protein or fragment thereof. The method further includes determining the binding of said breast cancer modulatory protein or fragment thereof and said antibody. Wherein there is a change in binding, an agent is identified as an interfering agent. The interfering agent can be an agonist or an antagonist. Preferably, the agent inhibits breast cancer.

Also provided herein are methods of eliciting an immune response in an individual. In one embodiment a method provided herein comprises administering to an individual a composition comprising a breast cancer modulating protein, or a fragment thereof. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by a nucleic acid selected from those of Tables 1-25.

Further provided herein are compositions capable of eliciting an immune response in an individual. In one embodiment, a composition provided herein comprises a breast cancer modulating protein, preferably encoded by a nucleic acid of Tables 1-25, more preferably of Table 25, or a fragment thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In another embodiment, said composition comprises a nucleic acid comprising a sequence encoding a breast cancer modulating protein, preferably selected from the nucleic acids of Tables 1-25, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Also provided are methods of neutralizing the effect of a breast cancer protein, or a fragment thereof, comprising contacting an agent specific for said protein with said protein in an amount sufficient to effect neutralization. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by a nucleic acid selected from those of Tables 1-25.

In another aspect of the invention, a method of treating an individual for breast cancer is provided. In one embodiment, the method comprises administering to said individual an inhibitor of a breast cancer modulating protein. In another embodiment, the method comprises administering to a patient having breast cancer an antibody to a breast cancer modulating protein conjugated to a therapeutic moiety. Such a therapeutic moiety can be a cytotoxic agent or a radioisotope.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the objects outlined above, the present invention provides novel methods for diagnosis and prognosis evaluation for breast cancer (PC), including metastatic breast cancer, as well as methods for screening for compositions which modulate breast cancer. Also provided are methods for treating breast cancer.

Tables 1-24B provide unigene cluster identification numbers for the nucleotide sequence of genes that exhibit increased or decreased expression in breast cancer

samples. Tables 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 list those genes that are up-regulated in breast cancer cells. Table 14 lists those genes that are highly upregulated in breast cancer cells. Table 1, 2, 3, 15, and 23 list genes that are down-regulated in breast cancer cells and Table 16, lists genes that are highly down-regulated in breast cancer genes. The Tables also provide an exemplar accession number that provides a nucleotide sequence that is part of the unigene cluster.

Definitions

The term "breast cancer protein" or "breast cancer polynucleotide" or "breast cancer-associated transcript" refers to nucleic acid and polypeptide polymorphic variants, alleles, mutants, and interspecies homologues that: (1) have a nucleotide sequence that has greater than about 60% nucleotide sequence identity, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, preferably 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% or greater nucleotide sequence identity, preferably over a region of over a region of at least about 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, or more nucleotides, to a nucleotide sequence of or associated with a gene of Tables 1-25; (2) bind to antibodies, e.g., polyclonal antibodies, raised against an immunogen comprising an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence of or associated with a gene of Tables 1-25, and conservatively modified variants thereof; (3) specifically hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid sequence, or the complement thereof of Tables 1-25 and conservatively modified variants thereof or (4) have an amino acid sequence that has greater than about 60% amino acid sequence identity, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, preferably 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% or greater amino sequence identity, preferably over a region of over a region of at least about 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, or more amino acid, to an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence of or associated with a gene of Tables 1-25. A polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence is typically from a mammal including, but not limited to, primate, e.g., human; rodent, e.g., rat, mouse, hamster; cow, pig, horse, sheep, or other mammal. A "breast cancer polypeptide" and a "breast cancer polynucleotide," include both naturally occurring or recombinant forms.

A "full length" breast cancer protein or nucleic acid refers to a breast cancer polypeptide or polynucleotide sequence, or a variant thereof, that contains all of the elements normally contained in one or more naturally occurring, wild type breast cancer polynucleotide or polypeptide sequences. The "full length" may be prior to, or after, various stages of post-translation processing or splicing, including alternative splicing.

"Biological sample" as used herein is a sample of biological tissue or fluid that contains nucleic acids or polypeptides, e.g., of a breast cancer protein, polynucleotide or transcript. Such samples include, but are not limited to, tissue isolated from primates, e.g., humans, or rodents, e.g., mice, and rats. Biological samples may also include sections of tissues such as biopsy and autopsy samples, frozen sections taken for histologic purposes, blood, plasma, serum, sputum, stool, tears, mucus, hair, skin, etc. Biological samples also include explants and primary and/or transformed cell cultures derived from patient tissues. A biological sample is typically obtained from a eukaryotic organism, most preferably a mammal such as a primate e.g., chimpanzee or human; cow, dog, cat, a rodent, e.g., guinea pig, rat, mouse; rabbit; or a bird, reptile, or fish.

"Providing a biological sample" means to obtain a biological sample for use in methods described in this invention. Most often, this will be done by removing a sample of cells from an animal, but can also be accomplished by using previously isolated cells (e.g., isolated by another person, at another time, and/or for another purpose), or by performing the methods of the invention *in vivo*. Archival tissues, having treatment or outcome history, will be particularly useful.

The terms "identical" or percent "identity," in the context of two or more nucleic acids or polypeptide sequences, refer to two or more sequences or subsequences that are the same or have a specified percentage of amino acid residues or nucleotides that are the same (i.e., about 60% identity, preferably 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or higher identity over a specified region, when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence over a comparison window or designated region) as measured using a BLAST or BLAST 2.0 sequence comparison algorithms with default parameters described below, or by manual alignment and visual inspection (*see, e.g.,* NCBI web site <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/> or the like). Such sequences are then said to

be "substantially identical." This definition also refers to, or may be applied to, the complement of a test sequence. The definition also includes sequences that have deletions and/or additions, as well as those that have substitutions, as well as naturally occurring, e.g., polymorphic or allelic variants, and man-made variants. As described below, the preferred algorithms can account for gaps and the like. Preferably, identity exists over a region that is at least about 25 amino acids or nucleotides in length, or more preferably over a region that is 50-100 amino acids or nucleotides in length.

For sequence comparison, typically one sequence acts as a reference sequence, to which test sequences are compared. When using a sequence comparison algorithm, test and reference sequences are entered into a computer, subsequence coordinates are designated, if necessary, and sequence algorithm program parameters are designated. Preferably, default program parameters can be used, or alternative parameters can be designated. The sequence comparison algorithm then calculates the percent sequence identities for the test sequences relative to the reference sequence, based on the program parameters.

A "comparison window", as used herein, includes reference to a segment of one of the number of contiguous positions selected from the group consisting typically of from 20 to 600, usually about 50 to about 200, more usually about 100 to about 150 in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned. Methods of alignment of sequences for comparison are well-known in the art. Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted, e.g., by the local homology algorithm of Smith & Waterman, *Adv. Appl. Math.* 2:482 (1981), by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman & Wunsch, *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443 (1970), by the search for similarity method of Pearson & Lipman, *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:2444 (1988), by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by manual alignment and visual inspection (see, e.g., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* (Ausubel *et al.*, eds. 1995 supplement)).

Preferred examples of algorithms that are suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity include the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms,

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which are described in Altschul *et al.*, *Nuc. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 (1977) and Altschul *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410 (1990). BLAST and BLAST 2.0 are used, with the parameters described herein, to determine percent sequence identity for the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the

5 National Center for Biotechnology Information (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>). This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence, which either match or satisfy some positive-valued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul *et al.*, *supra*). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them. The word hits are extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment score can be increased. Cumulative scores are calculated using, e.g., for nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always > 0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always < 0). For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix is used to calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T, and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences) uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, an expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4 and a comparison of both strands. For amino acid sequences, the BLASTP program uses as defaults a wordlength of 3, and expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff & Henikoff, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:10915 (1989)) alignments (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4, and a comparison of both strands.

The BLAST algorithm also performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences (see, e.g., Karlin & Altschul, *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:5873-5787 (1993)). One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences would occur by chance. For example, a

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nucleic acid is considered similar to a reference sequence if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test nucleic acid to the reference nucleic acid is less than about 0.2, more preferably less than about 0.01, and most preferably less than about 0.001. Log values may be large negative numbers, e.g., 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 70, 90, 110, 150, 170, etc.

5 An indication that two nucleic acid sequences or polypeptides are substantially identical is that the polypeptide encoded by the first nucleic acid is immunologically cross reactive with the antibodies raised against the polypeptide encoded by the second nucleic acid, as described below. Thus, a polypeptide is typically substantially identical to a second polypeptide, e.g., where the two peptides differ only by conservative substitutions. Another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the two molecules or their complements hybridize to each other under stringent conditions, as described below. Yet another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the same primers can be used to amplify the sequences.

15 A "host cell" is a naturally occurring cell or a transformed cell that contains an expression vector and supports the replication or expression of the expression vector. Host cells may be cultured cells, explants, cells *in vivo*, and the like. Host cells may be prokaryotic cells such as *E. coli*, or eukaryotic cells such as yeast, insect, amphibian, or mammalian cells such as CHO, HeLa, and the like (*see, e.g., the American Type Culture Collection catalog or web site, www.atcc.org*).

20 The terms "isolated," "purified," or "biologically pure" refer to material that is substantially or essentially free from components that normally accompany it as found in its native state. Purity and homogeneity are typically determined using analytical chemistry techniques such as polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis or high performance liquid chromatography. A protein or nucleic acid that is the predominant species present in a preparation is substantially purified. In particular, an isolated nucleic acid is separated from some open reading frames that naturally flank the gene and encode proteins other than protein encoded by the gene. The term "purified" in some embodiments denotes that a nucleic acid or protein gives rise to essentially one band in an electrophoretic gel. Preferably, it means that the nucleic acid or protein is at least 85% pure, more preferably at least 95% pure, and most preferably at least 99% pure. "Purify" or "purification" in other embodiments means

removing at least one contaminant from the composition to be purified. In this sense, purification does not require that the purified compound be homogenous, e.g., 100% pure.

5 The terms "polypeptide," "peptide" and "protein" are used interchangeably herein to refer to a polymer of amino acid residues. The terms apply to amino acid polymers in which one or more amino acid residue is an artificial chemical mimetic of a corresponding naturally occurring amino acid, as well as to naturally occurring amino acid polymers, those containing modified residues, and non-naturally occurring amino acid polymer.

10 The term "amino acid" refers to naturally occurring and synthetic amino acids, as well as amino acid analogs and amino acid mimetics that function similarly to the naturally occurring amino acids. Naturally occurring amino acids are those encoded by the genetic code, as well as those amino acids that are later modified, e.g., hydroxyproline, γ -carboxyglutamate, and O-phosphoserine. Amino acid analogs refers to compounds that have the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid, e.g., an α carbon that is bound to a hydrogen, a carboxyl group, an amino group, and an R group, e.g., homoserine, norleucine, methionine sulfoxide, methionine methyl sulfonium. Such analogs may have modified R groups (e.g., norleucine) or modified peptide backbones, but retain the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid. Amino acid mimetics refers to chemical compounds that have a structure that is different from the general chemical structure of an amino acid, but that functions similarly to a naturally occurring amino acid.

20 Amino acids may be referred to herein by either their commonly known three letter symbols or by the one-letter symbols recommended by the IUPAC-IUB Biochemical Nomenclature Commission. Nucleotides, likewise, may be referred to by their commonly accepted single-letter codes.

25 "Conservatively modified variants" applies to both amino acid and nucleic acid sequences. With respect to particular nucleic acid sequences, conservatively modified variants refers to those nucleic acids which encode identical or essentially identical amino acid sequences, or where the nucleic acid does not encode an amino acid sequence, to essentially identical or associated, e.g., naturally contiguous, sequences. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a large number of functionally identical nucleic acids encode most proteins. For instance, the codons GCA, GCC, GCG and GCU all encode the amino

acid alanine. Thus, at every position where an alanine is specified by a codon, the codon can be altered to another of the corresponding codons described without altering the encoded polypeptide. Such nucleic acid variations are "silent variations," which are one species of conservatively modified variations. Every nucleic acid sequence herein which encodes a polypeptide also describes silent variations of the nucleic acid. One of skill will recognize that in certain contexts each codon in a nucleic acid (except AUG, which is ordinarily the only codon for methionine, and TGG, which is ordinarily the only codon for tryptophan) can be modified to yield a functionally identical molecule. Accordingly, often silent variations of a nucleic acid which encodes a polypeptide is implicit in a described sequence with respect to the expression product, but not with respect to actual probe sequences.

As to amino acid sequences, one of skill will recognize that individual substitutions, deletions or additions to a nucleic acid, peptide, polypeptide, or protein sequence which alters, adds or deletes a single amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids in the encoded sequence is a "conservatively modified variant" where the alteration results in the substitution of an amino acid with a chemically similar amino acid.

Conservative substitution tables providing functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art. Such conservatively modified variants are in addition to and do not exclude polymorphic variants, interspecies homologs, and alleles of the invention. Typically conservative substitutions for one another: 1) Alanine (A), Glycine (G); 2) Aspartic acid (D), Glutamic acid (E); 3) Asparagine (N), Glutamine (Q); 4) Arginine (R), Lysine (K); 5) Isoleucine (I), Leucine (L), Methionine (M), Valine (V); 6) Phenylalanine (F), Tyrosine (Y), Tryptophan (W); 7) Serine (S), Threonine (T); and 8) Cysteine (C), Methionine (M) (see, e.g., Creighton, *Proteins* (1984)).

Macromolecular structures such as polypeptide structures can be described in terms of various levels of organization. For a general discussion of this organization, see, e.g., Alberts et al., *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (3rd ed., 1994) and Cantor & Schimmel, *Biophysical Chemistry Part I: The Conformation of Biological Macromolecules* (1980). "Primary structure" refers to the amino acid sequence of a particular peptide. "Secondary structure" refers to locally ordered, three dimensional structures within a polypeptide. These structures are commonly known as domains. Domains are portions of a polypeptide that

often form a compact unit of the polypeptide and are typically 25 to approximately 500 amino acids long. Typical domains are made up of sections of lesser organization such as stretches of β -sheet and α -helices. "Tertiary structure" refers to the complete three dimensional structure of a polypeptide monomer. "Quaternary structure" refers to the three dimensional structure formed, usually by the noncovalent association of independent tertiary units. Anisotropic terms are also known as energy terms.

"Nucleic acid" or "oligonucleotide" or "polynucleotide" or grammatical equivalents used herein means at least two nucleotides covalently linked together.

Oligonucleotides are typically from about 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 25, 30, 40, 50 or more nucleotides in length, up to about 100 nucleotides in length. Nucleic acids and

polynucleotides are a polymers of any length, including longer lengths, e.g., 200, 300, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 5000, 7000, 10,000, etc. A nucleic acid of the present invention will generally contain phosphodiester bonds, although in some cases, nucleic acid analogs are included that may have alternate backbones, comprising, e.g., phosphoramidate, phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, or O-methylphosphoroamidite linkages (see Eckstein,

Oligonucleotides and Analogues: A Practical Approach, Oxford University Press); and peptide nucleic acid backbones and linkages. Other analog nucleic acids include those with positive backbones; non-ionic backbones, and non-ribose backbones, including those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,235,033 and 5,034,506, and Chapters 6 and 7, ASC

Symposium Series 580, *Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research*, Sanghui & Cook, eds.. Nucleic acids containing one or more carbocyclic sugars are also included within one definition of nucleic acids. Modifications of the ribose-phosphate backbone may be done for a variety of reasons, e.g. to increase the stability and half-life of such molecules in physiological environments or as probes on a biochip. Mixtures of naturally occurring nucleic acids and analogs can be made; alternatively, mixtures of different nucleic acid analogs, and mixtures of naturally occurring nucleic acids and analogs may be made.

A variety of references disclose such nucleic acid analogs, including, for example, phosphoramidate (Beaucage et al., *Tetrahedron* 49(10):1925 (1993) and references therein; Letsinger, *J. Org. Chem.* 35:3800 (1970); Sprinzl et al., *Eur. J. Biochem.* 81:579 (1977); Letsinger et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 14:3487 (1986); Sawai et al., *Chem. Lett.* 805

(1984), Letsinger et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 110:4470 (1988); and Pauwels et al., *Chemia Scripta* 26:141 (1986)), phosphorothioate (Mag et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19:1437 (1991); and U.S. Patent No. 5,644,048), phosphorodithioate (Briu et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 111:2321 (1989), O-methylphosphoramidite linkages (see Eckstein, *Oligonucleotides and Analogues: A Practical Approach*, Oxford University Press), and peptide nucleic acid backbones and linkages (see Egholm, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 114:1895 (1992); Meier et al., *Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 31:1008 (1992); Nielsen, *Nature*, 365:566 (1993); Carlsson et al., *Nature* 380:207 (1996), all of which are incorporated by reference). Other analog nucleic acids include those with positive backbones (Denpoy et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:6097 (1995); non-ionic backbones (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,386,023, 5,637,684, 5,602,240, 5,216,141 and 4,469,863; Kiedrowski et al., *Angew. Chem. Intl. Ed. English* 30:423 (1991); Letsinger et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 110:4470 (1988); Letsinger et al., *Nucleoside & Nucleotide* 13:1597 (1994); Chapters 2 and 3, *ASC Symposium Series* 580, "Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research", Ed. Y.S. Sanghui and P. Dan Cook; Mesmaeker et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chem. Lett.* 4:395 (1994); Jeffs et al., *J. Biomolecular NMR* 34:17 (1994); Tetrahedron Lett. 37:743 (1996)) and non-ribose backbones, including those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,235,033 and 5,034,506, and Chapters 6 and 7, *ASC Symposium Series* 580, "Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research", Ed. Y.S. Sanghui and P. Dan Cook. Nucleic acids containing one or more carbocyclic sugars are also included within one definition of nucleic acids (see Jenkins et al., *Chem. Soc. Rev.* (1995) pp 169-176). Several nucleic acid analogs are described in Rawls, *C & E News* June 2, 1997 page 35. All of these references are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

Particularly preferred are peptide nucleic acids (PNA) which includes peptide nucleic acid analogs. These backbones are substantially non-ionic under neutral conditions, in contrast to the highly charged phosphodiester backbone of naturally occurring nucleic acids. This results in two advantages. First, the PNA backbone exhibits improved hybridization kinetics. PNAs have larger changes in the melting temperature (T_m) for mismatched versus perfectly matched basepairs. DNA and RNA typically exhibit a 2-4°C drop in T_m for an internal mismatch. With the non-ionic PNA backbone, the drop is closer to 7-9°C. Similarly, due to their non-ionic nature, hybridization of the bases attached to these backbones is

relatively insensitive to salt concentration. In addition, PNAs are not degraded by cellular enzymes, and thus can be more stable.

The nucleic acids may be single stranded or double stranded, as specified, or contain portions of both double stranded or single stranded sequence. As will be appreciated by those in the art, the depiction of a single strand also defines the sequence of the complementary strand; thus the sequences described herein also provide the complement of the sequence. The nucleic acid may be DNA, both genomic and cDNA, RNA or a hybrid, where the nucleic acid may contain combinations of deoxyribo- and ribo-nucleotides, and combinations of bases, including uracil, adenine, thymine, cytosine, guanine, inosine, xanthine hypoxanthine, isocytosine, isoguanine, etc. "Transcript" typically refers to a naturally occurring RNA, e.g., a pre-mRNA, hnRNA, or mRNA. As used herein, the term "nucleoside" includes nucleotides and nucleoside and nucleotide analogs, and modified nucleosides such as amino modified nucleosides. In addition, "nucleoside" includes non-naturally occurring analog structures. Thus, e.g. the individual units of a peptide nucleic acid, each containing a base, are referred to herein as a nucleoside.

A "label" or a "detectable moiety" is a composition detectable by spectroscopic, photochemical, biochemical, immunochemical, chemical, or other physical means. For example, useful labels include ^{32}P , fluorescent dyes, electron-dense reagents, enzymes (e.g., as commonly used in an ELISA), biotin, digoxigenin, or haptens and proteins or other entities which can be made detectable, e.g., by incorporating a radiolabel into the peptide or used to detect antibodies specifically reactive with the peptide. The labels may be incorporated into the breast cancer nucleic acids, proteins and antibodies at any position. Any method known in the art for conjugating the antibody to the label may be employed, including those methods described by Hunter et al., *Nature*, 144:945 (1962); David et al., *Biochemistry*, 13:1014 (1974); Pain et al., *J. Immunol. Meth.* 40:219 (1981); and Nygren, *J. Histochem. and Cytochem.* 30:407 (1982).

An "effector" or "effector moiety" or "effector component" is a molecule that is bound (or linked, or conjugated), either covalently, through a linker or a chemical bond, or noncovalently, through ionic, van der Waals, electrostatic, or hydrogen bonds, to an antibody. The "effector" can be a variety of molecules including, e.g., detection moieties including

radioactive compounds, fluorescent compounds, an enzyme or substrate, tags such as epitope tags, a toxin; activatable moieties, a chemotherapeutic agent; a lipase; an antibiotic; or a radioisotope emitting "hard" e.g., beta radiation.

A "labeled nucleic acid probe or oligonucleotide" is one that is bound, either covalently, through a linker or a chemical bond, or noncovalently, through ionic, van der Waals, electrostatic, or hydrogen bonds to a label such that the presence of the probe may be detected by detecting the presence of the label bound to the probe. Alternatively, method using high affinity interactions may achieve the same results where one of a pair of binding partners binds to the other, e.g., biotin, streptavidin.

As used herein a "nucleic acid probe or oligonucleotide" is defined as a nucleic acid capable of binding to a target nucleic acid of complementary sequence through one or more types of chemical bonds, usually through complementary base pairing, usually through hydrogen bond formation. As used herein, a probe may include natural (i.e., A, G, C, or T) or modified bases (7-deazaguanosine, inosine, etc.). In addition, the bases in a probe may be joined by a linkage other than a phosphodiester bond, so long as it does not functionally interfere with hybridization. Thus, e.g., probes may be peptide nucleic acids in which the constituent bases are joined by peptide bonds rather than phosphodiester linkages. It will be understood by one of skill in the art that probes may bind target sequences lacking complete complementarity with the probe sequence depending upon the stringency of the hybridization conditions. The probes are preferably directly labeled as with isotopes, chromophores, lumiphores, chromogens, or indirectly labeled such as with biotin to which a streptavidin complex may later bind. By assaying for the presence or absence of the probe, one can detect the presence or absence of the select sequence or subsequence. Diagnosis or prognosis may be based at the genomic level, or at the level of RNA or protein expression.

The term "recombinant" when used with reference, e.g., to a cell, or nucleic acid, protein, or vector, indicates that the cell, nucleic acid, protein or vector, has been modified by the introduction of a heterologous nucleic acid or protein or the alteration of a native nucleic acid or protein, or that the cell is derived from a cell so modified. Thus, e.g., recombinant cells express genes that are not found within the native (non-recombinant) form of the cell or express native genes that are otherwise abnormally expressed, under expressed

or not expressed at all. By the term "recombinant nucleic acid" herein is meant nucleic acid, originally formed *in vitro*, in general, by the manipulation of nucleic acid, e.g., using polymerases and endonucleases, in a form not normally found in nature. In this manner, operably linkage of different sequences is achieved. Thus an isolated nucleic acid, in a linear form, or an expression vector formed *in vitro* by ligating DNA molecules that are not normally joined, are both considered recombinant for the purposes of this invention. It is understood that once a recombinant nucleic acid is made and reintroduced into a host cell or organism, it will replicate non-recombinantly, i.e., using the *in vivo* cellular machinery of the host cell rather than *in vitro* manipulations; however, such nucleic acids, once produced recombinantly, although subsequently replicated non-recombinantly, are still considered recombinant for the purposes of the invention. Similarly, a "recombinant protein" is a protein made using recombinant techniques, i.e., through the expression of a recombinant nucleic acid as depicted above.

The term "heterologous" when used with reference to portions of a nucleic acid indicates that the nucleic acid comprises two or more subsequences that are not normally found in the same relationship to each other in nature. For instance, the nucleic acid is typically recombinantly produced, having two or more sequences, e.g., from unrelated genes arranged to make a new functional nucleic acid, e.g., a promoter from one source and a coding region from another source. Similarly, a heterologous protein will often refer to two or more subsequences that are not found in the same relationship to each other in nature (e.g., a fusion protein).

A "promoter" is defined as an array of nucleic acid control sequences that direct transcription of a nucleic acid. As used herein, a promoter includes necessary nucleic acid sequences near the start site of transcription, such as, in the case of a polymerase II type promoter, a TATA element. A promoter also optionally includes distal enhancer or repressor elements, which can be located as much as several thousand base pairs from the start site of transcription. A "constitutive" promoter is a promoter that is active under most environmental and developmental conditions. An "inducible" promoter is a promoter that is active under environmental or developmental regulation. The term "operably linked" refers to a functional linkage between a nucleic acid expression control sequence (such as a

promoter, or array of transcription factor binding sites) and a second nucleic acid sequence, wherein the expression control sequence directs transcription of the nucleic acid corresponding to the second sequence.

An "expression vector" is a nucleic acid construct, generated recombinantly or synthetically, with a series of specified nucleic acid elements that permit transcription of a particular nucleic acid in a host cell. The expression vector can be part of a plasmid, virus, or nucleic acid fragment. Typically, the expression vector includes a nucleic acid to be transcribed operably linked to a promoter.

The phrase "selectively (or specifically) hybridizes to" refers to the binding, duplexing, or hybridizing of a molecule only to a particular nucleotide sequence under stringent hybridization conditions when that sequence is present in a complex mixture (e.g., total cellular or library DNA or RNA).

The phrase "stringent hybridization conditions" refers to conditions under which a probe will hybridize to its target subsequence, typically in a complex mixture of nucleic acids, but to no other sequences. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and will be different in different circumstances. Longer sequences hybridize specifically at higher temperatures. An extensive guide to the hybridization of nucleic acids is found in Tijssen, *Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology--Hybridization with Nucleic Probes*, "Overview of principles of hybridization and the strategy of nucleic acid assays" (1993). Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5-10°C lower than the thermal melting point (T_m) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength pH. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength, pH, and nucleic concentration) at which 50% of the probes complementary to the target hybridize to the target sequence at equilibrium (as the target sequences are present in excess, at T_m , 50% of the probes are occupied at equilibrium). Stringent conditions will be those in which the salt concentration is less than about 1.0 M sodium ion, typically about 0.01 to 1.0 M sodium ion concentration (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3 and the temperature is at least about 30°C for short probes (e.g., 10 to 50 nucleotides) and at least about 60°C for long probes (e.g., greater than 50 nucleotides). Stringent conditions may also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents such as formamide. For selective or specific hybridization, a positive signal is at least two times

background, preferably 10 times background hybridization. Exemplary stringent hybridization conditions can be as following: 50% formamide, 5x SSC, and 1% SDS, incubating at 42°C, or, 5x SSC, 1% SDS, incubating at 65°C, with wash in 0.2x SSC, and 0.1% SDS at 65°C. For PCR, a temperature of about 36°C is typical for low stringency amplification, although annealing temperatures may vary between about 32°C and 48°C depending on primer length. For high stringency PCR amplification, a temperature of about 62°C is typical, although high stringency annealing temperatures can range from about 50°C to about 65°C, depending on the primer length and specificity. Typical cycle conditions for both high and low stringency amplifications include a denaturation phase of 90°C - 95°C for 30 sec - 2 min., an annealing phase lasting 30 sec. - 2 min., and an extension phase of about 72°C for 1 - 2 min. Protocols and guidelines for low and high stringency amplification reactions are provided, e.g., in Innis *et al.* (1990) *PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications*, Academic Press, Inc. N.Y.).

Nucleic acids that do not hybridize to each other under stringent conditions are still substantially identical if the polypeptides which they encode are substantially identical. This occurs, e.g., when a copy of a nucleic acid is created using the maximum codon degeneracy permitted by the genetic code. In such cases, the nucleic acids typically hybridize under moderately stringent hybridization conditions. Exemplary "moderately stringent hybridization conditions" include a hybridization in a buffer of 40% formamide, 1 M NaCl, 1% SDS at 37°C, and a wash in 1X SSC at 45°C. A positive hybridization is at least twice background. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that alternative hybridization and wash conditions can be utilized to provide conditions of similar stringency. Additional guidelines for determining hybridization parameters are provided in numerous reference, e.g., and Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, ed. Ausubel, *et al.*

The phrase "functional effects" in the context of assays for testing compounds that modulate activity of a breast cancer protein includes the determination of a parameter that is indirectly or directly under the influence of the breast cancer protein or nucleic acid, e.g., a functional, physical, or chemical effect, such as the ability to decrease breast cancer. It includes ligand binding activity; cell growth on soft agar; anchorage dependence; contact

inhibition and density limitation of growth; cellular proliferation; cellular transformation; growth factor or serum dependence; tumor specific marker levels; invasiveness into Matrigel; tumor growth and metastasis *in vivo*; mRNA and protein expression in cells undergoing metastasis, and other characteristics of breast cancer cells. "Functional effects" include *in vitro*, *in vivo*, and *ex vivo* activities.

By "determining the functional effect" is meant assaying for a compound that increases or decreases a parameter that is indirectly or directly under the influence of a breast cancer protein sequence, e.g., functional, enzymatic, physical and chemical effects. Such functional effects can be measured by any means known to those skilled in the art, e.g., changes in spectroscopic characteristics (e.g., fluorescence, absorbance, refractive index), hydrodynamic (e.g., shape), chromatographic, or solubility properties for the protein, measuring inducible markers or transcriptional activation of the breast cancer protein; measuring binding activity or binding assays, e.g. binding to antibodies or other ligands, and measuring cellular proliferation. Determination of the functional effect of a compound on breast cancer can also be performed using breast cancer assays known to those of skill in the art such as an *in vitro* assays, e.g., cell growth on soft agar; anchorage dependence; contact inhibition and density limitation of growth; cellular proliferation; cellular transformation; growth factor or serum dependence; tumor specific marker levels; invasiveness into Matrigel; tumor growth and metastasis *in vivo*; mRNA and protein expression in cells undergoing metastasis, and other characteristics of breast cancer cells. The functional effects can be evaluated by many means known to those skilled in the art, e.g., microscopy for quantitative or qualitative measures of alterations in morphological features, measurement of changes in RNA or protein levels for breast cancer-associated sequences, measurement of RNA stability, identification of downstream or reporter gene expression (CAT, luciferase, β -gal, GFP and the like), e.g., via chemiluminescence, fluorescence, colorimetric reactions, antibody binding, inducible markers, and ligand binding assays.

"Inhibitors", "activators", and "modulators" of breast cancer polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences are used to refer to activating, inhibitory, or modulating molecules or compounds identified using *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays of breast cancer polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences. Inhibitors are compounds that, e.g., bind to, partially or totally block

activity, decrease, prevent, delay activation, inactivate, desensitize, or down regulate the activity or expression of breast cancer proteins, e.g., antagonists. Antisense nucleic acids may seem to inhibit expression and subsequent function of the protein. "Activators" are compounds that increase, open, activate, facilitate, enhance activation, sensitize, agonize, or up regulate breast cancer protein activity. Inhibitors, activators, or modulators also include genetically modified versions of breast cancer proteins, e.g., versions with altered activity, as well as naturally occurring and synthetic ligands, antagonists, agonists, antibodies, small chemical molecules and the like. Such assays for inhibitors and activators include, e.g., expressing the breast cancer protein *in vitro*, in cells, or cell membranes, applying putative modulator compounds, and then determining the functional effects on activity, as described above. Activators and inhibitors of breast cancer can also be identified by incubating breast cancer cells with the test compound and determining increases or decreases in the expression of 1 or more breast cancer proteins, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 or more breast cancer proteins, such as breast cancer proteins encoded by the sequences set out in Tables 1-

25. Samples or assays comprising breast cancer proteins that are treated with a potential activator, inhibitor, or modulator are compared to control samples without the inhibitor, activator, or modulator to examine the extent of inhibition. Control samples (untreated with inhibitors) are assigned a relative protein activity value of 100%. Inhibition of a polypeptide is achieved when the activity value relative to the control is about 80%, preferably 50%, more preferably 25-0%. Activation of a breast cancer polypeptide is achieved when the activity value relative to the control (untreated with activators) is 110%, more preferably 150%, more preferably 200-500% (i.e., two to five fold higher relative to the control), more preferably 1000-3000% higher.

The phrase "changes in cell growth" refers to any change in cell growth and proliferation characteristics *in vitro* or *in vivo*, such as formation of foci, anchorage independence, semi-solid or soft agar growth, changes in contact inhibition and density limitation of growth, loss of growth factor or serum requirements, changes in cell morphology, gaining or losing immortalization, gaining or losing tumor specific markers, ability to form or suppress tumors when injected into suitable animal hosts, and/or

immortalization of the cell. See, e.g., Freshney, *Culture of Animal Cells a Manual of Basic Technique* pp. 231-241 (3rd ed. 1994).

"Tumor cell" refers to precancerous, cancerous, and normal cells in a tumor. "Cancer cells," "transformed" cells or "transformation" in tissue culture, refers to spontaneous or induced phenotypic changes that do not necessarily involve the uptake of new genetic material. Although transformation can arise from infection with a transforming virus and incorporation of new genomic DNA, or uptake of exogenous DNA, it can also arise spontaneously or following exposure to a carcinogen, thereby mutating an endogenous gene. Transformation is associated with phenotypic changes, such as immortalization of cells, aberrant growth control, nonmorphological changes, and/or malignancy (see, Freshney, *Culture of Animal Cells a Manual of Basic Technique* (3rd ed. 1994)).

"Antibody" refers to a polypeptide comprising a framework region from an immunoglobulin gene or fragments thereof that specifically binds and recognizes an antigen. The recognized immunoglobulin genes include the kappa, lambda, alpha, gamma, delta, epsilon, and mu constant region genes, as well as the myriad immunoglobulin variable region genes. Light chains are classified as either kappa or lambda. Heavy chains are classified as gamma, mu, alpha, delta, or epsilon, which in turn define the immunoglobulin classes, IgG, IgM, IgA, IgD and IgE, respectively. Typically, the antigen-binding region of an antibody or its functional equivalent will be most critical in specificity and affinity of binding. See Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*.

An exemplary immunoglobulin (antibody) structural unit comprises a tetramer. Each tetramer is composed of two identical pairs of polypeptide chains, each pair having one "light" (about 25 kD) and one "heavy" chain (about 50-70 kD). The N-terminus of each chain defines a variable region of about 100 to 110 or more amino acids primarily responsible for antigen recognition. The terms variable light chain (V_L) and variable heavy chain (V_H) refer to these light and heavy chains respectively.

Antibodies exist, e.g., as intact immunoglobulins or as a number of well-characterized fragments produced by digestion with various peptidases. Thus, e.g., pepsin digests an antibody below the disulfide linkages in the hinge region to produce F(ab')₂, a dimer of Fab which itself is a light chain joined to V_H-C_H1 by a disulfide bond. The F(ab')₂

may be reduced under mild conditions to break the disulfide linkage in the hinge region, thereby converting the F(ab')₂ dimer into an Fab' monomer. The Fab' monomer is essentially Fab with part of the hinge region (see *Fundamental Immunology* (Paul ed., 3d ed. 1993)). While various antibody fragments are defined in terms of the digestion of an intact antibody, one of skill will appreciate that such fragments may be synthesized *de novo* either chemically or by using recombinant DNA methodology. Thus, the term antibody, as used herein, also includes antibody fragments either produced by the modification of whole antibodies, or those synthesized *de novo* using recombinant DNA methodologies (e.g., single chain Fv) or those identified using phage display libraries (see, e.g., McCafferty *et al.*, *Nature* 348:552-554 (1990)).

For preparation of antibodies, e.g., recombinant, monoclonal, or polyclonal antibodies, many technique known in the art can be used (see, e.g., Kohler & Milstein, *Nature* 256:495-497 (1975); Kozbor *et al.*, *Immunology Today* 4:72 (1983); Cole *et al.*, pp. 77-96 in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy* (1985); Coligan, *Current Protocols in Immunology* (1991); Harlow & Lane, *Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual* (1988); and Goding, *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice* (2d ed. 1986)). Techniques for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce antibodies to polypeptides of this invention. Also, transgenic mice, or other organisms such as other mammals, may be used to express humanized antibodies. Alternatively, phage display technology can be used to identify antibodies and heteromeric Fab fragments that specifically bind to selected antigens (see, e.g., McCafferty *et al.*, *Nature* 348:552-554 (1990); Marks *et al.*, *Biotechnology* 10:779-783 (1992)).

A "chimeric antibody" is an antibody molecule in which (a) the constant region, or a portion thereof, is altered, replaced or exchanged so that the antigen binding site (variable region) is linked to a constant region of a different or altered class, effector function and/or species, or an entirely different molecule which confers new properties to the chimeric antibody, e.g., an enzyme, toxin, hormone, growth factor, drug, etc.; or (b) the variable region, or a portion thereof, is altered, replaced or exchanged with a variable region having a different or altered antigen specificity.

Identification of breast cancer-associated sequences

In one aspect, the expression levels of genes are determined in different patient samples for which diagnosis information is desired, to provide expression profiles. An expression profile of a particular sample is essentially a "fingerprint" of the state of the sample; while two states may have any particular gene similarly expressed, the evaluation of a number of genes simultaneously allows the generation of a gene expression profile that is characteristic of the state of the cell. That is, normal tissue (e.g., normal breast or other tissue) may be distinguished from cancerous or metastatic cancerous tissue of the breast, or breast cancer tissue or metastatic breast cancerous tissue can be compared with tissue samples of breast and other tissues from surviving cancer patients. By comparing expression profiles of tissue in known different breast cancer states, information regarding which genes are important (including both up- and down-regulation of genes) in each of these states is obtained.

The identification of sequences that are differentially expressed in breast cancer versus non-breast cancer tissue allows the use of this information in a number of ways. For example, a particular treatment regime may be evaluated: does a chemotherapeutic drug act to down-regulate breast cancer, and thus tumor growth or recurrence, in a particular patient. Similarly, diagnosis and treatment outcomes may be done or confirmed by comparing patient samples with the known expression profiles. Metastatic tissue can also be analyzed to determine the stage of breast cancer in the tissue. Furthermore, these gene expression profiles (or individual genes) allow screening of drug candidates with an eye to mimicking or altering a particular expression profile; e.g., screening can be done for drugs that suppress the breast cancer expression profile. This may be done by making biopsies comprising sets of the important breast cancer genes, which can then be used in these screens. These methods can also be done on the protein basis; that is, protein expression levels of the breast cancer proteins can be evaluated for diagnostic purposes or to screen candidate agents. In addition, the breast cancer nucleic acid sequences can be administered for gene therapy purposes, including the administration of antisense nucleic acids, or the breast cancer proteins (including antibodies and other modulators thereof) administered as therapeutic drugs.

Thus the present invention provides nucleic acid and protein sequences that are differentially expressed in breast cancer, herein termed "breast cancer sequences." As outlined below, breast cancer sequences include those that are up-regulated (i.e., expressed at a higher level) in breast cancer, as well as those that are down-regulated (i.e., expressed at a lower level). In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer sequences are from humans; however, as will be appreciated by those in the art, breast cancer sequences from other organisms may be useful in animal models of disease and drug evaluation; thus, other breast cancer sequences are provided, from vertebrates, including mammals, including rodents (rats, mice, hamsters, guinea pigs, etc.), primates, farm animals (including sheep, goats, pigs, cows, horses, etc.) and pets, e.g., (dogs, cats, etc.). Breast cancer sequences from other organisms may be obtained using the techniques outlined below.

Breast cancer sequences can include both nucleic acid and amino acid sequences. As will be appreciated by those in the art and is more fully outlined below, breast cancer nucleic acid sequences are useful in a variety of applications, including diagnostic applications, which will detect naturally occurring nucleic acids, as well as screening applications; e.g., biochips comprising nucleic acid probes or PCR microtiter plates with selected probes to the breast cancer sequences can be generated.

A breast cancer sequence can be initially identified by substantial nucleic acid and/or amino acid sequence homology to the breast cancer sequences outlined herein. Such homology can be based upon the overall nucleic acid or amino acid sequence, and is generally determined as outlined below, using either homology programs or hybridization conditions.

For identifying breast cancer-associated sequences, the breast cancer screen typically includes comparing genes identified in different tissues, e.g., normal and cancerous tissues, or tumor tissue samples from patients who have metastatic disease vs. non metastatic tissue. Other suitable tissue comparisons include comparing breast cancer samples with metastatic cancer samples from other cancers, such as lung, breast, gastrointestinal cancers, ovarian, etc. Samples of different stages of breast cancer, e.g., survivor tissue, drug resistant states, and tissue undergoing metastasis, are applied to biochips comprising nucleic acid probes. The samples are first microdissected, if applicable, and treated as is known in the art

for the preparation of mRNA. Suitable biochips are commercially available, e.g. from Affymetrix. Gene expression profiles as described herein are generated and the data analyzed.

In one embodiment, the genes showing changes in expression as between normal and disease states are compared to genes expressed in other normal tissues, preferably normal breast, but also including, and not limited to lung, heart, brain, liver, breast, kidney, muscle, colon, small intestine, large intestine, spleen, bone and placenta. In a preferred embodiment, those genes identified during the breast cancer screen that are expressed in any significant amount in other tissues are removed from the profile, although in some embodiments, this is not necessary. That is, when screening for drugs, it is usually preferable that the target be disease specific, to minimize possible side effects.

In a preferred embodiment, breast cancer sequences are those that are up-regulated in breast cancer; that is, the expression of these genes is higher in the breast cancer tissue as compared to non-cancerous tissue. "Up-regulation" as used herein often means at least about a two-fold change, preferably at least about a three fold change, with at least about five-fold or higher being preferred. All unigene cluster identification numbers and accession numbers herein are for the GenBank sequence database and the sequences of the accession numbers are hereby expressly incorporated by reference. GenBank is known in the art, *see, e.g.* Benson, DA, *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Research 26:1-7 (1998) and <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>. Sequences are also available in other databases, e.g., European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) and DNA Database of Japan (DDBJ). U.S. Patent Application N. 09/687,576, with the same assignee as the present application, further discloses related sequences, compositions, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer is hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

In another preferred embodiment, breast cancer sequences are those that are down-regulated in the breast cancer; that is, the expression of these genes is lower in breast cancer tissue as compared to non-cancerous tissue (*see, e.g.*, Tables 1, 2, 3, 15, 16 etc...). "Down-regulation" as used herein often means at least about a two-fold change, preferably at least about a three fold change, with at least about five-fold or higher being preferred.

Informatics

The ability to identify genes that are over or under expressed in breast cancer can additionally provide high-resolution, high-sensitivity datasets which can be used in the areas of diagnostics, therapeutics, drug development, pharmacogenetics, protein structure, biosensor development, and other related areas. For example, the expression profiles can be used in diagnostic or prognostic evaluation of patients with breast cancer. Or as another example, subcellular toxicological information can be generated to better direct drug structure and activity correlation (*see* Anderson, *Pharmaceutical Proteomics: Targets, Mechanism, and Function*, paper presented at the IBC Proteomics conference, Coronado, CA (June 11-12, 1998)). Subcellular toxicological information can also be utilized in a biological sensor device to predict the likely toxicological effect of chemical exposures and likely tolerable exposure thresholds (*see* U.S. Patent No. 5,811,231). Similar advantages accrue from datasets relevant to other biomolecules and bioactive agents (e.g., nucleic acids, saccharides, lipids, drugs, and the like).

Thus, in another embodiment, the present invention provides a database that includes at least one set of assay data. The data contained in the database is acquired, e.g., using array analysis either singly or in a library format. The database can be in substantially any form in which data can be maintained and transmitted, but is preferably an electronic database. The electronic database of the invention can be maintained on any electronic device allowing for the storage of and access to the database, such as a personal computer, but is preferably distributed on a wide area network, such as the World Wide Web.

The focus of the present section on databases that include peptide sequence data is for clarity of illustration only. It will be apparent to those of skill in the art that similar databases can be assembled for any assay data acquired using an assay of the invention.

The compositions and methods for identifying and/or quantitating the relative and/or absolute abundance of a variety of molecular and macromolecular species from a biological sample undergoing breast cancer, i.e., the identification of breast cancer-associated sequences described herein, provide an abundance of information, which can be correlated with pathological conditions, predisposition to disease, drug testing, therapeutic monitoring,

gene-disease causal linkages, identification of correlates of immunity and physiological status, among others. Although the data generated from the assays of the invention is suited for manual review and analysis, in a preferred embodiment, prior data processing using high-speed computers is utilized.

5 An array of methods for indexing and retrieving biomolecular information is known in the art. For example, U.S. Patents 6,023,659 and 5,966,712 disclose a relational database system for storing biomolecular sequence information in a manner that allows sequences to be catalogued and searched according to one or more protein function hierarchies. U.S. Patent 5,953,727 discloses a relational database having sequence records containing information in a format that allows a collection of partial-length DNA sequences to be catalogued and searched according to association with one or more sequencing projects for obtaining full-length sequences from the collection of partial length sequences. U.S. Patent 5,706,498 discloses a gene database retrieval system for making a retrieval of a gene sequence similar to a sequence data item in a gene database based on the degree of similarity between a key sequence and a target sequence. U.S. Patent 5,538,897 discloses a method using mass spectroscopy fragmentation patterns of peptides to identify amino acid sequences in computer databases by comparison of predicted mass spectra with experimentally-derived mass spectra using a closeness-of-fit measure. U.S. Patent 5,926,818 discloses a multi-dimensional database comprising a functionality for multi-dimensional data analysis described as on-line analytical processing (OLAP), which entails the consolidation of projected and actual data according to more than one consolidation path or dimension. U.S. Patent 5,295,261 reports a hybrid database structure in which the fields of each database record are divided into two classes, navigational and informational data, with navigational fields stored in a hierarchical topological map which can be viewed as a tree structure or as the merger of two or more such tree structures.

25 See also Mount *et al.*, *Bioinformatics* (2001); *Biological Sequence Analysis: Probabilistic Models of Proteins and Nucleic Acids* (Durbin *et al.*, eds., 1999); *Bioinformatics: A Practical Guide to the Analysis of Genes and Proteins* (Baxevanis & Ouellette eds., 1998); Rashidi & Buehler, *Bioinformatics: Basic Applications in Biological Science and Medicine* (1999); *Introduction to Computational Molecular Biology* (Setubal *et*

al., eds 1997); *Bioinformatics: Methods and Protocols* (Misener & Krawetz, eds, 2000); *Bioinformatics: Sequence, Structure, and Databases: A Practical Approach* (Higgins & Taylor, eds., 2000); Brown, *Bioinformatics: A Biologist's Guide to Biocomputing and the Internet* (2001); Han & Kamber, *Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques* (2000); and Waterman, *Introduction to Computational Biology: Maps, Sequences, and Genomes* (1995).

The present invention provides a computer database comprising a computer and software for storing in computer-retrievable form assay data records cross-tabulated, e.g., with data specifying the source of the target-containing sample from which each sequence specificity record was obtained.

10 In an exemplary embodiment, at least one of the sources of target-containing sample is from a control tissue sample known to be free of pathological disorders. In a variation, at least one of the sources is a known pathological tissue specimen, e.g., a neoplastic lesion or another tissue specimen to be analyzed for breast cancer. In another variation, the assay records cross-tabulate one or more of the following parameters for each target species in a sample: (1) a unique identification code, which can include, e.g., a target molecular structure and/or characteristic separation coordinate (e.g., electrophoretic coordinates); (2) sample source; and (3) absolute and/or relative quantity of the target species present in the sample.

20 The invention also provides for the storage and retrieval of a collection of target data in a computer data storage apparatus, which can include magnetic disks, optical disks, magneto-optical disks, DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, SDRAM, RDRAM, DDR RAM, magnetic bubble memory devices, and other data storage devices, including CPU registers and on-CPU data storage arrays. Typically, the target data records are stored as a bit pattern in an array of magnetic domains on a magnetizable medium or as an array of charge states or transistor gate states, such as an array of cells in a DRAM device (e.g., each cell comprised of a transistor and a charge storage area, which may be on the transistor). In one embodiment, the invention provides such storage devices, and computer systems built therewith, comprising a bit pattern encoding a protein expression fingerprint record comprising unique identifiers for at least 10 target data records cross-tabulated with target source.

When the target is a peptide or nucleic acid, the invention preferably provides a method for identifying related peptide or nucleic acid sequences, comprising performing a computerized comparison between a peptide or nucleic acid sequence assay record stored in or retrieved from a computer storage device or database and at least one other sequence. The comparison can include a sequence analysis or comparison algorithm or computer program embodiment thereof (e.g., FASTA, TFASTA, GAP, BESTFIT) and/or the comparison may be of the relative amount of a peptide or nucleic acid sequence in a pool of sequences determined from a polypeptide or nucleic acid sample of a specimen.

The invention also preferably provides a magnetic disk, such as an IBM-compatible (DOS, Windows, Windows95/98/2000, Windows NT, OS/2) or other format (e.g., Linux, SunOS, Solaris, AIX, SCO Unix, VMS, MV, Macintosh, etc.) floppy diskette or hard (fixed, Winchester) disk drive, comprising a bit pattern encoding data from an assay of the invention in a file format suitable for retrieval and processing in a computerized sequence analysis, comparison, or relative quantitation method.

The invention also provides a network, comprising a plurality of computing devices linked via a data link, such as an Ethernet cable (coax or 10BaseT), telephone line, ISDN line, wireless network, optical fiber, or other suitable signal transmission medium, whereby at least one network device (e.g., computer, disk array, etc.) comprises a pattern of magnetic domains (e.g., magnetic disk) and/or charge domains (e.g., an array of DRAM cells) composing a bit pattern encoding data acquired from an assay of the invention.

The invention also provides a method for transmitting assay data that includes generating an electronic signal on an electronic communications device, such as a modem, ISDN terminal adapter, DSL, cable modem, ATM switch, or the like, wherein the signal includes (in native or encrypted format) a bit pattern encoding data from an assay or a database comprising a plurality of assay results obtained by the method of the invention.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides a computer system for comparing a query target to a database containing an array of data structures, such as an assay result obtained by the method of the invention, and ranking database targets based on the degree of identity and gap weight to the target data. A central processor is preferably initialized to load and execute the computer program for alignment and/or comparison of the

assay results. Data for a query target is entered into the central processor via an I/O device. Execution of the computer program results in the central processor retrieving the assay data from the data file, which comprises a binary description of an assay result.

The target data or record and the computer program can be transferred to secondary memory, which is typically random access memory (e.g., DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, or SDRAM). Targets are ranked according to the degree of correspondence between a selected assay characteristic (e.g., binding to a selected affinity moiety) and the same characteristic of the query target and results are output via an I/O device. For example, a central processor can be a conventional computer (e.g., Intel Pentium, PowerPC, Alpha, PA-8000, SPARC, MIPS 4400, MIPS 10000, VAX, etc.); a program can be a commercial or public domain molecular biology software package (e.g., UWCGC Sequence Analysis Software, Darwin); a data file can be an optical or magnetic disk, a data server, a memory device (e.g., DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, SDRAM, EPROM, bubble memory, flash memory, etc.); an I/O device can be a terminal comprising a video display and a keyboard, a modem, an ISDN terminal adapter, an Ethernet port, a punched card reader, a magnetic strip reader, or other suitable I/O device.

The invention also preferably provides the use of a computer system, such as that described above, which comprises: (1) a computer; (2) a stored bit pattern encoding a collection of peptide sequence specificity records obtained by the methods of the invention, which may be stored in the computer; (3) a comparison target, such as a query target; and (4) a program for alignment and comparison, typically with rank-ordering of comparison results on the basis of computed similarity values.

Characteristics of breast cancer-associated proteins

Breast cancer proteins of the present invention may be classified as secreted proteins, transmembrane proteins or intracellular proteins. In one embodiment, the breast cancer protein is an intracellular protein. Intracellular proteins may be found in the cytoplasm and/or in the nucleus. Intracellular proteins are involved in all aspects of cellular function and replication (including, e.g., signaling pathways); aberrant expression of such proteins often results in unregulated or dysregulated cellular processes (see, e.g., *Molecular*

Biology of the Cell (Alberts, ed., 3rd ed., 1994). For example, many intracellular proteins have enzymatic activity such as protein kinase activity, protein phosphatase activity, protease activity, nucleotide cyclase activity, polymerase activity and the like. Intracellular proteins also serve as docking proteins that are involved in organizing complexes of proteins, or targeting proteins to various subcellular localizations, and are involved in maintaining the structural integrity of organelles.

An increasingly appreciated concept in characterizing proteins is the presence in the proteins of one or more motifs for which defined functions have been attributed. In addition to the highly conserved sequences found in the enzymatic domain of proteins, highly conserved sequences have been identified in proteins that are involved in protein-protein interaction. For example, Src-homology-2 (SH2) domains bind tyrosine-phosphorylated targets in a sequence dependent manner. PTB domains, which are distinct from SH2 domains, also bind tyrosine phosphorylated targets. SH3 domains bind to proline-rich targets. In addition, PH domains, tetratricopeptide repeats and WD domains to name only a few, have been shown to mediate protein-protein interactions. Some of these may also be involved in binding to phospholipids or other second messengers. As will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, these motifs can be identified on the basis of primary sequence; thus, an analysis of the sequence of proteins may provide insight into both the enzymatic potential of the molecule and/or molecules with which the protein may associate.

One useful database is Pfam (protein families), which is a large collection of multiple sequence alignments and hidden Markov models covering many common protein domains. Versions are available via the internet from Washington University in St. Louis, the Sanger Center in England, and the Karolinska Institute in Sweden (see, e.g., Bateman *et al.*, *Nuc. Acids Res.* 28:263-266 (2000); Sonnhammer *et al.*, *Proteins* 28:405-420 (1997); Bateman *et al.*, *Nuc. Acids Res.* 27:260-262 (1999); and Sonnhammer *et al.*, *Nuc. Acids Res.* 26:320-322- (1998)).

In another embodiment, the breast cancer sequences are transmembrane proteins. Transmembrane proteins are molecules that span a phospholipid bilayer of a cell. They may have an intracellular domain, an extracellular domain, or both. The intracellular domains of such proteins may have a number of functions including those already described

for intracellular proteins. For example, the intracellular domain may have enzymatic activity and/or may serve as a binding site for additional proteins. Frequently the intracellular domain of transmembrane proteins serves both roles. For example certain receptor tyrosine kinases have both protein kinase activity and SH2 domains. In addition, autophosphorylation of tyrosines on the receptor molecule itself, creates binding sites for additional SH2 domain containing proteins.

Transmembrane proteins may contain from one to many transmembrane domains. For example, receptor tyrosine kinases, certain cytokine receptors, receptor guanylyl cyclases and receptor serine/threonine protein kinases contain a single transmembrane domain. However, various other proteins including channels and adenylyl cyclases contain numerous transmembrane domains. Many important cell surface receptors such as G protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) are classified as "seven transmembrane domain" proteins, as they contain 7 membrane spanning regions. Characteristics of transmembrane domains include approximately 20 consecutive hydrophobic amino acids that may be followed by charged amino acids. Therefore, upon analysis of the amino acid sequence of a particular protein, the localization and number of transmembrane domains within the protein may be predicted (see, e.g. PSORT web site <http://psort.nibb.ac.jp/>). Important transmembrane protein receptors include, but are not limited to the insulin receptor, insulin-like growth factor receptor, human growth hormone receptor, glucose transporters, transferrin receptor, epidermal growth factor receptor, low density lipoprotein receptor, epidermal growth factor receptor, leptin receptor, interleukin receptors, e.g. IL-1 receptor, IL-2 receptor,

The extracellular domains of transmembrane proteins are diverse; however, conserved motifs are found repeatedly among various extracellular domains. Conserved structure and/or functions have been ascribed to different extracellular motifs. Many extracellular domains are involved in binding to other molecules. In one aspect, extracellular domains are found on receptors. Factors that bind the receptor domain include circulating ligands, which may be peptides, proteins, or small molecules such as adenosine and the like. For example, growth factors such as EGF, FGF and PDGF are circulating growth factors that bind to their cognate receptors to initiate a variety of cellular responses. Other factors include

cytokines, mitogenic factors, neurotrophic factors and the like. Extracellular domains also bind to cell-associated molecules. In this respect, they mediate cell-cell interactions. Cell-associated ligands can be tethered to the cell, e.g., via a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor, or may themselves be transmembrane proteins. Extracellular domains also associate with the extracellular matrix and contribute to the maintenance of the cell structure.

Breast cancer proteins that are transmembrane are particularly preferred in the present invention as they are readily accessible targets for immunotherapeutics, as are described herein. In addition, as outlined below, transmembrane proteins can be also useful in imaging modalities. Antibodies may be used to label such readily accessible proteins *in situ*. Alternatively, antibodies can also label intracellular proteins, in which case samples are typically permeabilized to provide access to intracellular proteins.

It will also be appreciated by those in the art that a transmembrane protein can be made soluble by removing transmembrane sequences, e.g., through recombinant methods. Furthermore, transmembrane proteins that have been made soluble can be made to be secreted through recombinant means by adding an appropriate signal sequence.

In another embodiment, the breast cancer proteins are secreted proteins; the secretion of which can be either constitutive or regulated. These proteins have a signal peptide or signal sequence that targets the molecule to the secretory pathway. Secreted proteins are involved in numerous physiological events; by virtue of their circulating nature, they serve to transmit signals to various other cell types. The secreted protein may function in an autocrine manner (acting on the cell that secreted the factor), a paracrine manner (acting on cells in close proximity to the cell that secreted the factor) or an endocrine manner (acting on cells at a distance). Thus secreted molecules find use in modulating or altering numerous aspects of physiology. Breast cancer proteins that are secreted proteins are particularly preferred in the present invention as they serve as good targets for diagnostic markers, e.g., for blood, plasma, serum, or stool tests.

Use of breast cancer nucleic acids

As described above, breast cancer sequence is initially identified by substantial nucleic acid and/or amino acid sequence homology or linkage to the breast cancer

sequences outlined herein. Such homology can be based upon the overall nucleic acid or amino acid sequence, and is generally determined as outlined below, using either homology programs or hybridization conditions. Typically, linked sequences on a mRNA are found on the same molecule.

The breast cancer nucleic acid sequences of the invention, e.g., the sequences in Tables 1-25, can be fragments of larger genes, i.e., they are nucleic acid segments.

"Genes" in this context includes coding regions, non-coding regions, and mixtures of coding and non-coding regions. Accordingly, as will be appreciated by those in the art, using the sequences provided herein, extended sequences, in either direction, of the breast cancer genes can be obtained, using techniques well known in the art for cloning either longer sequences or the full length sequences; see Ausubel, *et al.*, *supra*. Much can be done by informatics and many sequences can be clustered to include multiple sequences corresponding to a single gene, e.g., systems such as UniGene (see, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/UniGene/>).

Once the breast cancer nucleic acid is identified, it can be cloned and, if necessary, its constituent parts recombined to form the entire breast cancer nucleic acid coding regions or the entire mRNA sequence. Once isolated from its natural source, e.g., contained within a plasmid or other vector or excised therefrom as a linear nucleic acid segment, the recombinant breast cancer nucleic acid can be further-used as a probe to identify and isolate other breast cancer nucleic acids, e.g., extended coding regions. It can also be used as a "precursor" nucleic acid to make modified or variant breast cancer nucleic acids and proteins.

The breast cancer nucleic acids of the present invention are used in several ways. In a first embodiment, nucleic acid probes to the breast cancer nucleic acids are made and attached to biochips to be used in screening and diagnostic methods, as outlined below, or for administration, e.g., for gene therapy, vaccine, and/or antisense applications.

Alternatively, the breast cancer nucleic acids that include coding regions of breast cancer proteins can be put into expression vectors for the expression of breast cancer proteins, again for screening purposes or for administration to a patient.

In a preferred embodiment, nucleic acid probes to breast cancer nucleic acids (both the nucleic acid sequences outlined in the figures and/or the complements thereof) are

made. The nucleic acid probes attached to the biochip are designed to be substantially complementary to the breast cancer nucleic acids, *i.e.* the target sequence (either the target sequence of the sample or to other probe sequences, *e.g.*, in sandwich assays), such that hybridization of the target sequence and the probes of the present invention occurs. As outlined below, this complementarity need not be perfect; there may be any number of base pair mismatches which will interfere with hybridization between the target sequence and the single stranded nucleic acids of the present invention. However, if the number of mutations is so great that no hybridization can occur under even the least stringent of hybridization conditions, the sequence is not a complementary target sequence. Thus, by "substantially complementary" herein is meant that the probes are sufficiently complementary to the target sequences to hybridize under normal reaction conditions, particularly high stringency conditions, as outlined herein.

A nucleic acid probe is generally single stranded but can be partially single and partially double stranded. The strandedness of the probe is dictated by the structure, composition, and properties of the target sequence. In general, the nucleic acid probes range from about 8 to about 100 bases long, with from about 10 to about 80 bases being preferred, and from about 30 to about 50 bases being particularly preferred. That is, generally whole genes are not used. In some embodiments, much longer nucleic acids can be used, up to hundreds of bases.

In a preferred embodiment, more than one probe per sequence is used, with either overlapping probes or probes to different sections of the target being used. That is, two, three, four or more probes, with three being preferred, are used to build in a redundancy for a particular target. The probes can be overlapping (*i.e.*, have some sequence in common), or separate. In some cases, PCR primers may be used to amplify signal for higher sensitivity.

As will be appreciated by those in the art, nucleic acids can be attached or immobilized to a solid support in a wide variety of ways. By "immobilized" and grammatical equivalents herein is meant the association or binding between the nucleic acid probe and the solid support is sufficient to be stable under the conditions of binding, washing, analysis, and removal as outlined below. The binding can typically be covalent or non-covalent. By "non-covalent binding" and grammatical equivalents herein is meant one or more of electrostatic,

hydrophilic, and hydrophobic interactions. Included in non-covalent binding is the covalent attachment of a molecule, such as, streptavidin to the support and the non-covalent binding of the biotinylated probe to the streptavidin. By "covalent binding" and grammatical equivalents herein is meant that the two moieties, the solid support and the probe, are attached by at least one bond, including sigma bonds, pi bonds and coordination bonds.

Covalent bonds can be formed directly between the probe and the solid support or can be formed by a cross linker or by inclusion of a specific reactive group on either the solid support or the probe or both molecules. Immobilization may also involve a combination of covalent and non-covalent interactions.

In general, the probes are attached to the biochip in a wide variety of ways, as will be appreciated by those in the art. As described herein, the nucleic acids can either be synthesized first, with subsequent attachment to the biochip, or can be directly synthesized on the biochip.

The biochip comprises a suitable solid substrate. By "substrate" or "solid support" or other grammatical equivalents herein is meant a material that can be modified to contain discrete individual sites appropriate for the attachment or association of the nucleic acid probes and is amenable to at least one detection method. As will be appreciated by those in the art, the number of possible substrates are very large, and include, but are not limited to, glass and modified or functionalized glass, plastics (including acrylics, polystyrene and copolymers of styrene and other materials, polypropylene, polyethylene, polybutylene, polyurethanes, Teflon, etc.), polysaccharides, nylon or nitrocellulose, resins, silica or silica-based materials including silicon and modified silicon, carbon, metals, inorganic glasses, plastics, etc. In general, the substrates allow optical detection and do not appreciably fluoresce. A preferred substrate is described in copending application entitled Reusable Low Fluorescent Plastic Biochip, U.S. Application Serial No. 09/270,214, filed March 15, 1999, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Generally the substrate is planar, although as will be appreciated by those in the art, other configurations of substrates may be used as well. For example, the probes may be placed on the inside surface of a tube, for flow-through sample analysis to minimize

sample volume. Similarly, the substrate may be flexible, such as a flexible foam, including closed cell foams made of particular plastics.

In a preferred embodiment, the surface of the biochip and the probe may be derivatized with chemical functional groups for subsequent attachment of the two. Thus, e.g., the biochip is derivatized with a chemical functional group including, but not limited to, amino groups, carboxy groups, oxo groups and thiol groups, with amino groups being particularly preferred. Using these functional groups, the probes can be attached using functional groups on the probes. For example, nucleic acids containing amino groups can be attached to surfaces comprising amino groups, e.g. using linkers as are known in the art, e.g., homo- or hetero-bifunctional linkers as are well known (see 1994 Pierce Chemical Company catalog, technical section on cross-linkers, pages 155-200). In addition, in some cases, additional linkers, such as alkyl groups (including substituted and heteroalkyl groups) may be used.

In this embodiment, oligonucleotides are synthesized as is known in the art, and then attached to the surface of the solid support. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, either the 5' or 3' terminus may be attached to the solid support, or attachment may be via an internal nucleoside.

In another embodiment, the immobilization to the solid support may be very strong, yet non-covalent. For example, biotinylated oligonucleotides can be made, which bind to surfaces covalently coated with streptavidin, resulting in attachment.

Alternatively, the oligonucleotides may be synthesized on the surface, as is known in the art. For example, photoactivation techniques utilizing photopolymerization compounds and techniques are used. In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acids can be synthesized in situ, using well known photolithographic techniques, such as those described in WO 95/25116; WO 95/35505; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,700,637 and 5,445,934; and references cited within, all of which are expressly incorporated by reference; these methods of attachment form the basis of the Affimetrix GeneChip™ technology.

Often, amplification-based assays are performed to measure the expression level of breast cancer-associated sequences. These assays are typically performed in conjunction with reverse transcription. In such assays, a breast cancer-associated nucleic acid

sequence acts as a template in an amplification reaction (e.g., Polymerase Chain Reaction, or PCR). In a quantitative amplification, the amount of amplification product will be proportional to the amount of template in the original sample. Comparison to appropriate controls provides a measure of the amount of breast cancer-associated RNA. Methods of quantitative amplification are well known to those of skill in the art. Detailed protocols for quantitative PCR are provided, e.g., in Innis *et al.*, *PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications* (1990).

In some embodiments, a TaqMan based assay is used to measure expression. TaqMan based assays use a fluorogenic oligonucleotide probe that contains a 5' fluorescent dye and a 3' quenching agent. The probe hybridizes to a PCR product, but cannot itself be extended due to a blocking agent at the 3' end. When the PCR product is amplified in subsequent cycles, the 5' nuclease activity of the polymerase, e.g., AmpliTaq, results in the cleavage of the TaqMan probe. This cleavage separates the 5' fluorescent dye and the 3' quenching agent, thereby resulting in an increase in fluorescence as a function of amplification (see, e.g., literature provided by Perkin-Elmer, e.g., www2.perkin-elmer.com).

Other suitable amplification methods include, but are not limited to, ligase chain reaction (LCR) (see Wu & Wallace, *Genomics* 4:560 (1989), Landegren *et al.*, *Science* 241:1077 (1988), and Barringer *et al.*, *Gene* 89:117 (1990)), transcription amplification (Kwoh *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:1173 (1989)), self-sustained sequence replication (Guatelli *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:1874 (1990)), dot PCR, and linker adapter PCR, etc.

Expression of breast cancer proteins from nucleic acids

In a preferred embodiment, breast cancer nucleic acids, e.g., encoding breast cancer proteins are used to make a variety of expression vectors to express breast cancer proteins which can then be used in screening assays, as described below. Expression vectors and recombinant DNA technology are well known to those of skill in the art (see, e.g., Ausubel, *supra*, and *Gene Expression Systems* (Fernandez & Hoeffler, eds, 1999)) and are used to express proteins. The expression vectors may be either self-replicating

extrachromosomal vectors or vectors which integrate into a host genome. Generally, these

expression vectors include transcriptional and translational regulatory nucleic acid operably linked to the nucleic acid encoding the breast cancer protein. The term "control sequences" refers to DNA sequences used for the expression of an operably linked coding sequence in a particular host organism. Control sequences that are suitable for prokaryotes, e.g., include a promoter, optionally an operator sequence, and a ribosome binding site. Eukaryotic cells are known to utilize promoters, polyadenylation signals, and enhancers.

Nucleic acid is "operably linked" when it is placed into a functional relationship with another nucleic acid sequence. For example, DNA for a presequence or secretory leader is operably linked to DNA for a polypeptide if it is expressed as a preprotein that participates in the secretion of the polypeptide; a promoter or enhancer is operably linked to a coding sequence if it affects the transcription of the sequence; or a ribosome binding site is operably linked to a coding sequence if it is positioned so as to facilitate translation. Generally, "operably linked" means that the DNA sequences being linked are contiguous, and, in the case of a secretory leader, contiguous and in reading phase. However, enhancers do not have to be contiguous. Linking is typically accomplished by ligation at convenient restriction sites. If such sites do not exist, synthetic oligonucleotide adaptors or linkers are used in accordance with conventional practice. Transcriptional and translational regulatory nucleic acid will generally be appropriate to the host cell used to express the breast cancer protein. Numerous types of appropriate expression vectors, and suitable regulatory sequences are known in the art for a variety of host cells.

In general, transcriptional and translational regulatory sequences may include, but are not limited to, promoter sequences, ribosomal binding sites, transcriptional start and stop sequences, translational start and stop sequences, and enhancer or activator sequences. In a preferred embodiment, the regulatory sequences include a promoter and transcriptional start and stop sequences.

Promoter sequences encode either constitutive or inducible promoters. The promoters may be either naturally occurring promoters or hybrid promoters. Hybrid promoters, which combine elements of more than one promoter, are also known in the art, and are useful in the present invention.

In addition, an expression vector may comprise additional elements. For example, the expression vector may have two replication systems, thus allowing it to be maintained in two organisms, e.g. in mammalian or insect cells for expression and in a prokaryotic host for cloning and amplification. Furthermore, for integrating expression vectors, the expression vector contains at least one sequence homologous to the host cell genome, and preferably two homologous sequences which flank the expression construct. The integrating vector may be directed to a specific locus in the host cell by selecting the appropriate homologous sequence for inclusion in the vector. Constructs for integrating vectors are well known in the art (e.g., Fernandez & Hoeffler, *supra*).

In addition, in a preferred embodiment, the expression vector contains a selectable marker gene to allow the selection of transformed host cells. Selection genes are well known in the art and will vary with the host cell used.

The breast cancer proteins of the present invention are produced by culturing a host cell transformed with an expression vector containing nucleic acid encoding a breast cancer protein, under the appropriate conditions to induce or cause expression of the breast cancer protein. Conditions appropriate for breast cancer protein expression will vary with the choice of the expression vector and the host cell, and will be easily ascertained by one skilled in the art through routine experimentation or optimization. For example, the use of constitutive promoters in the expression vector will require optimizing the growth and proliferation of the host cell, while the use of an inducible promoter requires the appropriate growth conditions for induction. In addition, in some embodiments, the timing of the harvest is important. For example, the baculoviral systems used in insect cell expression are lytic viruses, and thus harvest time selection can be crucial for product yield.

Appropriate host cells include yeast, bacteria, archaeobacteria, fungi, and insect and animal cells, including mammalian cells. Of particular interest are *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and other yeasts, *E. coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, Sf9 cells, C129 cells, 293 cells, *Neurospora*, BHK, CHO, COS, HeLa cells, HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cells), THP1 cells (a macrophage cell line) and various other human cells and cell lines.

In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer proteins are expressed in mammalian cells. Mammalian expression systems are also known in the art, and include

retroviral and adenoviral systems. One expression vector system is a retroviral vector system such as is generally described in PCT/US97/01019 and PCT/US97/01048, both of which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference. Of particular use as mammalian promoters are the promoters from mammalian viral genes, since the viral genes are often highly expressed and have a broad host range. Examples include the SV40 early promoter, mouse mammary tumor virus LTR promoter, adenovirus major late promoter, herpes simplex virus promoter, and the CMV promoter (see, e.g., Fernandez & Hoeffler, *supra*). Typically, transcription termination and polyadenylation sequences recognized by mammalian cells are regulatory regions located 3' to the translation stop codon and thus, together with the promoter elements, flank the coding sequence. Examples of transcription terminator and polyadenylation signals include those derived from SV40.

The methods of introducing exogenous nucleic acid into mammalian hosts, as well as other hosts, is well known in the art, and will vary with the host cell used. Techniques include dextran-mediated transfection, calcium phosphate precipitation, polybrene mediated transfection, protoplast fusion, electroporation, viral infection, encapsulation of the polynucleotide(s) in liposomes, and direct microinjection of the DNA into nuclei.

In a preferred embodiment, breast cancer proteins are expressed in bacterial systems. Bacterial expression systems are well known in the art. Promoters from bacteriophage may also be used and are known in the art. In addition, synthetic promoters and hybrid promoters are also useful; e.g., the tac promoter is a hybrid of the trp and lac promoter sequences. Furthermore, a bacterial promoter can include naturally occurring promoters of non-bacterial origin that have the ability to bind bacterial RNA polymerase and initiate transcription. In addition to a functioning promoter sequence, an efficient ribosome binding site is desirable. The expression vector may also include a signal peptide sequence that provides for secretion of the breast cancer protein in bacteria. The protein is either secreted into the growth media (gram-positive bacteria) or into the periplasmic space, located between the inner and outer membrane of the cell (gram-negative bacteria). The bacterial expression vector may also include a selectable marker gene to allow for the selection of bacterial strains that have been transformed. Suitable selection genes include genes which

render the bacteria resistant to drugs such as ampicillin, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, kanamycin, neomycin and tetracycline. Selectable markers also include biosynthetic genes, such as those in the histidine, tryptophan and leucine biosynthetic pathways. These components are assembled into expression vectors. Expression vectors for bacteria are well known in the art, and include vectors for *Bacillus subtilis*, *E. coli*, *Streptococcus cremoris*, and *Streptococcus lividans*, among others (e.g., Fernandez & Hoeffler, *supra*). The bacterial expression vectors are transformed into bacterial host cells using techniques well known in the art, such as calcium chloride treatment, electroporation, and others.

In one embodiment, breast cancer proteins are produced in insect cells. Expression vectors for the transformation of insect cells, and in particular, baculovirus-based expression vectors, are well known in the art.

In a preferred embodiment, breast cancer protein is produced in yeast cells. Yeast expression systems are well known in the art, and include expression vectors for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Candida albicans* and *C. maltosa*, *Hansenula polymorpha*, *Kluyveromyces fragilis* and *K. lactis*, *Pichia guilliermondii* and *P. pastoris*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, and *Yarrowia lipolytica*.

The breast cancer protein may also be made as a fusion protein, using techniques well known in the art. Thus, e.g., for the creation of monoclonal antibodies, if the desired epitope is small, the breast cancer protein may be fused to a carrier protein to form an immunogen. Alternatively, the breast cancer protein may be made as a fusion protein to increase expression, or for other reasons. For example, when the breast cancer protein is a breast cancer peptide, the nucleic acid encoding the peptide may be linked to other nucleic acid for expression purposes.

In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer protein is purified or isolated after expression. Breast cancer proteins may be isolated or purified in a variety of ways known to those skilled in the art depending on what other components are present in the sample. Standard purification methods include electrophoretic, molecular, immunological and chromatographic techniques, including ion exchange, hydrophobic, affinity, and reverse-phase HPLC chromatography, and chromatofocusing. For example, the breast cancer protein may be purified using a standard anti-breast cancer protein antibody column. Ultrafiltration

and diafiltration techniques, in conjunction with protein concentration, are also useful. For general guidance in suitable purification techniques, see Scopes, *Protein Purification* (1982). The degree of purification necessary will vary depending on the use of the breast cancer protein. In some instances no purification will be necessary.

Once expressed and purified if necessary, the breast cancer proteins and nucleic acids are useful in a number of applications. They may be used as immunoselection reagents, as vaccine reagents, as screening agents, etc.

Variants of breast cancer proteins

In one embodiment, the breast cancer proteins are derivative or variant breast cancer proteins as compared to the wild-type sequence. That is, as outlined more fully below, the derivative breast cancer peptide will often contain at least one amino acid substitution, deletion or insertion, with amino acid substitutions being particularly preferred. The amino acid substitution, insertion or deletion may occur at any residue within the breast cancer peptide.

Also included within one embodiment of breast cancer proteins of the present invention are amino acid sequence variants. These variants typically fall into one or more of three classes: substitutional, insertional or deletional variants. These variants ordinarily are prepared by site specific mutagenesis of nucleotides in the DNA encoding the breast cancer protein, using cassette or PCR mutagenesis or other techniques well known in the art, to produce DNA encoding the variant, and thereafter expressing the DNA in recombinant cell culture as outlined above. However, variant breast cancer protein fragments having up to about 100-150 residues may be prepared by in vitro synthesis using established techniques. Amino acid sequence variants are characterized by the predetermined nature of the variation, a feature that sets them apart from naturally occurring allelic or interspecies variation of the breast cancer protein amino acid sequence. The variants typically exhibit the same qualitative biological activity as the naturally occurring analogue, although variants can also be selected which have modified characteristics as will be more fully outlined below.

While the site or region for introducing an amino acid sequence variation is predetermined, the mutation per se need not be predetermined. For example, in order to

optimize the performance of a mutation at a given site, random mutagenesis may be conducted at the target codon or region and the expressed breast cancer variants screened for the optimal combination of desired activity. Techniques for making substitution mutations at predetermined sites in DNA having a known sequence are well known, e.g., M13 primer mutagenesis and PCR mutagenesis. Screening of the mutants is done using assays of breast cancer protein activities.

Amino acid substitutions are typically of single residues; insertions usually will be on the order of from about 1 to 20 amino acids, although considerably larger insertions may be tolerated. Deletions range from about 1 to about 20 residues, although in some cases deletions may be much larger.

Substitutions, deletions, insertions or any combination thereof may be used to arrive at a final derivative. Generally these changes are done on a few amino acids to minimize the alteration of the molecule. However, larger changes may be tolerated in certain circumstances. When small alterations in the characteristics of the breast cancer protein are desired, substitutions are generally made in accordance with the amino acid substitution relationships provided in the definition section.

The variants typically exhibit the same qualitative biological activity and will elicit the same immune response as the naturally-occurring analog, although variants also are selected to modify the characteristics of the breast cancer proteins as needed. Alternatively, the variant may be designed such that the biological activity of the breast cancer protein is altered. For example, glycosylation sites may be altered or removed.

Substantial changes in function or immunological identity are made by selecting substitutions that are less conservative than those described above. For example, substitutions may be made which more significantly affect: the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the alteration, for example the alpha-helical or beta-sheet structure; the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site; or the bulk of the side chain.

The substitutions which in general are expected to produce the greatest changes in the polypeptide's properties are those in which (a) a hydrophilic residue, e.g. seryl or threonyl is substituted for (or by) a hydrophobic residue, e.g. leucyl, isoleucyl, phenylalanyl, valyl or alanyl; (b) a cysteine or proline is substituted for (or by) any other residue; (c) a residue

having an electropositive side chain, e.g. lysyl, arginyl, or histidyl, is substituted for (or by) an electronegative residue, e.g. glutamyl or aspartyl; or (d) a residue having a bulky side chain, e.g. phenylalanine, is substituted for (or by) one not having a side chain, e.g. glycine.

Covalent modifications of breast cancer polypeptides are included within the scope of this invention. One type of covalent modification includes reacting targeted amino acid residues of a breast cancer polypeptide with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or the N- or C-terminal residues of a breast cancer polypeptide. Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful, for instance, for crosslinking breast cancer polypeptides to a water-insoluble support matrix or surface for use in the method for purifying anti-breast cancer polypeptide antibodies or screening assays, as is more fully described below. Commonly used crosslinking agents include, e.g., 1,1-

bis(diazoacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, e.g., esters with 4-azidosalicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidyl esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane and agents such as methyl-3-((p-azidophenyl)dithio)propionimide.

Other modifications include deamidation of glutamyl and asparagyl residues to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues, respectively, hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl, threonyl or tyrosyl residues, methylation of the amino groups of the lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains (Creighton, *Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties*, pp. 79-86 (1983)), acetylation of the N-terminal amine, and amidation of any C-terminal carboxyl group.

Another type of covalent modification of the breast cancer polypeptide included within the scope of this invention comprises altering the native glycosylation pattern of the polypeptide. "Altering the native glycosylation pattern" is intended for purposes herein to mean deleting one or more carbohydrate moieties found in native sequence breast cancer polypeptide, and/or adding one or more glycosylation sites that are not present in the native sequence breast cancer polypeptide. Glycosylation patterns can be altered in many ways. For example the use of different cell types to express breast cancer-associated sequences can result in different glycosylation patterns.

Addition of glycosylation sites to breast cancer polypeptides may also be accomplished by altering the amino acid sequence thereof. The alteration may be made, e.g., by the addition of, or substitution by, one or more serine or threonine residues to the native sequence breast cancer polypeptide (for O-linked glycosylation sites). The breast cancer amino acid sequence may optionally be altered through changes at the DNA level, particularly by mutating the DNA encoding the breast cancer polypeptide at preselected bases such that codons are generated that will translate into the desired amino acids.

Another means of increasing the number of carbohydrate moieties on the breast cancer polypeptide is by chemical or enzymatic coupling of glycosides to the polypeptide. Such methods are described in the art, e.g., in WO 87/05330, and in Aplin & Wriston, *CRC Crit. Rev. Biochem.*, pp. 259-306 (1981).

Removal of carbohydrate moieties present on the breast cancer polypeptide may be accomplished chemically or enzymatically or by mutational substitution of codons encoding for amino acid residues that serve as targets for glycosylation. Chemical deglycosylation techniques are known in the art and described, for instance, by Hakimuddin, *et al., Arch. Biochem. Biophys.*, 259:52 (1987) and by Edge *et al., Anal. Biochem.*, 118:131 (1981). Enzymatic cleavage of carbohydrate moieties on polypeptides can be achieved by the use of a variety of endo- and exo-glycosidases as described by Thotakura *et al., Melh. Enzymol.*, 138:350 (1987).

Another type of covalent modification of breast cancer comprises linking the breast cancer polypeptide to one of a variety of nonproteinaceous polymers, e.g., polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, or polyoxyalkylenes, in the manner set forth in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,640,835; 4,496,689; 4,301,144; 4,670,417; 4,791,192 or 4,179,337.

Breast cancer polypeptides of the present invention may also be modified in a way to form chimeric molecules comprising a breast cancer polypeptide fused to another, heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence. In one embodiment, such a chimeric molecule comprises a fusion of a breast cancer polypeptide with a tag polypeptide which provides an epitope to which an anti-tag antibody can selectively bind. The epitope tag is generally placed at the amino- or carboxyl-terminus of the breast cancer polypeptide. The presence of such epitope-tagged forms of a breast cancer polypeptide can be detected using

an antibody against the tag polypeptide. Also, provision of the epitope tag enables the breast cancer polypeptide to be readily purified by affinity purification using an anti-tag antibody or another type of affinity matrix that binds to the epitope tag. In an alternative embodiment, the chimeric molecule may comprise a fusion of a breast cancer polypeptide with an immunoglobulin or a particular region of an immunoglobulin. For a bivalent form of the chimeric molecule, such a fusion could be to the Fc region of an IgG molecule.

Various tag polypeptides and their respective antibodies are well known in the art. Examples include poly-histidine (poly-his) or poly-histidine-glycine (poly-his-gly) tags; HIS6 and metal chelation tags, the flu HA tag polypeptide and its antibody 12CAs (Field *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 8:2159-2165 (1988)); the c-myc tag and the 8F9, 3C7, 6E10, G4, B7 and 9E10 antibodies thereto (Evan *et al.*, *Molecular and Cellular Biology* 5:3610-3616 (1985)); and the Herpes Simplex virus glycoprotein D (gD) tag and its antibody (Paborsky *et al.*, *Protein Engineering* 3(6):547-553 (1990)). Other tag polypeptides include the Flag-peptide (Hopp *et al.*, *BioTechnology* 6:1204-1210 (1988)); the KT3 epitope peptide (Martin *et al.*, *Science* 255:192-194 (1992)); tubulin epitope peptide (Skinner *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:15163-15166 (1991)); and the T7 gene 10 protein peptide tag (Lutz-Freyermuth *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:6393-6397 (1990)).

Also included are other breast cancer proteins of the breast cancer family, and breast cancer proteins from other organisms, which are cloned and expressed as outlined below. Thus, probe or degenerate polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primer sequences may be used to find other related breast cancer proteins from humans or other organisms. As will be appreciated by those in the art, particularly useful probe and/or PCR primer sequences include the unique areas of the breast cancer nucleic acid sequence. As is generally known in the art, preferred PCR primers are from about 15 to about 35 nucleotides in length, with from about 20 to about 30 being preferred, and may contain inosine as needed. The conditions for the PCR reaction are well known in the art (e.g., Innis, PCR Protocols, *supra*).

Antibodies to breast cancer proteins

In a preferred embodiment, when the breast cancer protein is to be used to generate antibodies, e.g., for immunotherapy or immunodiagnosis, the breast cancer protein

should share at least one epitope or determinant with the full length protein. By "epitope" or "determinant" herein is typically meant a portion of a protein which will generate and/or bind an antibody or T-cell receptor in the context of MHC. Thus, in most instances, antibodies made to a smaller breast cancer protein will be able to bind to the full-length protein, particularly linear epitopes. In a preferred embodiment, the epitope is unique; that is, antibodies generated to a unique epitope show little or no cross-reactivity.

Methods of preparing polyclonal antibodies are known to the skilled artisan (e.g., Coligan, *supra*; and Harlow & Lane, *supra*). Polyclonal antibodies can be raised in a mammal, e.g., by one or more injections of an immunizing agent and, if desired, an adjuvant. Typically, the immunizing agent and/or adjuvant will be injected in the mammal by multiple subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injections. The immunizing agent may include a protein encoded by a nucleic acid of the figures or fragment thereof or a fusion protein thereof. It may be useful to conjugate the immunizing agent to a protein known to be immunogenic in the mammal being immunized. Examples of such immunogenic proteins include but are not limited to keyhole limpet hemocyanin, serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin, and soybean trypsin inhibitor. Examples of adjuvants which may be employed include Freund's complete adjuvant and MPL-TDM adjuvant (monophosphoryl Lipid A, synthetic trehalose dicorynomycolate). The immunization protocol may be selected by one skilled in the art without undue experimentation.

The antibodies may, alternatively, be monoclonal antibodies. Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared using hybridoma methods, such as those described by Kohler & Milstein, *Nature* 256:495 (1975). In a hybridoma method, a mouse, hamster, or other appropriate host animal, is typically immunized with an immunizing agent to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the immunizing agent. Alternatively, the lymphocytes may be immunized *in vitro*. The immunizing agent will typically include a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid of Tables 1-25 or fragment thereof, or a fusion protein thereof. Generally, either peripheral blood lymphocytes ("PBLs") are used if cells of human origin are desired, or spleen cells or lymph node cells are used if non-human mammalian sources are desired. The lymphocytes are then fused with an immortalized cell line using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene

glycol, to form a hybridoma cell (Goding, *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice*, pp. 59-103 (1986)). Immortalized cell lines are usually transformed mammalian cells, particularly myeloma cells of rodent, bovine and human origin. Usually, rat or mouse myeloma cell lines are employed. The hybridoma cells may be cultured in a suitable culture medium that preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of the unfused, immortalized cells. For example, if the parental cells lack the enzyme hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT or HPRT), the culture medium for the hybridomas typically will include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine ("HAT medium"), which substances prevent the growth of HGPRT-deficient cells.

In one embodiment, the antibodies are bispecific antibodies. Bispecific antibodies are monoclonal, preferably human or humanized, antibodies that have binding specificities for at least two different antigens or that have binding specificities for two epitopes on the same antigen. In one embodiment, one of the binding specificities is for a protein encoded by a nucleic acid Tables 1-25 or a fragment thereof, the other one is for any other antigen, and preferably for a cell-surface protein or receptor or receptor subunit, preferably one that is tumor specific. Alternatively, tetramer-type technology may create multivalent reagents.

In a preferred embodiment, the antibodies to breast cancer protein are capable of reducing or eliminating a biological function of a breast cancer protein, as is described below. That is, the addition of anti-breast cancer protein antibodies (either polyclonal or preferably monoclonal) to breast cancer tissue (or cells containing breast cancer) may reduce or eliminate the breast cancer. Generally, at least a 25% decrease in activity, growth, size or the like is preferred, with at least about 50% being particularly preferred and about a 95-100% decrease being especially preferred.

In a preferred embodiment the antibodies to the breast cancer proteins are humanized antibodies (e.g., Xenerex Biosciences, Mederex, Inc., Abgenix, Inc., Protein Design Labs, Inc.) Humanized forms of non-human (e.g., murine) antibodies are chimeric molecules of immunoglobulins, immunoglobulin chains or fragments thereof (such as Fv, Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂ or other antigen-binding subsequences of antibodies) which contain minimal sequence derived from non-human immunoglobulin. Humanized antibodies include

human immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a complementary determining region (CDR) of the recipient are replaced by residues from a CDR of a non-human species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat or rabbit having the desired specificity, affinity and capacity. In some instances, Fv framework residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Humanized antibodies may also comprise residues which are found neither in the recipient antibody nor in the imported CDR or framework sequences. In general, a humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the framework (FR) regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. The humanized antibody optimally also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin (Jones *et al.*, *Nature* 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann *et al.*, *Nature* 332:323-329 (1988), and Presta, *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 2:593-596 (1992)). Humanization can be essentially performed following the method of Winter and co-workers (Jones *et al.*, *Nature* 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann *et al.*, *Nature* 332:323-327 (1988); Verhoeven *et al.*, *Science* 239:1534-1536 (1988)), by substituting rodent CDRs or CDR sequences for the corresponding sequences of a human antibody. Accordingly, such humanized antibodies are chimeric antibodies (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567), wherein substantially less than an intact human variable domain has been substituted by the corresponding sequence from a non-human species.

Human antibodies can also be produced using various techniques known in the art, including phage display libraries (Hoogenboom & Winter, *J. Mol. Biol.* 227:381 (1991); Marks *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 222:581 (1991)). The techniques of Cole *et al.* and Boerner *et al.* are also available for the preparation of human monoclonal antibodies (Cole *et al.*, *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, p. 77 (1985) and Boerner *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 147(1):86-95 (1991)). Similarly, human antibodies can be made by introducing of human immunoglobulin loci into transgenic animals, e.g., mice in which the endogenous immunoglobulin genes have been partially or completely inactivated. Upon challenge, human antibody production is observed, which closely resembles that seen in humans in all

respects, including gene rearrangement, assembly, and antibody repertoire. This approach is described, e.g., in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,807; 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,661,016, and in the following scientific publications: Marks *et al.*, *BioTechnology* 10:779-783 (1992); Lonberg *et al.*, *Nature* 368:856-859 (1994); Morrison, *Nature* 368:812-13 (1994); Fishwild *et al.*, *Nature Biotechnology* 14:845-51 (1996); Neuberger, *Nature Biotechnology* 14:826 (1996); Lonberg & Huszar, *Intern. Rev. Immunol.* 13:65-93 (1995).

By immunotherapy is meant treatment of breast cancer with an antibody raised against breast cancer proteins. As used herein, immunotherapy can be passive or active. Passive immunotherapy as defined herein is the passive transfer of antibody to a recipient (patient). Active immunization is the induction of antibody and/or T-cell responses in a recipient (patient). Induction of an immune response is the result of providing the recipient with an antigen to which antibodies are raised. As appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, the antigen may be provided by injecting a polypeptide against which antibodies are desired to be raised into a recipient, or contacting the recipient with a nucleic acid capable of expressing the antigen and under conditions for expression of the antigen, leading to an immune response.

In a preferred embodiment the breast cancer proteins against which antibodies are raised are secreted proteins as described above. Without being bound by theory, antibodies used for treatment, bind and prevent the secreted protein from binding to its receptor, thereby inactivating the secreted breast cancer protein.

In another preferred embodiment, the breast cancer protein to which antibodies are raised is a transmembrane protein. Without being bound by theory, antibodies used for treatment, bind the extracellular domain of the breast cancer protein and prevent it from binding to other proteins, such as circulating ligands or cell-associated molecules. The antibody may cause down-regulation of the transmembrane breast cancer protein. As will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, the antibody may be a competitive, non-competitive or uncompetitive inhibitor of protein binding to the extracellular domain of the breast cancer protein. The antibody is also an antagonist of the breast cancer protein. Further, the antibody prevents activation of the transmembrane breast cancer protein. In one aspect, when the antibody prevents the binding of other molecules to the breast cancer

protein, the antibody prevents growth of the cell. The antibody may also be used to target or sensitize the cell to cytotoxic agents, including, but not limited to TNF- α , TNF- β , IL-1, INF- γ and IL-2, or chemotherapeutic agents including 3FU, vinblastine, actinomycin D, cisplatin, methotrexate, and the like. In some instances the antibody belongs to a sub-type that

activates serum complement when complexed with the transmembrane protein thereby mediating cytotoxicity or antigen-dependent cytotoxicity (ADCC). Thus, breast cancer is treated by administering to a patient antibodies directed against the transmembrane breast cancer protein. Antibody-labeling may activate a co-toxin, localize a toxin payload, or otherwise provide means to locally ablate cells.

In another preferred embodiment, the antibody is conjugated to an effector moiety. The effector moiety can be any number of molecules, including labelling moieties such as radioactive labels or fluorescent labels, or can be a therapeutic moiety. In one aspect the therapeutic moiety is a small molecule that modulates the activity of the breast cancer protein. In another aspect the therapeutic moiety modulates the activity of molecules associated with or in close proximity to the breast cancer protein. The therapeutic moiety may inhibit enzymatic activity such as protease or collagenase or protein kinase activity associated with breast cancer.

In a preferred embodiment, the therapeutic moiety can also be a cytotoxic agent. In this method, targeting the cytotoxic agent to breast cancer tissue or cells, results in a reduction in the number of afflicted cells, thereby reducing symptoms associated with breast cancer. Cytotoxic agents are numerous and varied and include, but are not limited to, cytotoxic drugs or toxins or active fragments of such toxins. Suitable toxins and their corresponding fragments include diphtheria A chain, exotoxin A chain, ricin A chain, abrin A chain, curcin, crotin, phenomycin, enomycin and the like. Cytotoxic agents also include radiochemicals made by conjugating radioisotopes to antibodies raised against breast cancer proteins, or binding of a radionuclide to a chelating agent that has been covalently attached to the antibody. Targeting the therapeutic moiety to transmembrane breast cancer proteins not only serves to increase the local concentration of therapeutic moiety in the breast cancer afflicted area, but also serves to reduce deleterious side effects that may be associated with the therapeutic moiety.

In another preferred embodiment, the breast cancer protein against which the antibodies are raised is an intracellular protein. In this case, the antibody may be conjugated to a protein which facilitates entry into the cell. In one case, the antibody enters the cell by endocytosis. In another embodiment, a nucleic acid encoding the antibody is administered to the individual or cell. Moreover, wherein the breast cancer protein can be targeted within a cell, i.e., the nucleus, an antibody thereto contains a signal for that target localization, i.e., a nuclear localization signal.

The breast cancer antibodies of the invention specifically bind to breast cancer proteins. By "specifically bind" herein is meant that the antibodies bind to the protein with a K_d of at least about 0.1 mM, more usually at least about 1 μ M, preferably at least about 0.1 μ M or better, and most preferably, 0.01 μ M or better. Selectivity of binding is also important.

Detection of breast cancer sequence for diagnostic and therapeutic applications

In one aspect, the RNA expression levels of genes are determined for different cellular states in the breast cancer phenotype. Expression levels of genes in normal tissue (i.e., not undergoing breast cancer) and in breast cancer tissue (and in some cases, for varying severities of breast cancer that relate to prognosis, as outlined below) are evaluated to provide expression profiles. An expression profile of a particular cell state or point of development is essentially a "fingerprint" of the state. While two states may have any particular gene similarly expressed, the evaluation of a number of genes simultaneously allows the generation of a gene expression profile that is reflective of the state of the cell. By comparing expression profiles of cells in different states, information regarding which genes are important (including both up- and down-regulation of genes) in each of these states is obtained. Then, diagnosis may be performed or confirmed to determine whether a tissue sample has the gene expression profile of normal or cancerous tissue. This will provide for molecular diagnosis of related conditions.

"Differential expression," or grammatical equivalents as used herein, refers to qualitative or quantitative differences in the temporal and/or cellular gene expression patterns within and among cells and tissue. Thus, a differentially expressed gene can

qualitatively have its expression altered, including an activation or inactivation, in, e.g., normal versus breast cancer tissue. Genes may be turned on or turned off in a particular state, relative to another state thus permitting comparison of two or more states. A qualitatively regulated gene will exhibit an expression pattern within a state or cell type which is detectable by standard techniques. Some genes will be expressed in one state or cell type, but not in both. Alternatively, the difference in expression may be quantitative, e.g., in that expression is increased or decreased, i.e., gene expression is either upregulated, resulting in an increased amount of transcript, or downregulated, resulting in a decreased amount of transcript. The degree to which expression differs need only be large enough to quantify via standard characterization techniques as outlined below, such as by use of Affymetrix GeneChip™ expression arrays, Lockhart, *Nature Biotechnology* 14:1675-1680 (1996), hereby expressly incorporated by reference. Other techniques include, but are not limited to, quantitative reverse transcriptase PCR, northern analysis and RNase protection. As outlined above, preferably the change in expression (i.e., upregulation or downregulation) is at least about 50%, more preferably at least about 100%, more preferably at least about 150%, more preferably at least about 200%, with from 300 to at least 1000% being especially preferred.

Evaluation may be at the gene transcript, or the protein level. The amount of gene expression may be monitored using nucleic acid probes to the DNA or RNA equivalent of the gene transcript, and the quantification of gene expression levels, or, alternatively, the final gene product itself (protein) can be monitored, e.g., with antibodies to the breast cancer protein and standard immunoassays (ELISAs, etc.) or other techniques, including mass spectroscopy assays, 2D gel electrophoresis assays, etc. Proteins corresponding to breast cancer genes, i.e., those identified as being important in a breast cancer phenotype, can be evaluated in a breast cancer diagnostic test.

In a preferred embodiment, gene expression monitoring is performed simultaneously on a number of genes. Multiple protein expression monitoring can be performed as well. Similarly, these assays may be performed on an individual basis as well.

In this embodiment, the breast cancer nucleic acid probes are attached to biochips as outlined herein for the detection and quantification of breast cancer sequences in

a particular cell. The assays are further described below in the example. PCR techniques can be used to provide greater sensitivity.

In a preferred embodiment nucleic acids encoding the breast cancer protein are detected. Although DNA or RNA encoding the breast cancer protein may be detected, of particular interest are methods wherein an mRNA encoding a breast cancer protein is detected. Probes to detect mRNA can be a nucleotide/deoxynucleotide probe that is complementary to and hybridizes with the mRNA and includes, but is not limited to, oligonucleotides, cDNA or RNA. Probes also should contain a detectable label, as defined herein. In one method the mRNA is detected after immobilizing the nucleic acid to be examined on a solid support such as nylon membranes and hybridizing the probe with the sample. Following washing to remove the non-specifically bound probe, the label is detected. In another method detection of the mRNA is performed *in situ*. In this method permeabilized cells or tissue samples are contacted with a detectably labeled nucleic acid probe for sufficient time to allow the probe to hybridize with the target mRNA. Following washing to remove the non-specifically bound probe, the label is detected. For example a digoxigenin labeled riboprobe (RNA probe) that is complementary to the mRNA encoding a breast cancer protein is detected by binding the digoxigenin with an anti-digoxigenin secondary antibody and developed with nitro blue tetrazolium and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indoyl phosphate.

In a preferred embodiment, various proteins from the three classes of proteins as described herein (secreted, transmembrane or intracellular proteins) are used in diagnostic assays. The breast cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing breast cancer sequences are used in diagnostic assays. This can be performed on an individual gene or corresponding polypeptide level. In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques to allow monitoring for expression profile genes and/or corresponding polypeptides.

As described and defined herein, breast cancer proteins, including intracellular, transmembrane or secreted proteins, find use as markers of breast cancer.

Detection of these proteins in putative breast cancer tissue allows for detection or diagnosis

of breast cancer. In one embodiment, antibodies are used to detect breast cancer proteins. A preferred method separates proteins from a sample by electrophoresis on a gel (typically a denaturing and reducing protein gel, but may be another type of gel, including isoelectric focusing gels and the like). Following separation of proteins, the breast cancer protein is detected, e.g., by immunoblotting with antibodies raised against the breast cancer protein. Methods of immunoblotting are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

In another preferred method, antibodies to the breast cancer protein find use in *in situ* imaging techniques, e.g., in histology (e.g., *Methods in Cell Biology: Antibodies in Cell Biology*, volume 37 (Asai, ed. 1993)). In this method cells are contacted with from one to many antibodies to the breast cancer protein(s). Following washing to remove non-specific antibody binding, the presence of the antibody or antibodies is detected. In one embodiment the antibody is detected by incubating with a secondary antibody that contains a detectable label. In another method the primary antibody to the breast cancer protein(s) contains a detectable label, e.g. an enzyme marker that can act on a substrate. In another preferred embodiment each one of multiple primary antibodies contains a distinct and detectable label. This method finds particular use in simultaneous screening for a plurality of breast cancer proteins. As will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, many other histological imaging techniques are also provided by the invention.

In a preferred embodiment the label is detected in a fluorometer which has the ability to detect and distinguish emissions of different wavelengths. In addition, a fluorescence activated cell sorter (FACS) can be used in the method.

In another preferred embodiment, antibodies find use in diagnosing breast cancer from blood, serum, plasma, stool, and other samples. Such samples, therefore, are useful as samples to be probed or tested for the presence of breast cancer proteins.

Antibodies can be used to detect a breast cancer protein by previously described immunoassay techniques including ELISA, immunoblotting (western blotting), immunoprecipitation, BIAcore technology and the like. Conversely, the presence of antibodies may indicate an immune response against an endogenous breast cancer protein.

In a preferred embodiment, *in situ* hybridization of labeled breast cancer nucleic acid probes to tissue arrays is done. For example, arrays of tissue samples, including

breast cancer tissue and/or normal tissue, are made. *In situ* hybridization (see, e.g., Ausubel, *supra*) is then performed. When comparing the fingerprints between an individual and a standard, the skilled artisan can make a diagnosis, a prognosis, or a prediction based on the findings. It is further understood that the genes which indicate the diagnosis may differ from those which indicate the prognosis and molecular profiling of the condition of the cells may lead to distinctions between responsive or refractory conditions or may be predictive of outcomes.

In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing breast cancer sequences are used in prognosis assays. As above, gene expression profiles can be generated that correlate to breast cancer, in terms of long term prognosis. Again, this may be done on either a protein or gene level, with the use of genes being preferred. As above, breast cancer probes may be attached to biochips for the detection and quantification of breast cancer sequences in a tissue or patient. The assays proceed as outlined above for diagnosis. PCR method may provide more sensitive and accurate quantification.

Assays for therapeutic compounds

In a preferred embodiment members of the proteins, nucleic acids, and antibodies as described herein are used in drug screening assays. The breast cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing breast cancer sequences are used in drug screening assays or by evaluating the effect of drug candidates on a "gene expression profile" or expression profile of polypeptides. In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques to allow monitoring for expression profile genes after treatment with a candidate agent (e.g., Zlokarnik, *et al.*, *Science* 279:84-8 (1998); Heid, *Genome Res* 6:986-94, 1996).

In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing the native or modified breast cancer proteins are used in screening assays. That is, the present invention provides novel methods for screening for compositions which modulate the breast cancer phenotype or an identified physiological function of a breast cancer protein. As above, this can be done on an individual gene level or

by evaluating the effect of drug candidates on a "gene expression profile". In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques to allow monitoring for expression profile genes after treatment with a candidate agent, see Zlokarnik, *supra*.

Having identified the differentially expressed genes herein, a variety of assays may be executed. In a preferred embodiment, assays may be run on an individual gene or protein level. That is, having identified a particular gene as up regulated in breast cancer, test compounds can be screened for the ability to modulate gene expression or for binding to the breast cancer protein. "Modulation" thus includes both an increase and a decrease in gene expression. The preferred amount of modulation will depend on the original change of the gene expression in normal versus tissue undergoing breast cancer, with changes of at least 10%, preferably 50%, more preferably 100-300%, and in some embodiments 300-1000% or greater. Thus, if a gene exhibits a 4-fold increase in breast cancer tissue compared to normal tissue, a decrease of about four-fold is often desired; similarly, a 10-fold decrease in breast cancer tissue compared to normal tissue often provides a target value of a 10-fold increase in expression to be induced by the test compound.

The amount of gene expression may be monitored using nucleic acid probes and the quantification of gene expression levels, or, alternatively, the gene product itself can be monitored, e.g., through the use of antibodies to the breast cancer protein and standard immunoassays. Proteomics and separation techniques may also allow quantification of expression.

In a preferred embodiment, gene expression or protein monitoring of a number of entities, i.e., an expression profile, is monitored simultaneously. Such profiles will typically involve a plurality of those entities described herein.

In this embodiment, the breast cancer nucleic acid probes are attached to biochips as outlined herein for the detection and quantification of breast cancer sequences in a particular cell. Alternatively, PCR may be used. Thus, a series, e.g., of microtiter plate, may be used with dispensed primers in desired wells. A PCR reaction can then be performed and analyzed for each well.

Expression monitoring can be performed to identify compounds that modify the expression of one or more breast cancer-associated sequences, e.g., a polynucleotide sequence set out in Table 17. Generally, in a preferred embodiment, a test modulator is added to the cells prior to analysis. Moreover, screens are also provided to identify agents that

modulate breast cancer, modulate breast cancer proteins, bind to a breast cancer protein, or interfere with the binding of a breast cancer protein and an antibody or other binding partner.

The term "test compound" or "drug candidate" or "modulator" or grammatical equivalents as used herein describes any molecule, e.g., protein, oligopeptide, small organic molecule, polysaccharide, polynucleotide, etc., to be tested for the capacity to directly or indirectly alter the breast cancer phenotype or the expression of a breast cancer sequence, e.g., a nucleic acid or protein sequence. In preferred embodiments, modulators alter expression profiles, or expression profile nucleic acids or proteins provided herein. In one embodiment, the modulator suppresses a breast cancer phenotype, e.g. to a normal tissue fingerprint. In another embodiment, a modulator induced a breast cancer phenotype.

Generally, a plurality of assay mixtures are run in parallel with different agent concentrations to obtain a differential response to the various concentrations. Typically, one of these concentrations serves as a negative control, i.e., at zero concentration or below the level of detection.

Drug candidates encompass numerous chemical classes, though typically they are organic molecules, preferably small organic compounds having a molecular weight of more than 100 and less than about 2,500 daltons. Preferred small molecules are less than 2000, or less than 1500 or less than 1000 or less than 500 D. Candidate agents comprise functional groups necessary for structural interaction with proteins, particularly hydrogen bonding, and typically include at least an amine, carbonyl, hydroxyl or carboxyl group, preferably at least two of the functional chemical groups. The candidate agents often comprise cyclical carbon or heterocyclic structures and/or aromatic or polyaromatic structures substituted with one or more of the above functional groups. Candidate agents are also found among biomolecules including peptides, saccharides, fatty acids, steroids, purines, pyrimidines, derivatives, structural analogs or combinations thereof. Particularly preferred are peptides.

In one aspect, a modulator will neutralize the effect of a breast cancer protein. By "neutralize" is meant that activity of a protein is inhibited or blocked and the consequent effect on the cell.

In certain embodiments, combinatorial libraries of potential modulators will be screened for an ability to bind to a breast cancer polypeptide or to modulate activity.

Conventionally, new chemical entities with useful properties are generated by identifying a chemical compound (called a "lead compound") with some desirable property or activity, e.g., inhibiting activity, creating variants of the lead compound, and evaluating the property and activity of those variant compounds. Often, high throughput screening (HTS) methods are employed for such an analysis.

In one preferred embodiment, high throughput screening methods involve providing a library containing a large number of potential therapeutic compounds (candidate compounds). Such "combinatorial chemical libraries" are then screened in one or more assays to identify those library members (particular chemical species or subclasses) that display a desired characteristic activity. The compounds thus identified can serve as conventional "lead compounds" or can themselves be used as potential or actual therapeutics.

A combinatorial chemical library is a collection of diverse chemical compounds generated by either chemical synthesis or biological synthesis by combining a number of chemical "building blocks" such as reagents. For example, a linear combinatorial chemical library, such as a polypeptide (e.g., mutein) library, is formed by combining a set of chemical building blocks called amino acids in every possible way for a given compound length (i.e., the number of amino acids in a polypeptide compound). Millions of chemical compounds can be synthesized through such combinatorial mixing of chemical building blocks (Gallop *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 37(9):1233-1251 (1994)).

Preparation and screening of combinatorial chemical libraries is well known to those of skill in the art. Such combinatorial chemical libraries include, but are not limited to, peptide libraries (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,010,175, Furka, *Pept. Res.* 37:487-493 (1991), Houghton *et al.*, *Nature*, 354:84-88 (1991)), peptoids (PCT Publication No WO 91/19735), encoded peptides (PCT Publication WO 93/20242), random bio-oligomers (PCT Publication WO 92/00091), benzodiazepines (U.S. Pat. No. 5,288,514), diversomers such as

hydantoins, benzodiazepines and dipeptides (Hobbs *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6909-6913 (1993)), vinyllogous polypeptides (Hagihara *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114:6568 (1992)), nonpeptidal peptidomimetics with a Beta-D-Glucose scaffolding (Hirschmann *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114:9217-9218 (1992)), analogous organic syntheses of small compound libraries (Chen *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 116:2661 (1994)),

oligocarbamates (Cho, *et al.*, *Science* 261:1303 (1993)), and/or peptidyl phosphonates (Campbell *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.* 59:658 (1994)). See, generally, Gordon *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 37:1385 (1994), nucleic acid libraries (*see, e.g.*, Strategene, Corp.), peptide nucleic acid libraries (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent 5,539,083), antibody libraries (*see, e.g.*, Vaughn *et al.*, *Nature Biotechnology* 14(3):309-314 (1996), and PCT/US96/10287), carbohydrate libraries (*see, e.g.*, Liang *et al.*, *Science* 274:1520-1522 (1996), and U.S. Patent No. 5,593,853), and small organic molecule libraries (*see, e.g.*, benzodiazepines, Baum, C&EN, Jan 18, page 33 (1993); isoprenoids, U.S. Patent No. 5,569,588; thiazolidinones and metathiazanones, U.S. Patent No. 5,549,974; pyrrolidines, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,525,735 and 5,519,134; morpholino compounds, U.S. Patent No. 5,506,337; benzodiazepines, U.S. Patent No. 5,288,514; and the like).

Devices for the preparation of combinatorial libraries are commercially available (*see, e.g.*, 357 MPS, 390 MPS, Advanced Chem Tech, Louisville KY, Symphony, Rainin, Woburn, MA, 433A Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, 9050 Plus, Millipore, Bedford, MA).

A number of well known robotic systems have also been developed for solution phase chemistries. These systems include automated workstations like the automated synthesis apparatus developed by Takeda Chemical Industries, LTD. (Osaka, Japan) and many robotic systems utilizing robotic arms (Zymate II, Zymark Corporation, Hopkinton, Mass.; Orca, Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, Calif.), which mimic the manual synthetic operations performed by a chemist. Any of the above devices are suitable for use with the present invention. The nature and implementation of modifications to these devices (if any) so that they can operate as discussed herein will be apparent to persons skilled in the relevant art. In addition, numerous combinatorial libraries are themselves commercially available (*see, e.g.*, ComGenex, Princeton, N.J., Asinex, Moscow, Ru, Tripos, Inc., St. Louis,

MO, ChemsStar, Ltd, Moscow, RU, 3D Pharmaceuticals, Exton, PA, Martek Biosciences, Columbia, MD, *etc.*)

The assays to identify modulators are amenable to high throughput screening. Preferred assays thus detect enhancement or inhibition of breast cancer gene transcription, inhibition or enhancement of polypeptide expression, and inhibition or enhancement of polypeptide activity.

High throughput assays for the presence, absence, quantification, or other properties of particular nucleic acids or protein products are well known to those of skill in the art. Similarly, binding assays and reporter gene assays are similarly well known. Thus, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,559,410 discloses high throughput screening methods for proteins, U.S. Patent No. 5,585,639 discloses high throughput screening methods for nucleic acid binding (*i.e.*, in arrays), while U.S. Patent Nos. 5,576,220 and 5,541,061 disclose high throughput methods of screening for ligand/antibody binding.

In addition, high throughput screening systems are commercially available (*see, e.g.*, Zymark Corp., Hopkinton, MA; Air Technical Industries, Mentor, OH; Beckman Instruments, Inc. Fullerton, CA; Precision Systems, Inc., Natick, MA, *etc.*). These systems typically automate entire procedures, including all sample and reagent pipetting, liquid dispensing, timed incubations, and final readings of the microplate in detector(s) appropriate for the assay. These configurable systems provide high throughput and rapid start up as well as a high degree of flexibility and customization. The manufacturers of such systems provide detailed protocols for various high throughput systems. Thus, *e.g.*, Zymark Corp. provides technical bulletins describing screening systems for detecting the modulation of gene transcription, ligand binding, and the like.

In one embodiment, modulators are proteins, often naturally occurring proteins or fragments of naturally occurring proteins. Thus, *e.g.*, cellular extracts containing proteins, or random or directed digests of proteinaceous cellular extracts, may be used. In this way libraries of proteins may be made for screening in the methods of the invention. Particularly preferred in this embodiment are libraries of bacterial, fungal, viral, and mammalian proteins, with the latter being preferred, and human proteins being especially

preferred. Particularly useful test compound will be directed to the class of proteins to which the target belongs, e.g., substrates for enzymes or ligands and receptors.

In a preferred embodiment, modulators are peptides of from about 5 to about 30 amino acids, with from about 5 to about 20 amino acids being preferred, and from about 7 to about 15 being particularly preferred. The peptides may be digests of naturally occurring proteins as is outlined above, random peptides, or "biased" random peptides. By "randomized" or grammatical equivalents herein is meant that each nucleic acid and peptide consists of essentially random nucleotides and amino acids, respectively. Since generally these random peptides (or nucleic acids, discussed below) are chemically synthesized, they may incorporate any nucleotide or amino acid at any position. The synthetic process can be designed to generate randomized proteins or nucleic acids, to allow the formation of all or most of the possible combinations over the length of the sequence, thus forming a library of randomized candidate bioactive proteinaceous agents.

In one embodiment, the library is fully randomized, with no sequence preferences or constants at any position. In a preferred embodiment, the library is biased. That is, some positions within the sequence are either held constant, or are selected from a limited number of possibilities. For example, in a preferred embodiment, the nucleotides or amino acid residues are randomized within a defined class, e.g., of hydrophobic amino acids, hydrophilic residues, sterically biased (either small or large) residues, towards the creation of nucleic acid binding domains, the creation of cysteines, for cross-linking, prolines for SH-3 domains, serines, threonines, tyrosines or histidines for phosphorylation sites, etc., or to purines, etc.

Modulators of breast cancer can also be nucleic acids, as defined above.

As described above generally for proteins, nucleic acid modulating agents may be naturally occurring nucleic acids, random nucleic acids, or "biased" random nucleic acids. For example, digests of prokaryotic or eukaryotic genomes may be used as is outlined above for proteins.

In a preferred embodiment, the candidate compounds are organic chemical moieties, a wide variety of which are available in the literature.

After the candidate agent has been added and the cells allowed to incubate for some period of time, the sample containing a target sequence to be analyzed is added to the biochip. If required, the target sequence is prepared using known techniques. For example, the sample may be treated to lyse the cells, using known lysis buffers, electroporation, etc., with purification and/or amplification such as PCR performed as appropriate. For example, an *in vitro* transcription with labels covalently attached to the nucleotides is performed. Generally, the nucleic acids are labeled with biotin-FTTC or PE, or with cy3 or cy5.

In a preferred embodiment, the target sequence is labeled with, e.g., a fluorescent, a chemiluminescent, a chemical, or a radioactive signal, to provide a means of detecting the target sequence's specific binding to a probe. The label also can be an enzyme, such as, alkaline phosphatase or horseradish peroxidase, which when provided with an appropriate substrate produces a product that can be detected. Alternatively, the label can be a labeled compound or small molecule, such as an enzyme inhibitor, that binds but is not catalyzed or altered by the enzyme. The label also can be a moiety or compound, such as, an epitope tag or biotin which specifically binds to streptavidin. For the example of biotin, the streptavidin is labeled as described above, thereby, providing a detectable signal for the bound target sequence. Unbound labeled streptavidin is typically removed prior to analysis.

As will be appreciated by those in the art, these assays can be direct hybridization assays or can comprise "sandwich assays", which include the use of multiple probes, as is generally outlined in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,681,702, 5,597,909, 5,545,730, 5,594,117, 5,591,584, 5,571,670, 5,580,731, 5,571,670, 5,591,584, 5,624,802, 5,635,352, 5,594,118, 5,359,100, 5,124,246 and 5,681,697, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference. In this embodiment, in general, the target nucleic acid is prepared as outlined above, and then added to the biochip comprising a plurality of nucleic acid probes, under conditions that allow the formation of a hybridization complex.

A variety of hybridization conditions may be used in the present invention, including high, moderate and low stringency conditions as outlined above. The assays are generally run under stringency conditions which allows formation of the label probe hybridization complex only in the presence of target. Stringency can be controlled by altering a step parameter that is a thermodynamic variable, including, but not limited to,

temperature, formamide concentration, salt concentration, chaotropic salt concentration pH, organic solvent concentration, etc.

These parameters may also be used to control non-specific binding, as is generally outlined in U.S. Patent No. 5,681,697. Thus it may be desirable to perform certain steps at higher stringency conditions to reduce non-specific binding.

The reactions outlined herein may be accomplished in a variety of ways.

Components of the reaction may be added simultaneously, or sequentially, in different orders, with preferred embodiments outlined below. In addition, the reaction may include a variety of other reagents. These include salts, buffers, neutral proteins, e.g. albumin, detergents, etc. which may be used to facilitate optimal hybridization and detection, and/or reduce non-specific or background interactions. Reagents that otherwise improve the efficiency of the assay, such as protease inhibitors, nuclease inhibitors, anti-microbial agents, etc., may also be used as appropriate, depending on the sample preparation methods and purity of the target.

The assay data are analyzed to determine the expression levels, and changes in expression levels as between states, of individual genes, forming a gene expression profile.

Screens are performed to identify modulators of the breast cancer phenotype.

In one embodiment, screening is performed to identify modulators that can induce or suppress a particular expression profile, thus preferably generating the associated phenotype. In another embodiment, e.g., for diagnostic applications, having identified differentially expressed genes important in a particular state, screens can be performed to identify modulators that alter expression of individual genes. In another embodiment, screening is performed to identify modulators that alter a biological function of the expression product of a differentially expressed gene. Again, having identified the importance of a gene in a particular state, screens are performed to identify agents that bind and/or modulate the biological activity of the gene product.

In addition screens can be done for genes that are induced in response to a candidate agent. After identifying a modulator based upon its ability to suppress a breast cancer expression pattern leading to a normal expression pattern, or to modulate a single breast cancer gene expression profile so as to mimic the expression of the gene from normal tissue, a screen as described above can be performed to identify genes that are specifically

modulated in response to the agent. Comparing expression profiles between normal tissue and agent treated breast cancer tissue reveals genes that are not expressed in normal tissue or breast cancer tissue, but are expressed in agent treated tissue. These agent-specific sequences can be identified and used by methods described herein for breast cancer genes or proteins.

In particular these sequences and the proteins they encode find use in marking or identifying agent treated cells. In addition, antibodies can be raised against the agent induced proteins and used to target novel therapeutics to the treated breast cancer tissue sample.

Thus, in one embodiment, a test compound is administered to a population of breast cancer cells, that have an associated breast cancer expression profile. By "administration" or "contacting" herein is meant that the candidate agent is added to the cells in such a manner as to allow the agent to act upon the cell, whether by uptake and intracellular action, or by action at the cell surface. In some embodiments, nucleic acid encoding a proteinaceous candidate agent (i.e., a peptide) may be put into a viral construct such as an adenoviral or retroviral construct, and added to the cell, such that expression of the peptide agent is accomplished, e.g., PCT US97/01019. Regulatable gene therapy systems can also be used.

Once the test compound has been administered to the cells, the cells can be washed if desired and are allowed to incubate under preferably physiological conditions for some period of time. The cells are then harvested and a new gene expression profile is generated, as outlined herein.

Thus, e.g., breast cancer tissue may be screened for agents that modulate, e.g., induce or suppress the breast cancer phenotype. A change in at least one gene, preferably many, of the expression profile indicates that the agent has an effect on breast cancer activity. By defining such a signature for the breast cancer phenotype, screens for new drugs that alter the phenotype can be devised. With this approach, the drug target need not be known and need not be represented in the original expression screening platform, nor does the level of transcript for the target protein need to change.

In a preferred embodiment, as outlined above, screens may be done on individual genes and gene products (proteins). That is, having identified a particular differentially expressed gene as important in a particular state, screening of modulators of

either the expression of the gene or the gene product itself can be done. The gene products of differentially expressed genes are sometimes referred to herein as "breast cancer proteins" or a "breast cancer modulatory protein". The breast cancer modulatory protein may be a fragment, or alternatively, be the full length protein to the fragment encoded by the nucleic acids of the Tables. Preferably, the breast cancer modulatory protein is a fragment. In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer amino acid sequence which is used to determine sequence identity or similarity is encoded by a nucleic acid of Table 25. In another embodiment, the sequences are naturally occurring allelic variants of a protein encoded by a nucleic acid of Table 25. In another embodiment, the sequences are sequence variants as further described herein.

Preferably, the breast cancer modulatory protein is a fragment of approximately 14 to 24 amino acids long. More preferably the fragment is a soluble fragment. Preferably, the fragment includes a non-transmembrane region. In a preferred embodiment, the fragment has an N-terminal Cys to aid in solubility. In one embodiment, the C-terminus of the fragment is kept as a free acid and the N-terminus is a free amine to aid in coupling, i.e., to cysteine.

In one embodiment the breast cancer proteins are conjugated to an immunogenic agent as discussed herein. In one embodiment the breast cancer protein is conjugated to BSA.

Measurements of breast cancer polypeptide activity, or of breast cancer or the breast cancer phenotype can be performed using a variety of assays. For example, the effects of the test compounds upon the function of the breast cancer polypeptides can be measured by examining parameters described above. A suitable physiological change that affects activity can be used to assess the influence of a test compound on the polypeptides of this invention. When the functional consequences are determined using intact cells or animals, one can also measure a variety of effects such as, in the case of breast cancer associated with tumors, tumor growth, tumor metastasis, neovascularization, hormone release, transcriptional changes to both known and uncharacterized genetic markers (e.g., northern blots), changes in cell metabolism such as cell growth or pH changes, and changes in intracellular second

messengers such as cGMP. In the assays of the invention, mammalian breast cancer polypeptide is typically used, e.g., mouse, preferably human.

Assays to identify compounds with modulating activity can be performed *in vitro*. For example, a breast cancer polypeptide is first contacted with a potential modulator and incubated for a suitable amount of time, e.g., from 0.5 to 48 hours. In one embodiment, the breast cancer polypeptide levels are determined *in vitro* by measuring the level of protein or mRNA. The level of protein is measured using immunoassays such as western blotting, ELISA and the like with an antibody that selectively binds to the breast cancer polypeptide or a fragment thereof. For measurement of mRNA, amplification, e.g., using PCR, LCR, or hybridization assays, e.g., northern hybridization, RNase protection, dot blotting, are preferred. The level of protein or mRNA is detected using directly or indirectly labeled detection agents, e.g., fluorescently or radioactively labeled nucleic acids, radioactively or enzymatically labeled antibodies, and the like, as described herein.

Alternatively, a reporter gene system can be devised using the breast cancer protein promoter operably linked to a reporter gene such as luciferase, green fluorescent protein, CAT, or β -gal. The reporter construct is typically transfected into a cell. After treatment with a potential modulator, the amount of reporter gene transcription, translation, or activity is measured according to standard techniques known to those of skill in the art.

In a preferred embodiment, as outlined above, screens may be done on individual genes and gene products (proteins). That is, having identified a particular differentially expressed gene as important in a particular state, screening of modulators of the expression of the gene or the gene product itself can be done. The gene products of differentially expressed genes are sometimes referred to herein as "breast cancer proteins." The breast cancer protein may be a fragment, or alternatively, be the full length protein to a fragment shown herein.

In one embodiment, screening for modulators of expression of specific genes is performed. Typically, the expression of only one or a few genes are evaluated. In another embodiment, screens are designed to first find compounds that bind to differentially expressed proteins. These compounds are then evaluated for the ability to modulate

differentially expressed activity. Moreover, once initial candidate compounds are identified, variants can be further screened to better evaluate structure activity relationships.

In a preferred embodiment, binding assays are done. In general, purified or isolated gene product is used; that is, the gene products of one or more differentially expressed nucleic acids are made. For example, antibodies are generated to the protein gene products, and standard immunoassays are run to determine the amount of protein present. Alternatively, cells comprising the breast cancer proteins can be used in the assays.

Thus, in a preferred embodiment, the methods comprise combining a breast cancer protein and a candidate compound, and determining the binding of the compound to the breast cancer protein. Preferred embodiments utilize the human breast cancer protein, although other mammalian proteins may also be used, e.g. for the development of animal models of human disease. In some embodiments, as outlined herein, variant or derivative breast cancer proteins may be used.

Generally, in a preferred embodiment of the methods herein, the breast cancer protein or the candidate agent is non-diffusably bound to an insoluble support having isolated sample receiving areas (e.g. a microtiter plate, an array, etc.). The insoluble supports may be made of any composition to which the compositions can be bound, is readily separated from soluble material, and is otherwise compatible with the overall method of screening. The surface of such supports may be solid or porous and of any convenient shape. Examples of suitable insoluble supports include microtiter plates, arrays, membranes and beads. These are typically made of glass, plastic (e.g., polystyrene), polysaccharides, nylon or nitrocellulose, teflon™, etc. Microtiter plates and arrays are especially convenient because a large number of assays can be carried out simultaneously, using small amounts of reagents and samples.

The particular manner of binding of the composition is not crucial so long as it is compatible with the reagents and overall methods of the invention, maintains the activity of the composition and is nondiffusable. Preferred methods of binding include the use of antibodies (which do not sterically block either the ligand binding site or activation sequence when the protein is bound to the support), direct binding to "sticky" or ionic supports, chemical crosslinking, the synthesis of the protein or agent on the surface, etc. Following binding of the protein or agent, excess unbound material is removed by washing. The sample receiving

areas may then be blocked through incubation with bovine serum albumin (BSA), casein or other innocuous protein or other moiety.

In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer protein is bound to the support, and a test compound is added to the assay. Alternatively, the candidate agent is bound to the support and the breast cancer protein is added. Novel binding agents include specific antibodies, non-natural binding agents identified in screens of chemical libraries, peptide analogs, etc. Of particular interest are screening assays for agents that have a low toxicity for human cells. A wide variety of assays may be used for this purpose, including labeled in vitro protein-protein binding assays, electrophoretic mobility shift assays, immunoassays for protein binding, functional assays (phosphorylation assays, etc.) and the like.

The determination of the binding of the test modulating compound to the breast cancer protein may be done in a number of ways. In a preferred embodiment, the compound is labeled, and binding determined directly, e.g., by attaching all or a portion of the breast cancer protein to a solid support, adding a labeled candidate agent (e.g., a fluorescent label), washing off excess reagent, and determining whether the label is present on the solid support. Various blocking and washing steps may be utilized as appropriate.

In some embodiments, only one of the components is labeled, e.g., the proteins (or proteinaceous candidate compounds) can be labeled. Alternatively, more than one component can be labeled with different labels, e.g., ¹²⁵I for the proteins and a fluorophore for the compound. Proximity reagents, e.g., quenching or energy transfer reagents are also useful.

In one embodiment, the binding of the test compound is determined by competitive binding assay. The competitor is a binding moiety known to bind to the target molecule (i.e., a breast cancer protein), such as an antibody, peptide, binding partner, ligand, etc. Under certain circumstances, there may be competitive binding between the compound and the binding moiety, with the binding moiety displacing the compound. In one embodiment, the test compound is labeled. Either the compound, or the competitor, or both, is added first to the protein for a time sufficient to allow binding, if present. Incubations may be performed at a temperature which facilitates optimal activity, typically between 4 and 40°C. Incubation periods are typically optimized, e.g., to facilitate rapid high throughput

screening. Typically between 0.1 and 1 hour will be sufficient. Excess reagent is generally removed or washed away. The second component is then added, and the presence or absence of the labeled component is followed, to indicate binding.

In a preferred embodiment, the competitor is added first, followed by the test compound. Displacement of the competitor is an indication that the test compound is binding to the breast cancer protein and thus is capable of binding to, and potentially modulating, the activity of the breast cancer protein. In this embodiment, either component can be labeled. Thus, e.g., if the competitor is labeled, the presence of label in the wash solution indicates displacement by the agent. Alternatively, if the test compound is labeled, the presence of the label on the support indicates displacement.

In an alternative embodiment, the test compound is added first, with incubation and washing, followed by the competitor. The absence of binding by the competitor may indicate that the test compound is bound to the breast cancer protein with a higher affinity. Thus, if the test compound is labeled, the presence of the label on the support, coupled with a lack of competitor binding, may indicate that the test compound is capable of binding to the breast cancer protein.

In a preferred embodiment, the methods comprise differential screening to identify agents that are capable of modulating the activity of the breast cancer proteins. In this embodiment, the methods comprise combining a breast cancer protein and a competitor in a first sample. A second sample comprises a test compound, a breast cancer protein, and a competitor. The binding of the competitor is determined for both samples, and a change, or difference in binding between the two samples indicates the presence of an agent capable of binding to the breast cancer protein and potentially modulating its activity. That is, if the binding of the competitor is different in the second sample relative to the first sample, the agent is capable of binding to the breast cancer protein.

Alternatively, differential screening is used to identify drug candidates that bind to the native breast cancer protein, but cannot bind to modified breast cancer proteins. The structure of the breast cancer protein may be modeled, and used in rational drug design to synthesize agents that interact with that site. Drug candidates that affect the activity of a

breast cancer protein are also identified by screening drugs for the ability to either enhance or reduce the activity of the protein.

Positive controls and negative controls may be used in the assays. Preferably control and test samples are performed in at least triplicate to obtain statistically significant results. Incubation of all samples is for a time sufficient for the binding of the agent to the protein. Following incubation, samples are washed free of non-specifically bound material and the amount of bound, generally labeled agent determined. For example, where a radiolabel is employed, the samples may be counted in a scintillation counter to determine the amount of bound compound.

A variety of other reagents may be included in the screening assays. These include reagents like salts, neutral proteins, e.g. albumin, detergents, etc. which may be used to facilitate optimal protein-protein binding and/or reduce non-specific or background interactions. Also reagents that otherwise improve the efficiency of the assay, such as protease inhibitors, nuclease inhibitors, anti-microbial agents, etc., may be used. The mixture of components may be added in an order that provides for the requisite binding.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides methods for screening for a compound capable of modulating the activity of a breast cancer protein. The methods comprise adding a test compound, as defined above, to a cell comprising breast cancer proteins. Preferred cell types include almost any cell. The cells contain a recombinant nucleic acid that encodes a breast cancer protein. In a preferred embodiment, a library of candidate agents are tested on a plurality of cells.

In one aspect, the assays are evaluated in the presence or absence or previous or subsequent exposure of physiological signals, e.g. hormones, antibodies, peptides, antigens, cytokines, growth factors, action potentials, pharmacological agents including chemotherapeutics, radiation, carcinogenics, or other cells (i.e. cell-cell contacts). In another example, the determinations are determined at different stages of the cell cycle process.

In this way, compounds that modulate breast cancer agents are identified. Compounds with pharmacological activity are able to enhance or interfere with the activity of the breast cancer protein. Once identified, similar structures are evaluated to identify critical structural feature of the compound.

In one embodiment, a method of inhibiting breast cancer cell division is provided. The method comprises administration of a breast cancer inhibitor. In another embodiment, a method of inhibiting breast cancer is provided. The method comprises administration of a breast cancer inhibitor. In a further embodiment, methods of treating cells or individuals with breast cancer are provided. The method comprises administration of a breast cancer inhibitor.

In one embodiment, a breast cancer inhibitor is an antibody as discussed above. In another embodiment, the breast cancer inhibitor is an antisense molecule.

A variety of cell growth, proliferation, and metastasis assays are known to those of skill in the art, as described below.

Soft agar growth or colony formation in suspension

Normal cells require a solid substrate to attach and grow. When the cells are transformed, they lose this phenotype and grow detached from the substrate. For example, transformed cells can grow in stirred suspension culture or suspended in semi-solid media, such as semi-solid or soft agar. The transformed cells, when transfected with tumor suppressor genes, regenerate normal phenotype and require a solid substrate to attach and grow. Soft agar growth or colony formation in suspension assays can be used to identify modulators of breast cancer sequences, which when expressed in host cells, inhibit abnormal cellular proliferation and transformation. A therapeutic compound would reduce or eliminate the host cells' ability to grow in stirred suspension culture or suspended in semi-solid media, such as semi-solid or soft.

Techniques for soft agar growth or colony formation in suspension assays are described in Freshney, *Culture of Animal Cells a Manual of Basic Technique* (3rd ed., 1994), herein incorporated by reference. See also, the methods section of Garkavtsev et al. (1996), *supra*, herein incorporated by reference.

Contact inhibition and density limitation of growth

Normal cells typically grow in a flat and organized pattern in a petri dish until they touch other cells. When the cells touch one another, they are contact inhibited and stop growing. When cells are transformed, however, the cells are not contact inhibited and continue to grow to high densities in disorganized foci. Thus, the transformed cells grow to a

higher saturation density than normal cells. This can be detected morphologically by the formation of a disoriented monolayer of cells or rounded cells in foci within the regular pattern of normal surrounding cells. Alternatively, labeling index with (³H)-thymidine at saturation density can be used to measure density limitation of growth. See Freshney (1994), *supra*. The transformed cells, when transfected with tumor suppressor genes, regenerate a normal phenotype and become contact inhibited and would grow to a lower density.

In this assay, labeling index with (³H)-thymidine at saturation density is a preferred method of measuring density limitation of growth. Transformed host cells are transfected with a breast cancer-associated sequence and are grown for 24 hours at saturation density in non-limiting medium conditions. The percentage of cells labeling with (³H)-thymidine is determined autoradiographically. See, Freshney (1994), *supra*.

Growth factor or serum dependence

Transformed cells have a lower serum dependence than their normal counterparts (see, e.g., Temin, *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* 37:167-175 (1966); Eagle et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 131:836-879 (1970)). Freshney, *supra*. This is in part due to release of various growth factors by the transformed cells. Growth factor or serum dependence of transformed host cells can be compared with that of control.

Tumor specific markers levels

Tumor cells release an increased amount of certain factors (hereinafter "tumor specific markers") than their normal counterparts. For example, plasminogen activator (PA) is released from human glioma at a higher level than from normal brain cells (see, e.g., Gullino, *Angiogenesis, tumor vascularization, and potential interference with tumor growth*, in *Biological Responses in Cancer*, pp. 178-184 (Mibich (ed.) 1985)). Similarly, Tumor angiogenesis factor (TAF) is released at a higher level in tumor cells than their normal counterparts. See, e.g., Folkman, *Angiogenesis and Cancer*, *Sem Cancer Biol.* (1992)).

Various techniques which measure the release of these factors are described in Freshney (1994), *supra*. Also, see, Unkless et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 249:4295-4305 (1974);

Strickland & Beers, *J. Biol. Chem.* 251:5694-5702 (1976); Whur et al., *Br. J. Cancer* 42:305-

312 (1980); Gullino, *Angiogenesis, tumor vascularization, and potential interference with tumor growth*, in *Biological Responses in Cancer*, pp. 178-184 (Mihich (ed.) 1985); Freshney *Anticancer Res.* 5:111-130 (1985).

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Invasiveness into Matrigel

The degree of invasiveness into Matrigel or some other extracellular matrix constituent can be used as an assay to identify compounds that modulate breast cancer-associated sequences. Tumor cells exhibit a good correlation between malignancy and invasiveness of cells into Matrigel or some other extracellular matrix constituent. In this assay, tumorigenic cells are typically used as host cells. Expression of a tumor suppressor gene in these host cells would decrease invasiveness of the host cells.

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Techniques described in Freshney (1994), *supra*, can be used. Briefly, the level of invasion of host cells can be measured by using filters coated with Matrigel or some other extracellular matrix constituent. Penetration into the gel, or through to the distal side of the filter, is rated as invasiveness, and rated histologically by number of cells and distance moved, or by prelabeled the cells with ^{125}I and counting the radioactivity on the distal side of the filter or bottom of the dish. See, e.g., Freshney (1984), *supra*.

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Tumor growth in vivo

Effects of breast cancer-associated sequences on cell growth can be tested in transgenic or immune-suppressed mice. Knock-out transgenic mice can be made, in which the breast cancer gene is disrupted or in which a breast cancer gene is inserted. Knock-out transgenic mice can be made by insertion of a marker gene or other heterologous gene into the endogenous breast cancer gene site in the mouse genome via homologous recombination. Such mice can also be made by substituting the endogenous breast cancer gene with a mutated version of the breast cancer gene, or by mutating the endogenous breast cancer gene, e.g., by exposure to carcinogens.

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A DNA construct is introduced into the nuclei of embryonic stem cells. Cells containing the newly engineered genetic lesion are injected into a host mouse embryo, which is re-implanted into a recipient female. Some of these embryos develop into chimeric mice

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that possess germ cells partially derived from the mutant cell line. Therefore, by breeding the chimeric mice it is possible to obtain a new line of mice containing the introduced genetic lesion (see, e.g., Capecchi *et al.*, *Science* 244:1288 (1989)). Chimeric targeted mice can be derived according to Hogan *et al.*, *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (1988) and *Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells: A Practical Approach*, Robertson, ed., IRL Press, Washington, D.C., (1987).

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Alternatively, various immune-suppressed or immune-deficient host animals can be used. For example, genetically athymic "nude" mouse (see, e.g., Giovanella *et al.*, *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* 52:921 (1974)), a SCID mouse, a thymectomized mouse, or an irradiated mouse (see, e.g., Bradley *et al.*, *Br. J. Cancer* 38:263 (1978); Solby *et al.*, *Br. J. Cancer* 41:52 (1980)) can be used as a host. Transplantable tumor cells (typically about 10^6 cells) injected into isogenic hosts will produce invasive tumors in a high proportions of cases, while normal cells of similar origin will not. In hosts which developed invasive tumors, cells expressing a breast cancer-associated sequences are injected subcutaneously. After a suitable length of time, preferably 4-8 weeks, tumor growth is measured (e.g., by volume or by its two largest dimensions) and compared to the control. Tumors that have statistically significant reduction (using, e.g., Student's T test) are said to have inhibited growth.

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Polynucleotide modulators of breast cancer

Antisense Polynucleotides

In certain embodiments, the activity of a breast cancer-associated protein is down-regulated, or entirely inhibited, by the use of antisense polynucleotide, i.e., a nucleic acid complementary to, and which can preferably hybridize specifically to, a coding mRNA nucleic acid sequence, e.g., a breast cancer protein mRNA, or a subsequence thereof. Binding of the antisense polynucleotide to the mRNA reduces the translation and/or stability of the mRNA.

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In the context of this invention, antisense polynucleotides can comprise naturally-occurring nucleotides, or synthetic species formed from naturally-occurring

subunits or their close homologs. Antisense polynucleotides may also have altered sugar moieties or inter-sugar linkages. Exemplary among these are the phosphorothioate and other

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sulfur containing species which are known for use in the art. Analogs are comprehended by this invention so long as they function effectively to hybridize with the breast cancer protein mRNA. See, e.g., Isis Pharmaceuticals, Carlsbad, CA; Sequitor, Inc., Natick, MA.

Such antisense polynucleotides can readily be synthesized using recombinant means, or can be synthesized *in vitro*. Equipment for such synthesis is sold by several vendors, including Applied Biosystems. The preparation of other oligonucleotides such as phosphorothioates and alkylated derivatives is also well known to those of skill in the art.

Antisense molecules as used herein include antisense or sense

oligonucleotides. Sense oligonucleotides can, e.g., be employed to block transcription by binding to the anti-sense strand. The antisense and sense oligonucleotide comprise a single-stranded nucleic acid sequence (either RNA or DNA) capable of binding to target mRNA (sense) or DNA (antisense) sequences for breast cancer molecules. A preferred antisense molecule is for a breast cancer sequences in Tables 1-25, or for a ligand or activator thereof. Antisense or sense oligonucleotides, according to the present invention, comprise a fragment generally at least about 14 nucleotides, preferably from about 14 to 30 nucleotides. The ability to derive an antisense or a sense oligonucleotide, based upon a cDNA sequence encoding a given protein is described in, e.g., Stein & Cohen (*Cancer Res.* 48:2659 (1988) and van der Krol *et al.* (*BioTechniques* 6:958 (1988)).

20 Ribozymes

In addition to antisense polynucleotides, ribozymes can be used to target and inhibit transcription of breast cancer-associated nucleotide sequences. A ribozyme is an RNA molecule that catalytically cleaves other RNA molecules. Different kinds of ribozymes have been described, including group I ribozymes, hammerhead ribozymes, hairpin ribozymes, RNase P, and axhead ribozymes (see, e.g., Castanotto *et al.*, *Adv. in Pharmacology* 25: 289-317 (1994) for a general review of the properties of different ribozymes).

The general features of hairpin ribozymes are described, e.g., in Hampel *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 18:299-304 (1990); European Patent Publication No. 0 360 257; U.S. Patent No. 5,254,678. Methods of preparing are well known to those of skill in the art (see, e.g.,

WO 94/26877; Ojwang *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6340-6344 (1993); Yamada *et al.*, *Human Gene Therapy* 1:39-45 (1994); Leavitt *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:699-703 (1995); Leavitt *et al.*, *Human Gene Therapy* 5:1151-120 (1994); and Yamada *et al.*, *Virology* 205: 121-126 (1994)).

5 Polynucleotide modulators of breast cancer may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleotide sequence by formation of a conjugate with a ligand binding molecule, as described in WO 91/04753. Suitable ligand binding molecules include, but are not limited to, cell surface receptors, growth factors, other cytokines, or other ligands that bind to cell surface receptors. Preferably, conjugation of the ligand binding molecule does not substantially interfere with the ability of the ligand binding molecule to bind to its corresponding molecule or receptor, or block entry of the sense or antisense oligonucleotide or its conjugated version into the cell. Alternatively, a polynucleotide modulator of breast cancer may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleic acid sequence, e.g., by formation of an polynucleotide-lipid complex, as described in WO 90/10448. It is understood that the use of antisense molecules or knock out and knock in models may also be used in screening assays as discussed above, in addition to methods of treatment.

Thus, in one embodiment, methods of modulating breast cancer in cells or organisms are provided. In one embodiment, the methods comprise administering to a cell an anti-breast cancer antibody that reduces or eliminates the biological activity of an endogenous breast cancer protein. Alternatively, the methods comprise administering to a cell or organism a recombinant nucleic acid encoding a breast cancer protein. This may be accomplished in any number of ways. In a preferred embodiment, e.g. when the breast cancer sequence is down-regulated in breast cancer, such state may be reversed by increasing the amount of breast cancer gene product in the cell. This can be accomplished, e.g., by overexpressing the endogenous breast cancer gene or administering a gene encoding the breast cancer sequence, using known gene-therapy techniques, e.g.. In a preferred embodiment, the gene therapy techniques include the incorporation of the exogenous gene using enhanced homologous recombination (EHR), e.g. as described in PCT/US93/03868, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Alternatively, e.g. when the breast cancer

sequence is up-regulated in breast cancer, the activity of the endogenous breast cancer gene is decreased, e.g. by the administration of a breast cancer antisense nucleic acid.

In one embodiment, the breast cancer proteins of the present invention may be used to generate polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies to breast cancer proteins. Similarly, the breast cancer proteins can be coupled, using standard technology, to affinity chromatography columns. These columns may then be used to purify breast cancer antibodies useful for production, diagnostic, or therapeutic purposes. In a preferred embodiment, the antibodies are generated to epitopes unique to a breast cancer protein; that is, the antibodies show little or no cross-reactivity to other proteins. The breast cancer antibodies may be coupled to standard affinity chromatography columns and used to purify breast cancer proteins. The antibodies may also be used as blocking polypeptides, as outlined above, since they will specifically bind to the breast cancer protein.

Methods of Identifying variant breast cancer-associated sequences

Without being bound by theory, expression of various breast cancer sequences is correlated with breast cancer. Accordingly, disorders based on mutant or variant breast cancer genes may be determined. In one embodiment, the invention provides methods for identifying cells containing variant breast cancer genes, e.g., determining all or part of the sequence of at least one endogenous breast cancer genes in a cell. This may be accomplished using any number of sequencing techniques. In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides methods of identifying the breast cancer genotype of an individual, e.g., determining all or part of the sequence of at least one breast cancer gene of the individual. This is generally done in at least one tissue of the individual, and may include the evaluation of a number of tissues or different samples of the same tissue. The method may include comparing the sequence of the sequenced breast cancer gene to a known breast cancer gene, i.e., a wild-type gene.

The sequence of all or part of the breast cancer gene can then be compared to the sequence of a known breast cancer gene to determine if any differences exist. This can be done using any number of known homology programs, such as Bestfit, etc. In a preferred embodiment, the presence of a difference in the sequence between the breast cancer gene of

the patient and the known breast cancer gene correlates with a disease state or a propensity for a disease state, as outlined herein.

In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer genes are used as probes to determine the number of copies of the breast cancer gene in the genome.

In another preferred embodiment, the breast cancer genes are used as probes to determine the chromosomal localization of the breast cancer genes. Information such as chromosomal localization finds use in providing a diagnosis or prognosis in particular when chromosomal abnormalities such as translocations, and the like are identified in the breast cancer gene locus.

Administration of pharmaceutical and vaccine compositions

In one embodiment, a therapeutically effective dose of a breast cancer protein or modulator thereof, is administered to a patient. By "therapeutically effective dose" herein is meant a dose that produces effects for which it is administered. The exact dose will depend on the purpose of the treatment, and will be ascertainable by one skilled in the art using known techniques (e.g., Ansel *et al.*, *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Drug Delivery*; Lieberman, *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms* (vols. 1-3, 1992), Dekker, ISBN 0824770846, 082476918X, 0824712692, 0824716981; Lloyd, *The Art, Science and Technology of Pharmaceutical Compounding* (1999); and Pickar, *Dosage Calculations* (1999)). As is known in the art, adjustments for breast cancer degradation, systemic versus localized delivery, and rate of new protease synthesis, as well as the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, drug interaction and the severity of the condition may be necessary, and will be ascertainable with routine experimentation by those skilled in the art. U.S. Patent Application N. 09/687,576, further discloses the use of compositions and methods of diagnosis and treatment in breast cancer is hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

A "patient" for the purposes of the present invention includes both humans and other animals, particularly mammals. Thus the methods are applicable to both human therapy and veterinary applications. In the preferred embodiment the patient is a mammal, preferably a primate, and in the most preferred embodiment the patient is human.

The administration of the breast cancer proteins and modulators thereof of the present invention can be done in a variety of ways as discussed above, including, but not limited to, orally, subcutaneously, intravenously, intranasally, transdermally, intraperitoneally, intramuscularly, intrapulmonary, vaginally, rectally, or intraocularly. In some instances, e.g., in the treatment of wounds and inflammation, the breast cancer proteins and modulators may be directly applied as a solution or spray.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprise a breast cancer protein in a form suitable for administration to a patient. In the preferred embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are in a water soluble form, such as being present as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, which is meant to include both acid and base addition salts. "Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt" refers to those salts that retain the biological effectiveness of the free bases and that are not biologically or otherwise undesirable, formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like, and organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid and the like. "Pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts" include those derived from inorganic bases such as sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium, calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, copper, manganese, aluminum salts and the like. Particularly preferred are the ammonium, potassium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium salts. Salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines and basic ion exchange resins, such as isopropylamine, trimethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, tripropylamine, and ethanolamine.

The pharmaceutical compositions may also include one or more of the following: carrier proteins such as serum albumin; buffers; fillers such as microcrystalline cellulose, lactose, corn and other starches; binding agents; sweeteners and other flavoring agents; coloring agents; and polyethyleneglycol.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be administered in a variety of unit dosage forms depending upon the method of administration. For example, unit dosage forms suitable for oral administration include, but are not limited to, powder, tablets, pills, capsules and lozenges. It is recognized that breast cancer protein modulators (e.g., antibodies, antisense constructs, ribozymes, small organic molecules, *etc.*) when administered orally, should be protected from digestion. This is typically accomplished either by complexing the molecule(s) with a composition to render it resistant to acidic and enzymatic hydrolysis, or by packaging the molecule(s) in an appropriately resistant carrier, such as a liposome or a protection barrier. Means of protecting agents from digestion are well known in the art.

The compositions for administration will commonly comprise a breast cancer protein modulator dissolved in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, preferably an aqueous carrier. A variety of aqueous carriers can be used, e.g., buffered saline and the like. These solutions are sterile and generally free of undesirable matter. These compositions may be sterilized by conventional, well known sterilization techniques. The compositions may contain pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliary substances as required to approximate physiological conditions such as pH adjusting and buffering agents, toxicity adjusting agents and the like, e.g., sodium acetate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, sodium lactate and the like. The concentration of active agent in these formulations can vary widely, and will be selected primarily based on fluid volumes, viscosities, body weight and the like in accordance with the particular mode of administration selected and the patient's needs (e.g., *Remington's Pharmaceutical Science* (15th ed., 1980) and Goodman & Gilman, *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics* (Hardman *et al.*, eds., 1996)).

Thus, a typical pharmaceutical composition for intravenous administration would be about 0.1 to 10 mg per patient per day. Dosages from 0.1 up to about 100 mg per patient per day may be used, particularly when the drug is administered to a secluded site and not into the blood stream, such as into a body cavity or into a lumen of an organ.

Substantially higher dosages are possible in topical administration. Actual methods for preparing parenterally administrable compositions will be known or apparent to those skilled in the art, e.g., *Remington's Pharmaceutical Science* and Goodman and Gilman, *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*, *supra*.

The compositions containing modulators of breast cancer proteins can be administered for therapeutic or prophylactic treatments. In therapeutic applications, compositions are administered to a patient suffering from a disease (e.g., a cancer) in an amount sufficient to cure or at least partially arrest the disease and its complications. An amount adequate to accomplish this is defined as a "therapeutically effective dose." Amounts effective for this use will depend upon the severity of the disease and the general state of the patient's health. Single or multiple administrations of the compositions may be administered depending on the dosage and frequency as required and tolerated by the patient. In any event, the composition should provide a sufficient quantity of the agents of this invention to effectively treat the patient. An amount of modulator that is capable of preventing or slowing the development of cancer in a mammal is referred to as a "prophylactically effective dose."

The particular dose required for a prophylactic treatment will depend upon the medical condition and history of the mammal, the particular cancer being prevented, as well as other factors such as age, weight, gender, administration route, efficiency, etc. Such prophylactic treatments may be used, e.g., in a mammal who has previously had cancer to prevent a recurrence of the cancer, or in a mammal who is suspected of having a significant likelihood of developing cancer.

It will be appreciated that the present breast cancer protein-modulating compounds can be administered alone or in combination with additional breast cancer modulating compounds or with other therapeutic agent, e.g., other anti-cancer agents or treatments.

In numerous embodiments, one or more nucleic acids, e.g., polynucleotides comprising nucleic acid sequences set forth in Tables 1-25, such as antisense polynucleotides or ribozymes, will be introduced into cells, *in vitro* or *in vivo*. The present invention provides methods, reagents, vectors, and cells useful for expression of breast cancer-associated polypeptides and nucleic acids using *in vitro* (cell-free), *ex vivo* or *in vivo* (cell or organism-based) recombinant expression systems.

The particular procedure used to introduce the nucleic acids into a host cell for expression of a protein or nucleic acid is application specific. Many procedures for introducing foreign nucleotide sequences into host cells may be used. These include the use

of calcium phosphate transfection, spheroplasts, electroporation, liposomes, microinjection, plasma vectors, viral vectors and any of the other well known methods for introducing cloned genomic DNA, cDNA, synthetic DNA or other foreign genetic material into a host cell (see, e.g., Berger & Kimmel, *Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques, Methods in Enzymology* volume 152 (Berger), Ausubel et al., eds., *Current Protocols* (supplemented through 1999), and Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning - A Laboratory Manual* (2nd ed., Vol. 1-3, 1989).

In a preferred embodiment, breast cancer proteins and modulators are administered as therapeutic agents, and can be formulated as outlined above. Similarly, breast cancer genes (including both the full-length sequence, partial sequences, or regulatory sequences of the breast cancer coding regions) can be administered in a gene therapy application. These breast cancer genes can include antisense applications, either as gene therapy (i.e. for incorporation into the genome) or as antisense compositions, as will be appreciated by those in the art.

Breast cancer polypeptides and polynucleotides can also be administered as vaccine compositions to stimulate HTL, CTL and antibody responses.. Such vaccine compositions can include, e.g., lipidated peptides (see, e.g., Vitiello, A. et al., *J. Clin. Invest.* 95:341 (1995)), peptide compositions encapsulated in poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) ("PLG") microspheres (see, e.g., Eldridge, et al., *Molec. Immunol.* 28:287-294, (1991); Alonso et al., *Vaccine* 12:299-306 (1994); Jones et al., *Vaccine* 13:675-681 (1995)), peptide compositions contained in immune stimulating complexes (ISCOMS) (see, e.g., Takahashi et al., *Nature* 344:873-875 (1990); Hu et al., *Clin Exp Immunol.* 113:235-243 (1998)), multiple antigen peptide systems (MAPs) (see, e.g., Tam, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 85:5409-5413 (1988); Tam, *J. Immunol. Methods* 196:17-32 (1996)), peptides formulated as multivalent peptides; peptides for use in ballistic delivery systems, typically crystallized peptides, viral delivery vectors (Perkus, et al., In: *Concepts in vaccine development* (Kaufmann, ed., p. 379, 1996); Chakrabarti, et al., *Nature* 320:535 (1986); Hu et al., *Nature* 320:537 (1986); Kieny, et al., *AIDS BioTechnology* 4:790 (1986); Top et al., *J. Infect. Dis.* 124:148 (1971); Chanda et al., *Virology* 175:535 (1990)), particles of viral or synthetic origin (see, e.g., Kofler et al., *J. Immunol. Methods* 192:25 (1996); Eldridge et al., *Sem. Hematol.* 30:16 (1993); Falo et al., *Nature Med.* 7:649 (1995)), adjuvants (Warren et al., *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 4:369 (1986);

Gupta *et al.*, *Vaccine* 11:293 (1993)), liposomes (Reddy *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 148:1585 (1992); Rock, *Immunol. Today* 17:131 (1996)), or, naked or particle absorbed cDNA (Ulmer, *et al.*, *Science* 259:1745 (1993); Robinson *et al.*, *Vaccine* 11:957 (1993); Shiver *et al.*, In: *Concepts in vaccine development* (Kaufmann, ed., p. 423, 1996); Cease & Berzofsky, *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 12:923 (1994) and Eldridge *et al.*, *Sem. Hematol.* 30:16 (1993)). Toxin-targeted delivery technologies, also known as receptor mediated targeting, such as those of Avant Immunotherapeutics, Inc. (Needham, Massachusetts) may also be used.

Vaccine compositions often include adjuvants. Many adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide or mineral oil, and a stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* derived proteins. Certain adjuvants are commercially available as, e.g., Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI); Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, NJ); AS-2 (SmithKline Beecham, Philadelphia, PA); aluminum salts such as aluminum hydroxide gel (alum) or aluminum phosphate; salts of calcium, iron or zinc; an insoluble suspension of acylated tyrosine; acylated sugars; cationically or anionically derivatized polysaccharides; polyphosphazenes; biodegradable microspheres; monophosphoryl lipid A and quil A. Cytokines, such as GM-CSF, interleukin-2, -7, -12, and other like growth factors, may also be used as adjuvants.

Vaccines can be administered as nucleic acid compositions wherein DNA or RNA encoding one or more of the polypeptides, or a fragment thereof, is administered to a patient. This approach is described, for instance, in Wolff *et al.*, *Science* 247:1465 (1990) as well as U.S. Patent Nos. 5,580,859; 5,589,466; 5,804,566; 5,739,118; 5,736,524; 5,679,647; WO 98/04720; and in more detail below. Examples of DNA-based delivery technologies include "naked DNA", facilitated (bupivacaine, polymers, peptide-mediated) delivery, cationic lipid complexes, and particle-mediated ("gene gun") or pressure-mediated delivery (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,922,687).

For therapeutic or prophylactic immunization purposes, the peptides of the invention can be expressed by viral or bacterial vectors. Examples of expression vectors include attenuated viral hosts, such as vaccinia or fowlpox. This approach involves the use of

vaccinia virus, e.g., as a vector to express nucleotide sequences that encode breast cancer polypeptides or polypeptide fragments. Upon introduction into a host, the recombinant vaccinia virus expresses the immunogenic peptide, and thereby elicits an immune response. Vaccinia vectors and methods useful in immunization protocols are described in, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,772,848. Another vector is BCG (Bacille Calmette Guérin). BCG vectors are described in Stover *et al.*, *Nature* 351:456-460 (1991). A wide variety of other vectors useful for therapeutic administration or immunization e.g. adeno and adeno-associated virus vectors, retroviral vectors, *Salmonella typhi* vectors, detoxified anthrax toxin vectors, and the like, will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the description herein (*see, e.g.*, Shata *et al.*, *Mol Med Today* 6:66-71 (2000); Shedlock *et al.*, *J Leukoc Biol* 68:793-806 (2000); Hipp *et al.*, *In Vivo* 14:571-85 (2000)).

Methods for the use of genes as DNA vaccines are well known, and include placing a breast cancer gene or portion of a breast cancer gene under the control of a regulatable promoter or a tissue-specific promoter for expression in a breast cancer patient. The breast cancer gene used for DNA vaccines can encode full-length breast cancer proteins, but more preferably encodes portions of the breast cancer proteins including peptides derived from the breast cancer protein. In one embodiment, a patient is immunized with a DNA vaccine comprising a plurality of nucleotide sequences derived from a breast cancer gene. For example, breast cancer-associated genes or sequence encoding subfragments of a breast cancer protein are introduced into expression vectors and tested for their immunogenicity in the context of Class I MHC and an ability to generate cytotoxic T cell responses. This procedure provides for production of cytotoxic T cell responses against cells which present antigen, including intracellular epitopes.

In a preferred embodiment, the DNA vaccines include a gene encoding an adjuvant molecule with the DNA vaccine. Such adjuvant molecules include cytokines that increase the immunogenic response to the breast cancer polypeptide encoded by the DNA vaccine. Additional or alternative adjuvants are available.

In another preferred embodiment breast cancer genes find use in generating animal models of breast cancer. When the breast cancer gene identified is repressed or diminished in cancer tissue, gene therapy technology, e.g., wherein antisense RNA directed

to the breast cancer gene will also diminish or repress expression of the gene. Animal models of breast cancer find use in screening for modulators of a breast cancer-associated sequence or modulators of breast cancer. Similarly, transgenic animal technology including gene knockout technology, e.g. as a result of homologous recombination with an appropriate gene targeting vector, will result in the absence or increased expression of the breast cancer protein. When desired, tissue-specific expression or knockout of the breast cancer protein may be necessary.

It is also possible that the breast cancer protein is overexpressed in breast cancer. As such, transgenic animals can be generated that overexpress the breast cancer protein. Depending on the desired expression level, promoters of various strengths can be employed to express the transgene. Also, the number of copies of the integrated transgene can be determined and compared for a determination of the expression level of the transgene. Animals generated by such methods find use as animal models of breast cancer and are additionally useful in screening for modulators to treat breast cancer.

Kits for Use in Diagnostic and/or Prognostic Applications

For use in diagnostic, research, and therapeutic applications suggested above, kits are also provided by the invention. In the diagnostic and research applications such kits may include any or all of the following: assay reagents, buffers, breast cancer-specific nucleic acids or antibodies, hybridization probes and/or primers, antisense polynucleotides, ribozymes, dominant negative breast cancer polypeptides or polynucleotides, small molecules inhibitors of breast cancer-associated sequences etc. A therapeutic product may include sterile saline or another pharmaceutically acceptable emulsion and suspension base.

In addition, the kits may include instructional materials containing directions (i.e., protocols) for the practice of the methods of this invention. While the instructional materials typically comprise written or printed materials they are not limited to such. Any medium capable of storing such instructions and communicating them to an end user is contemplated by this invention. Such media include, but are not limited to electronic storage media (e.g., magnetic discs, tapes, cartridges, chips), optical media (e.g., CD ROM), and the

like. Such media may include addresses to internet sites that provide such instructional materials.

The present invention also provides for kits for screening for modulators of breast cancer-associated sequences. Such kits can be prepared from readily available materials and reagents. For example, such kits can comprise one or more of the following materials: a breast cancer-associated polypeptide or polynucleotide, reaction tubes, and instructions for testing breast cancer-associated activity. Optionally, the kit contains biologically active breast cancer protein. A wide variety of kits and components can be prepared according to the present invention, depending upon the intended user of the kit and the particular needs of the user. Diagnosis would typically involve evaluation of a plurality of genes or products. The genes will be selected based on correlations with important parameters in disease which may be identified in historical or outcome data.

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EXAMPLES

Example 1: Tissue Preparation, Labelling Chips, and Fingerprints

Purifying total RNA from tissue sample using TRIzol Reagent

The sample weight is first estimated. The tissue samples are homogenized in 1 ml of TRIzol per 50 mg of tissue using a homogenizer (e.g., Polytron 3100). The size of the generator/probe used depends upon the sample amount. A generator that is too large for the amount of tissue to be homogenized will cause a loss of sample and lower RNA yield. A larger generator (e.g., 20 mm) is suitable for tissue samples weighing more than 0.6 g. Fill tubes should not be overfilled. If the working volume is greater than 2 ml and no greater than 10 ml, a 15 ml polypropylene tube (Falcon 2059) is suitable for homogenization.

Tissues should be kept frozen until homogenized. The TRIzol is added directly to the frozen tissue before homogenization. Following homogenization, the insoluble material is removed from the homogenate by centrifugation at 7500 x g for 15 min. in a

Sorvall superspeed or 12,000 x g for 10 min. in an Eppendorf centrifuge at 40C. The cleared

homogenate is then transferred to a new tube(s). Samples may be frozen and stored at -60 to -70°C for at least one month or else continue with the purification.

The next process is phase separation. The homogenized samples are incubated for 5 minutes at room temperature. Then, 0.2 ml of chloroform per 1ml of TRIzol reagent is added to the homogenization mixture. The tubes are securely capped and shaken vigorously by hand (do not vortex) for 15 seconds. The samples are then incubated at room temp. for 2-3 minutes and next centrifuged at 6500 rpm in a Sorvall superspeed for 30 min. at 40°C.

The next process is RNA Precipitation. The aqueous phase is transferred to a fresh tube. The organic phase can be saved if isolation of DNA or protein is desired. Then 0.5 ml of isopropyl alcohol is added per 1ml of TRIzol reagent used in the original homogenization. Then, the tubes are securely capped and inverted to mix. The samples are then incubated at room temp. for 10 minutes and centrifuged at 6500 rpm in Sorvall for 20 min. at 40°C.

The RNA is then washed. The supernatant is poured off and the pellet washed with cold 75% ethanol. 1 ml of 75% ethanol is used per 1 ml of the TRIzol reagent used in the initial homogenization. The tubes are capped securely and inverted several times to loosen pellet without vortexing. They are next centrifuged at <8000 rpm (<7500 x g) for 5 minutes at 4°C.

The RNA wash is decanted. The pellet is carefully transferred to an Eppendorf tube (sliding down the tube into the new tube by use of a pipet tip to help guide it in if necessary). Tube(s) sizes for precipitating the RNA depending on the working volumes. Larger tubes may take too long to dry. Dry pellet. The RNA is then resuspended in an appropriate volume (e.g., 2-5 ug/ul) of DEPC H₂O. The absorbance is then measured.

The poly A⁺ mRNA may next be purified from total RNA by other methods such as Qiagen's RNeasy kit. The poly A⁺ mRNA is purified from total RNA by adding the oligotex suspension which has been heated to 37°C and mixing prior to adding to RNA.

The Elution Buffer is incubated at 70°C. If there is precipitate in the buffer, warm up the 2 x Binding Buffer at 65°C. The the total RNA is mixed with DEPC-treated water, 2 x Binding

Buffer, and Oligotex according to Table 2 on page 16 of the Oligotex Handbook and next incubated for 3 minutes at 65°C and 10 minutes at room temperature.

The preparation is centrifuged for 2 minutes at 14,000 to 18,000 g, preferably, at a "soft setting." The supernatant is removed without disturbing Oligotex pellet. A little bit of solution can be left behind to reduce the loss of Oligotex. The supernatant is saved until satisfactory binding and elution of poly A⁺ mRNA has been found.

Then, the preparation is gently resuspended in Wash Buffer OW2 and pipetted onto the spin column and centrifuged at full speed (soft setting if possible) for 1 minute.

Next, the spin column is transferred to a new collection tube and gently resuspended in Wash Buffer OW2 and centrifuged as described herein.

Then, the spin column is transferred to a new tube and eluted with 20 to 100 ul of preheated (70°C) Elution Buffer. The Oligotex resin is gently resuspended by pipetting up and down. The centrifugation is repeated as above and the elution repeated with fresh elution buffer or first eluate to keep the elution volume low.

The absorbance is next read to determine the yield, using diluted Elution Buffer as the blank.

Before proceeding with cDNA synthesis, the mRNA is precipitated before proceeding with cDNA synthesis, as components leftover or in the Elution Buffer from the Oligotex purification procedure will inhibit downstream enzymatic reactions of the mRNA.

0.4 vol. of 7.5 M NH₄OAc + 2.5 vol. of cold 100% ethanol is added and the preparation precipitated at -20°C 1 hour to overnight (or 20-30 min. at -70°C), and centrifuged at 14,000-16,000 x g for 30 minutes at 4°C. Next, the pellet is washed with 0.5 ml of 80% ethanol (-20°C) and then centrifuged at 14,000-16,000 x g for 5 minutes at room temperature. The 80% ethanol wash is then repeated. The last bit of ethanol from the pellet is then dried without use of a speed vacuum and the pellet is then resuspended in DEPC H₂O at 1ug/ul concentration.

Alternatively the RNA may be purified using other methods (e.g., Qiagen's RNeasy kit).

No more than 100 ug is added to the RNeasy column. The sample volume is adjusted to 100 ul with RNase-free water. 350 ul Buffer RLT and then 250 ul ethanol (100%) are added to the sample. The preparation is then mixed by pipetting and applied to an RNeasy mini spin column for centrifugation (15 sec at >10,000 rpm). If yield is low, reapply the flowthrough to the column and centrifuge again.

Then, transfer column to a new 2 ml collection tube and add 500 ul Buffer RPE and centrifuge for 15 sec at >10,000 rpm. The flowthrough is discarded. 500 ul Buffer RPE and is then added and the preparation is centrifuged for 15 sec at >10,000 rpm. The flowthrough is discarded. and the column membrane dried by centrifuging for 2 min at maximum speed. The column is transferred to a new 1.5-ml collection tube. 30-50 ul of RNase-free water is applied directly onto column membrane. The column is then centrifuged for 1 min at >10,000 rpm and the elution step repeated.

The absorbance is then read to determine yield. If necessary, the material may be ethanol precipitated with ammonium acetate and 2.5X volume 100% ethanol.

First Strand cDNA Synthesis

The first strand can be made using Gibco's "SuperScript Choice System for cDNA Synthesis" kit. The starting material is 5 ug of total RNA or 1 ug of polyA+ mRNA. For total RNA, 2 ul of SuperScript RT is used; for polyA+ mRNA, 1 ul of SuperScript RT is used. The final volume of first strand synthesis mix is 20 ul. The RNA should be in a volume no greater than 10 ul. The RNA is incubated with 1 ul of 100 pmol T7-T24 oligo for 10 min at 70°C followed by addition on ice of 7 ul of 4ul 5X 1st Strand Buffer, 2 ul of 0.1M DTT, and 1 ul of 10mM dNTP mix. The preparation is then incubated at 37°C for 2 min before addition of the SuperScript RT followed by incubation at 37°C for 1 hour.

Second Strand Synthesis

For the second strand synthesis, place 1st strand reactions on ice and add: 91 ul DEPC H₂O; 30 ul 5X 2nd Strand Buffer; 3 ul 10mM dNTP mix; 1 ul 10 U/ul E.coli DNA Ligase; 4 ul 10 U/ul E.coli DNA Polymerase; and 1 ul 2 U/ul RNase H. Mix and incubate 2

hours at 16°C. Add 2 ul T4 DNA Polymerase. Incubate 5 min at 16°C. Add 10 ul of 0.5M EDTA.

Cleaning up cDNA

The cDNA is purified using Phenol:Chloroform:Isoamyl Alcohol (25:24:1) and Phase-Lock gel tubes. The PLG tubes are centrifuged for 30 sec at maximum speed. The cDNA mix is then transferred to PLG tube. An equal volume of phenol:chloroform:isamyl alcohol is then added, the preparation shaken vigorously (no vortexing), and centrifuged for 5 minutes at maximum speed. The top aqueous solution is transferred to a new tube and ethanol precipitated by adding 7.5X 5M NH₄OAc and 2.5X volume of 100% ethanol. Next, it is centrifuged immediately at room temperature for 20 min, maximum speed. The supernatant is removed, and the pellet washed with 2X with cold 80% ethanol. As much ethanol wash as possible should be removed before air drying the pellet; and resuspending it in 3 ul RNase-free water.

In vitro Transcription (IVT) and labeling with biotin

In vitro Transcription (IVT) and labeling with biotin is performed as follows: Pipet 1.5 ul of cDNA into a thin-wall PCR tube. Make NTP labeling mix by combining 2 ul T7 10xATP (75 mM) (Ambion); 2 ul T7 10xGTP (75 mM) (Ambion); 1.5 ul T7 10xCTP (75 mM) (Ambion); 1.5 ul T7 10xUTP (75 mM) (Ambion); 3.75 ul 10 mM Bio-11-UTP (Boehringer-Mannheim/Roche or Enzo); 3.75 ul 10 mM Bio-16-CTP (Enzo); 2 ul 10x T7 transcription buffer (Ambion); and 2 ul 10x T7 enzyme mix (Ambion). The final volume is 20 ul. Incubate 6 hours at 37°C in a PCR machine. The RNA can be further cleaned. Clean-up follows the previous instructions for RNeasy columns or Qiagen's RNeasy protocol handbook. The cRNA often needs to be ethanol precipitated by resuspension in a volume compatible with the fragmentation step.

Fragmentation is performed as follows. 15 ug of labeled RNA is usually fragmented. Try to minimize the fragmentation reaction volume; a 10 ul volume is recommended but 20 ul is all right. Do not go higher than 20 ul because the magnesium in the fragmentation buffer contributes to precipitation in the hybridization buffer. Fragment

RNA by incubation at 94°C for 35 minutes in 1 x Fragmentation buffer (5 x Fragmentation buffer is 200 mM Tris-acetate, pH 8.1; 500 mM KOAc; 150 mM MgOAc). The labeled RNA transcript can be analyzed before and after fragmentation. Samples can be heated to 65°C for 15 minutes and electrophoresed on 1% agarose/TBE gels to get an approximate idea of the transcript size range.

For hybridization, 200 µl (10 µg cRNA) of a hybridization mix is put on the chip. If multiple hybridizations are to be done (such as cycling through a 5 chip set), then it is recommended that an initial hybridization mix of 300 µl or more be made. The hybridization mix is: fragment labeled RNA (50 ng/µl final conc.); 50 pM 948-b control oligo; 1.5 pM BioB; 5 pM BioC; 25 pM BioD; 100 pM CRE; 0.1 mg/ml herring sperm DNA; 0.5 mg/ml acetylated BSA; and 300 µl with 1xMES hyb buffer.

The hybridization reaction is conducted with non-biotinylated IVT (purified by RNeasy columns) (see example 1 for steps from tissue to IVT): The following mixture is prepared:

IVT antisense RNA:	4 µg:	µl
Random Hexamers (1 µg/µl):	4 µl	
H ₂ O:	_____	µl
		14 µl

Incubate the above 14 µl mixture at 70°C for 10 min.; then put on ice.

The Reverse transcription procedure uses the following mixture:

0.1 M DTT:	3 µl
50X dNTP mix:	0.6 µl
H ₂ O:	2.4 µl
Cy3 or Cy5 dUTP (1 mM):	3 µl
SS RT II (BRL):	1 µl

	16 µl

The above solution is added to the hybridization reaction and incubated for 30 min., 42°C. Then, 1 µl SSII is added and incubated for another hour before being placed on ice.

The 50X dNTP mix contains 25 mM of cold dATP, dCTP, and dGTP, 10 mM of dTTP and is made by adding 25 µl each of 100 mM dATP, dCTP, and dGTP; 10 µl of 100 mM dTTP to 15 µl H₂O.]

RNA degradation is performed as follows. Add 86 µl H₂O, 1.5 µl 1M NaOH/2 mM EDTA and incubate at 65°C, 10 min.. For U-Con 30, 500 µl TE/sample spin at 7000 g for 10 min, save flow through for purification. For Qiagen purification, suspend u-con recovered material in 500 µl buffer PB and proceed using Qiagen protocol. For DNase digestion, add 1 µl of 1/100 dilution of DNase/30 µl Rx and incubate at 37°C for 15 min. Incubate at 5 min 95°C to denature the DNase.

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Sample preparation

For sample preparation, add Col-1 DNA, 10 µl; 50X dNTPs, 1 µl; 20X SSC, 2.3 µl; Na pyrophosphate, 7.5 µl; 10 mg/ml Herring sperm DNA; 1 µl of 1/10 dilution to 21.8 final vol. Dry in speed vac. Resuspend in 15 µl H₂O. Add 0.38 µl 10% SDS. Heat 95°C, 2 min and slow cool at room temp. for 20 min. Put on slide and hybridize overnight at 64°C. Washing after the hybridization: 3X SSC/0.03% SDS: 2 min., 37.5 ml 20X SSC+0.75 ml 10% SDS in 250 ml H₂O; 1X SSC: 5 min., 12.5 ml 20X SSC in 250 ml H₂O; 0.2X SSC: 5 min., 2.5 ml 20X SSC in 250 ml H₂O. Dry slides and scan at appropriate PMT's and channels.

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5 **Table 1 shows genes, (incorporated in their entirety here and throughout the application**
where primekeys are provided), downregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast
tissue.

TABLE 1: Figure 1 from BRCA 001 US

Table 1 shows genes, (incorporated in their entirety here and throughout the application where primekeys are provided), downregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

[illegible]

133139	AF052138	Hs.6390	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ23277 (n), clone C
133163	AA666224	Hs.6393	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ2547 (n), clone H
133266	AW565781	Hs.6334	EST, Weakly similar to P2D2 human FORRH
133272	NM_002776	Hs.6943	kalmanin 10 (KLK10) (PRSS1.1) (nest)
133378	AA207059	Hs.6943	glucocorticoid-induced leucine aminotransferase 1 (GLIS1) (PRSS1.1) (nest)
133407	AF179837	Hs.7306	assembled frizzled-related protein 1
133552	H21467	Hs.7471	BSP-1 protein 1
133702	U03231	Hs.7552	glutathione S-transferase M5
133719	H56964	Hs.75736	epididymal D
133731	N17175	Hs.75732	hypothalamic protein FLJ25603
133780	T68266	Hs.76239	hypothalamic protein FLJ25603
134077	AF727441	Hs.7840	cellular protein-binding protein 1
134095	D03632	Hs.82423	EST (Zellweger) protein, human homolog o
134111	AA322588	Hs.8022	TJUA protein
134117	AA051846	Hs.7821	Homo sapiens mRNA cDNA D15F2466E183 (tr
134177	BE243319	Hs.7572	KIAA0652 gene product
134308	AW909527	Hs.8164	ketoreductase (nucleoside)
134381	BE540043	Hs.8208	erythrocyte A dehydrogenase, very long
134389	AF207684	Hs.8200	a dehydrogenase and metalloproteinase (
134449	L34155	Hs.83450	laminin, alpha 3 (laminin 1500D), latent
134467	AF190413	Hs.8373	ESTs
134486	H61936	Hs.25070	glutathione S-transferase acid-inducible
134510	NM_002757	Hs.65258	CD6 antigen, alpha polypeptide (p32)
134528	M28315	Hs.65951	exportin, RNA (nuclear export receptor
134577	BE244323	Hs.65951	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor
134591	U71394	Hs.162356	dyx1c1, axonemal, light polypeptide 4
134678	NM_008953	Hs.89334	POU domain, class 1, transcription factor
134728	D10216	Hs.89533	cholesterol ester transfer protein, plac
134786	T28618	Hs.89540	TEK tyrosine kinase, endothelial (vascular
134912	T67521	Hs.21457	ESTs
134959	H22570	Hs.61985	wireless-type MMTV integration site fam
135001	AA307517	Hs.17372	hypothalamic protein FLJ25053
135056	X04430	Hs.5913	interleukin 6 (interleukin, beta 2)
135173	U03657	Hs.65910	publins lymphocyte G0/G1 switch gene
135197	U75455	Hs.180782	protein inhibitor of metalloproteinase 4
135219	AB023581	Hs.65533	KIAA0283 protein
135250	U03371	Hs.37203	small inducible cytokine subfamily A (C)
135304	AA146829	Hs.191597	ESTs
135307	AA964046	Hs.89575	erythrocyte receptor, membrane, delta p
135417	X33019	Hs.4	alcohol dehydrogenase 1B (class I), beta
135477	X03350	Hs.4	erythrocyte translation elongation factor
135670	H39537	Hs.75309	claudin 3 (transmembrane protein deleted
135689	AW215005	Hs.10903	claudin 3 (transmembrane protein deleted
135689	M62402	Hs.17413	extracellular matrix growth factor binding pro
135689	NM_006691	Hs.17413	extracellular matrix growth factor binding pro
135689	NM_003278	Hs.65424	interleukin (paleoindian-binding protein
135689	AF179837	Hs.7306	assembled frizzled-related protein 1
135689	N17175	Hs.75732	hypothalamic protein FLJ25603
135689	AF207684	Hs.8200	a dehydrogenase and metalloproteinase (
135689	X04430	Hs.5913	interleukin 6 (interleukin, beta 2)
135689	U03657	Hs.65910	publins lymphocyte G0/G1 switch gene
135689	AW565781	Hs.7471	BSP-1 protein 1
135689	AW565781	Hs.7552	glutathione S-transferase M5
135689	AW565781	Hs.75736	epididymal D
135689	AW565781	Hs.75732	hypothalamic protein FLJ25603
135689	AW565781	Hs.76239	hypothalamic protein FLJ25603
135689	AW565781	Hs.7840	cellular protein-binding protein 1
135689	AW565781	Hs.82423	EST (Zellweger) protein, human homolog o
135689	AW565781	Hs.8022	TJUA protein
135689	AW565781	Hs.7821	Homo sapiens mRNA cDNA D15F2466E183 (tr
135689	AW565781	Hs.7572	KIAA0652 gene product
135689	AW565781	Hs.8164	ketoreductase (nucleoside)
135689	AW565781	Hs.8208	erythrocyte A dehydrogenase, very long
135689	AW565781	Hs.8200	a dehydrogenase and metalloproteinase (
135689	AW565781	Hs.83450	laminin, alpha 3 (laminin 1500D), latent
135689	AW565781	Hs.8373	ESTs
135689	AW565781	Hs.25070	glutathione S-transferase acid-inducible
135689	AW565781	Hs.65258	

TABLE 1A

Table 1 A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenelD's for Table 1. For each proset, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubletTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play:	Unique Eco probe/ Identifier number	Accession:	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers
Play:	CAT number:	Accession:	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers
Play:	CAT Number	Accession:	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers
10	10846	11224_1	5	NT0809 A111254 A033191 A011237 A080709 A093400 A094546 T06008 R00012 W01413 A063055 A075349 A055265 A077103 W04104 A062516 R08079 A113320 A113280 A113324 A064626 A081616 A113473 A117452 A113340 A113372 V00494 M12523 A102723 A113120 A064002 A117493 A114726 A081845 A084716 A084959 H77388 T05706 A075208 A110780 D1107 N00077 AF190188 R00724 A248416 A1027432 A1133684 A133445 A1174710 A1133200 A113304 A117649 A207484 A110717 AF074624 A114515 AF063316 A110842 A114559 A114468 A114758 A207568 A084960 A117475 A116658 R09104 R00011 A084967 T05501 T11735 A435318 H73593 T05486 A43599 A113149 T44755 A444759 T2413 T55098 F02061 T2061 N06533 T51169 T4839 A020760 A1132625 A084701 H47478 A116652 A113304 A113309 A113100 A084925 A084970 A113063 A434347 T56901 A433989 T39777 A444620 T52200 A16301 T40012 T4403 T58236 T69108 A113061 T63650 A080677 A081138 A080677 T57441 T22078 H5507 T4149 A113322 A435370 T40075 T68041 T53496 T44820 A4334681 A433220 A434263 T513 T58449 A43327 T5132 T5149 R06897 A110629 A063303 A110644 A433461 A433220 A434263 T513 T58449 A43327 T5132 T5149 R06897 A110629 A063303 A110644 A433461 A433220 A434263 T513 T58449 A113266 R0227 A084638 A1133660 T0039 T0173 T3530 T2128 A444602 T6889 A114792 H4921 A11433108 A110779 A065027 T06925 T36889 D11029 A113703 A433805 A113340 A113017 A081057 A110739 A074047 A07187 H7100 T3217 A434950 A117470 A434224 A434281 R06897 T64739 T40163 T6026 T61681 T31719 T01842 A4501730 T3951 T3982 T40136 A434994 T71425 H7784 R06897 T64739 T40163 T6026 T61681 A020759 T3951 A005018 T6081 T6178 T7359 T59795 T6123 T3955 T6812 A114675 A064479 A00370 W03763 A114708 T63561 A434189 T61684 T5979 A114710 T51776 A434213 A114714 T5102 A110809 R25894 A114854 A4350975 A43592 T53838 T46663 T46721 T55508 W05241 T54019 T5794 T6513 T48364 AF074303 W08731 T6251 T48269 H54053 T7321 A111450 T7457 T64226 T5552 T5231 T74648 T6876 R02576 T5569 T6259 A20374 A118471 A005147 A478102 A1027662 A182732 A076421 A064737 A0851713 A036863 A1133117 A768232 A873646 T63962 A065112 A207689 A174684 A207702 T61475 A113325 A032512 A070169 A193634 A114720 A435329 A046890 A022482 A114536 A065051 A062426 A07465 A030438 A133416 A0271670 A091383 T6843 T6843 A445519 A719124 A083454 T68550 T61115 A035509 A150977 T62890 T71374 T68294 A174711 T67411 T68138 A08468 T6624 T6910 T6892 T68302 A133265 T72908 A084619 A105840 T62895 T69420 T6811 A029050 T7330 H55657 T11684 T69118 W02644 A114860 T62063 T61797 A52233 T71321 H62081 T58016 T61811 T5732 A1338159 T61831 T6457 T6200 T6292 T72617 T48885 A103448 T5713 T6203 T64581 T71311 T61819 T6338 T67708 T70018 T59168 A107111 T64308 T62071 A114750 T62430 R06734 T68033 T6811 T68452 T62088 T65899 T65894 A027729 T5339 T6273 T3339 A1104669 T71466 T71559 T71365 T71287 T6387 T7452 T6853 H73290 A31280 T6757 A17493 T51679 T5451 H6980 N73734 A440453 T73466 H6972 T5389 T6847 D1105 D1212 T6430 T52521 T5384
15	10846	11224_1	5	NT0809 A111254 A033191 A011237 A080709 A093400 A094546 T06008 R00012 W01413 A063055 A075349 A055265 A077103 W04104 A062516 R08079 A113320 A113280 A113324 A064626 A081616 A113473 A117452 A113340 A113372 V00494 M12523 A102723 A113120 A064002 A117493 A114726 A081845 A084716 A084959 H77388 T05706 A075208 A110780 D1107 N00077 AF190188 R00724 A248416 A1027432 A1133684 A133445 A1174710 A1133200 A113304 A117649 A207484 A110717 AF074624 A114515 AF063316 A110842 A114559 A114468 A114758 A207568 A084960 A117475 A116658 R09104 R00011 A084967 T05501 T11735 A435318 H73593 T05486 A43599 A113149 T44755 A444759 T2413 T55098 F02061 T2061 N06533 T51169 T4839 A020760 A1132625 A084701 H47478 A116652 A113304 A113309 A113100 A084925 A084970 A113063 A434347 T56901 A433989 T39777 A444620 T52200 A16301 T40012 T4403 T58236 T69108 A113061 T63650 A080677 A081138 A080677 T57441 T22078 H5507 T4149 A113322 A435370 T40075 T68041 T53496 T44820 A4334681 A433220 A434263 T513 T58449 A43327 T5132 T5149 R06897 A110629 A063303 A110644 A433461 A433220 A434263 T513 T58449 A113266 R0227 A084638 A1133660 T0039 T0173 T3530 T2128 A444602 T6889 A114792 H4921 A11433108 A110779 A065027 T06925 T36889 D11029 A113703 A433805 A113340 A113017 A081057 A110739 A074047 A07187 H7100 T3217 A434950 A117470 A434224 A434281 R06897 T64739 T40163 T6026 T61681 A020759 T3951 A005018 T6081 T6178 T7359 T59795 T6123 T3955 T6812 A114675 A064479 A00370 W03763 A114708 T63561 A434189 T61684 T5979 A114710 T51776 A434213 A114714 T5102 A110809 R25894 A114854 A4350975 A43592 T53838 T46663 T46721 T55508 W05241 T54019 T5794 T6513 T48364 AF074303 W08731 T6251 T48269 H54053 T7321 A111450 T7457 T64226 T5552 T5231 T74648 T6876 R02576 T5569 T6259 A20374 A118471 A005147 A478102 A1027662 A182732 A076421 A064737 A0851713 A036863 A1133117 A768232 A873646 T63962 A065112 A207689 A174684 A207702 T61475 A113325 A032512 A070169 A193634 A114720 A435329 A046890 A022482 A114536 A065051 A062426 A07465 A030438 A133416 A0271670 A091383 T6843 T6843 A445519 A719124 A083454 T68550 T61115 A035509 A150977 T62890 T71374 T68294 A174711 T67411 T68138 A08468 T6624 T6910 T6892 T68302 A133265 T72908 A084619 A105840 T62895 T69420 T6811 A029050 T7330 H55657 T11684 T69118 W02644 A114860 T62063 T61797 A52233 T71321 H62081 T58016 T61811 T5732 A1338159 T61831 T6457 T6200 T6292 T72617 T48885 A103448 T5713 T6203 T64581 T71311 T61819 T6338 T67708 T70018 T59168 A107111 T64308 T62071 A114750 T62430 R06734 T68033 T6811 T68452 T62088 T65899 T65894 A027729 T5339 T6273 T3339 A1104669 T71466 T71559 T71365 T71287 T6387 T7452 T6853 H73290 A31280 T6757 A17493 T51679 T5451 H6980 N73734 A440453 T73466 H6972 T5389 T6847 D1105 D1212 T6430 T52521 T5384
20	10846	11224_1	5	NT0809 A111254 A033191 A011237 A080709 A093400 A094546 T06008 R00012 W01413 A063055 A075349 A055265 A077103 W04104 A062516 R08079 A113320 A113280 A113324 A064626 A081616 A113473 A117452 A113340 A113372 V00494 M12523 A102723 A113120 A064002 A117493 A114726 A081845 A084716 A084959 H77388 T05706 A075208 A110780 D1107 N00077 AF190188 R00724 A248416 A1027432 A1133684 A133445 A1174710 A1133200 A113304 A117649 A207484 A110717 AF074624 A114515 AF063316 A110842 A114559 A114468 A114758 A207568 A084960 A117475 A116658 R09104 R00011 A084967 T05501 T11735 A435318 H73593 T05486 A43599 A113149 T44755 A444759 T2413 T55098 F02061 T2061 N06533 T51169 T4839 A020760 A1132625 A084701 H47478 A116652 A113304 A113309 A113100 A084925 A084970 A113063 A434347 T56901 A433989 T39777 A444620 T52200 A16301 T40012 T4403 T58236 T69108 A113061 T63650 A080677 A081138 A080677 T57441 T22078 H5507 T4149 A113322 A435370 T40075 T68041 T53496 T44820 A4334681 A433220 A434263 T513 T58449 A43327 T5132 T5149 R06897 A110629 A063303 A110644 A433461 A433220 A434263 T513 T58449 A113266 R0227 A084638 A1133660 T0039 T0173 T3530 T2128 A444602 T6889 A114792 H4921 A11433108 A110779 A065027 T06925 T36889 D11029 A113703 A433805 A113340 A113017 A081057 A110739 A074047 A07187 H7100 T3217 A434950 A117470 A434224 A434281 R06897 T64739 T40163 T6026 T61681 A020759 T3951 A005018 T6081 T6178 T7359 T59795 T6123 T3955 T6812 A114675 A064479 A00370 W03763 A114708 T63561 A434189 T61684 T5979 A114710 T51776 A434213 A114714 T5102 A110809 R25894 A114854 A4350975 A43592 T53838 T46663 T46721 T55508 W05241 T54019 T5794 T6513 T48364 AF074303 W08731 T6251 T48269 H54053 T7321 A111450 T7457 T64226 T5552 T5231 T74648 T6876 R02576 T5569 T6259 A20374 A118471 A005147 A478102 A1027662 A182732 A076421 A064737 A0851713 A036863 A1133117 A768232 A873646 T63962 A065112 A207689 A174684 A207702 T61475 A113325 A032512 A070169 A193634 A114720 A435329 A046890 A022482 A114536 A065051 A062426 A07465 A030438 A133416 A0271670 A091383 T6843 T6843 A445519 A719124 A083454 T68550 T61115 A035509 A150977 T62890 T71374 T68294 A174711 T67411 T68138 A08468 T6624 T6910 T6892 T68302 A133265 T72908 A084619 A105840 T62895 T69420 T6811 A029050 T7330 H55657 T11684 T69118 W02644 A114860 T62063 T61797 A52233 T71321 H62081 T58016 T61811 T5732 A1338159 T61831 T6457 T6200 T6292 T72617 T48885 A103448 T5713 T6203 T64581 T71311 T61819 T6338 T67708 T70018 T59168 A107111 T64308 T62071 A114750 T62430 R06734 T68033 T6811 T68452 T62088 T65899 T65894 A027729 T5339 T6273 T3339 A1104669 T71466 T71559 T71365 T71287 T6387 T7452 T6853 H73290 A31280 T6757 A17493 T51679 T5451 H6980 N73734 A440453 T73466 H6972 T5389 T6847 D1105 D1212 T6430 T52521 T5384
25	10846	11224_1	5	NT0809 A111254 A033191 A011237 A080709 A093400 A094546 T06008 R00012 W01413 A063055 A075349 A055265 A077103 W04104 A062516 R08079 A113320 A113280 A113324 A064626 A081616 A113473 A117452 A113340 A113372 V00494 M12523 A102723 A113120 A064002 A117493 A114726 A081845 A084716 A084959 H77388 T05706 A075208 A110780 D1107 N00077 AF190188 R00724 A248416 A1027432 A1133684 A133445 A1174710 A1133200 A113304 A117649 A207484 A110717 AF074624 A114515 AF063316 A110842 A114559 A114468 A114758 A207568 A084960 A117475 A116658 R09104 R00011 A084967 T05501 T11735 A435318 H73593 T05486 A43599 A113149 T44755 A444759 T2413 T55098 F02061 T2061 N06533 T51169 T4839 A020760 A1132625 A084701 H47478 A116652 A113304 A113309 A113100 A084925 A084970 A113063 A434347 T56901 A433989 T39777 A444620 T52200 A16301 T40012 T4403 T58236 T69108 A113061 T63650 A080677 A081138 A080677 T57441 T22078 H5507 T4149 A113322 A435370 T40075 T68041 T53496 T44820 A4334681 A433220 A434263 T513 T58449 A43327 T5132 T5149 R06897 A110629 A063303 A110644 A433461 A433220 A434263 T513 T58449 A113266 R0227 A084638 A1133660 T0039 T0173 T3530 T2128 A444602 T6889 A114792 H4921 A11433108 A110779 A065027 T06925 T36889 D11029 A113703 A433805 A113340 A113017 A081057 A110739 A074047 A07187 H7100 T3217 A434950 A117470 A434224 A434281 R06897 T64739 T40163 T6026 T61681 A020759 T3951 A005018 T6081 T6178 T7359 T59795 T6123 T3955 T6812 A114675 A064479 A00370 W03763 A114708 T63561 A434189 T61684 T5979 A114710 T51776 A434213 A114714 T5102 A110809 R25894 A114854 A4350975 A43592 T53838 T46663 T46721 T55508 W05241 T54019 T5794 T6513 T48364 AF074303 W08731 T6251 T48269 H54053 T7321 A111450 T7457 T64226 T5552 T5231 T74648 T6876 R02576 T5569 T6259 A20374 A118471 A005147 A478102 A1027662 A182732 A076421 A064737 A0851713 A036863 A1133117 A768232 A873646 T63962 A065112 A207689 A174684 A207702 T61475 A113325 A032512 A070169 A193634 A114720 A435329 A046890 A022482 A114536 A065051 A062426 A07465 A030438 A133416 A0271670 A091383 T6843 T6843 A445519 A719124 A083454 T68550 T61115 A035509 A150977 T62890 T71374 T68294 A174711 T67411 T68138 A08468 T6624 T6910 T6892 T68302 A133265 T72908 A084619 A105840 T62895 T69420 T6811 A029050 T7330 H55657 T11684 T69118 W02644 A114860 T62063 T61797 A52233 T71321 H62081 T58016 T61811 T5732 A1338159 T61831 T6457 T6200 T6292 T72617 T48885 A103448 T5713 T6203 T64581 T71311 T61819 T6338 T67708 T70018 T59168 A107111 T64308 T62071 A114750 T62430 R06734 T68033 T6811 T68452 T62088 T65899 T65894 A027729 T5339 T6273 T3339 A1104669 T71466 T71559 T71365 T71287 T6387 T7452 T6853 H73290 A31280 T6757 A17493 T51679 T5451 H6980 N73734 A440453 T73466 H6972 T5389 T6847 D1105 D1212 T6430 T52521 T5384
30	10846	11224_1	5	NT0809 A111254 A033191 A011237 A080709 A093400 A094546 T06008 R00012 W01413 A063055 A075349 A055265 A077103 W04104 A062516 R08079 A113320 A113280 A113324 A064626 A081616 A113473 A117452 A113340 A113372 V00494 M12523 A102723 A113120 A064002 A117493 A114726 A081845 A084716 A084959 H77388 T05706 A075208 A110780 D1107 N00077 AF190188 R00724 A248416 A1027432 A1133684 A133445 A1174710 A1133200 A113304 A117649 A207484 A110717 AF074624 A114515 AF063316 A110842 A114559 A114468 A114758 A207568 A084960 A117475 A116658 R09104 R00011 A084967 T05501 T11735 A435318 H73593 T05486 A43599 A113149 T44755 A444759 T2413 T55098 F02061 T2061 N06533 T51169 T4839 A020760 A1132625 A084701 H47478 A116652 A113304 A113309 A113100 A084925 A084970 A113063 A434347 T56901 A433989 T39777 A444620 T52200 A16301 T40012 T4403 T58236 T69108 A113061 T63650 A080677 A081138 A080677 T57441 T22078 H5507 T4149 A113322 A435370 T40075 T68041 T53496 T44820 A4334681 A433220 A434263 T513 T58449 A43327 T5132 T5149 R06897 A110629 A063303 A110644 A433461 A433220 A434263 T513 T58449 A113266 R0227 A084638 A1133660 T0039 T0173 T3530 T2128 A444602 T6889 A114792 H4921 A11433108 A110779 A065027 T06925 T36889 D11029 A113703 A433805 A113340 A113017 A081057 A110739 A074047 A07187 H7100 T3217 A434950 A117470 A434224 A434281 R06897 T64739 T40163 T6026 T61681 A020759 T3951 A005018 T6081 T6178 T7359 T59795 T6123 T3955 T6812 A114675 A064479 A00370 W03763 A114708 T63561 A434189 T61684 T5979 A114710 T51776 A434213 A114714 T5102 A110809 R25894 A114854 A4350975 A43592 T53838 T46663 T46721 T55508 W05241 T54019 T5794 T6513 T48364 AF074303 W08731 T6251 T48269 H54053 T7321 A111450 T7457 T64226 T5552 T5231 T74648 T6876 R02576 T5569 T6259 A20374 A118471 A005147 A478102 A1027662 A182732 A076421 A064737 A0851713 A036863 A1133117 A768232 A873646 T63962 A065112 A207689 A174684 A207702 T61475 A113325 A032512 A070169 A193634 A114720 A435329 A046890 A022482 A114536 A065051 A062426 A07465 A030438 A133416 A0271670 A091383 T6843 T6843 A445519 A719124 A083454 T68550 T61115 A035509 A150977 T62890 T71374 T68294 A174711 T67411 T68138 A08468 T6624 T6910 T6892 T68302 A133265 T72908 A084619 A105840 T62895 T69420 T6811 A029050 T7330 H55657 T11684 T69118 W02644 A114860 T62063 T61797 A52233 T71321 H62081 T58016 T61811 T5732 A1338159 T61831 T6457 T6200 T6292 T72617 T48885 A103448 T5713 T6203 T64581 T71311 T61819 T6338 T67708 T70018 T59168 A107111 T64308 T62071 A114750 T62430 R06734 T68033 T6811 T68452 T62088 T65899 T65894 A027729 T5339 T6273 T3339 A1104669 T71466 T71559 T71365 T71287 T6387 T7452 T6853 H73290 A31280 T6757 A17493 T51679 T5451 H6980 N73734 A440453 T73466 H6972 T5389 T6847 D1105 D1212 T6430 T52521 T5384

Table 2 shows genes downregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

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TABLE 2A

Table 2A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenelD's for Table 2. For each probset, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Pkey	Unique Era probset identifier number	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers
Pkey	CAT number	Accessions	
11168	35555_1	AT09376 S6400 AN81817 AN811619 V00557 BE14225 AN05322 AN81851 AN05332 AJ23231 AA21057 AA05559 AN05321 AN05754 AN014172 H6274 AN01435 AF134194 AA23203 AA17345 AA18994 AA23334 AA27282 AA27060 T12376 AN092174 T61139 AA14876 AA69528 AN079188 AN813357 AN01338 AN07168 AA15718 AA15719 AA10074 AA130758 AA130758 AA157720 AA157715 AA05324 AN049531 AN054568 C0524 AN06358 T8237 AN017251 AA205543 AA20504 BE193939 AA22824 AN02836 AN091957 AN0951 AA52734 H69215 AA04564 AN04263 H0808 AA148726 AN05620 BE08133 BE07342 AN01762 AN017705 AN017703 AN017659 BE08131 H09570 AA081895 AA10109 AN05308 AN05312 AN02867 BE081777 AA08596 BE16930 T41176 AN054624 BE502415 AA12183 AN05623 T40311 AN04569 AA25701 AN07927 AN241318 BE32710 AN073215 AN06368 AA048590 BE32734 AA21038 AN07100 BE33706 BE544757 C16335 AN012658 AN05265 AA27415 AA233942 AA22337 AN058403 AA061627 AN06639 BE081633 BE00020 AN06811 AN047519 AN30542 AN021633 AN04568 C0469 AN025504 AA37241 AN02160 AN05720 AN017981 AN05468 AA155719 AN017928 T03007 AN074280 AA227407 AA113228 AA30704 C16859 AN07358 AN0571 AN0281 AN0209 D1707 D1711 L00132 L00133 L00134 L00135 L00136 L00137 L00138 L00139 L00140 L00141 L00142 L00143 L00144 L00145 L00146 L00147 L00148 L00149 L00150 L00151 L00152 L00153 L00154 L00155 L00156 L00157 L00158 L00159 L00160 L00161 L00162 L00163 L00164 L00165 L00166 L00167 L00168 L00169 L00170 L00171 L00172 L00173 L00174 L00175 L00176 L00177 L00178 L00179 L00180 L00181 L00182 L00183 L00184 L00185 L00186 L00187 L00188 L00189 L00190 L00191 L00192 L00193 L00194 L00195 L00196 L00197 L00198 L00199 L00200 L00201 L00202 L00203 L00204 L00205 L00206 L00207 L00208 L00209 L00210 L00211 L00212 L00213 L00214 L00215 L00216 L00217 L00218 L00219 L00220 L00221 L00222 L00223 L00224 L00225 L00226 L00227 L00228 L00229 L00230 L00231 L00232 L00233 L00234 L00235 L00236 L00237 L00238 L00239 L00240 L00241 L00242 L00243 L00244 L00245 L00246 L00247 L00248 L00249 L00250 L00251 L00252 L00253 L00254 L00255 L00256 L00257 L00258 L00259 L00260 L00261 L00262 L00263 L00264 L00265 L00266 L00267 L00268 L00269 L00270 L00271 L00272 L00273 L00274 L00275 L00276 L00277 L00278 L00279 L00280 L00281 L00282 L00283 L00284 L00285 L00286 L00287 L00288 L00289 L00290 L00291 L00292 L00293 L00294 L00295 L00296 L00297 L00298 L00299 L00300 L00301 L00302 L00303 L00304 L00305 L00306 L00307 L00308 L00309 L00310 L00311 L00312 L00313 L00314 L00315 L00316 L00317 L00318 L00319 L00320 L00321 L00322 L00323 L00324 L00325 L00326 L00327 L00328 L00329 L00330 L00331 L00332 L00333 L00334 L00335 L00336 L00337 L00338 L00339 L00340 L00341 L00342 L00343 L00344 L00345 L00346 L00347 L00348 L00349 L00350 L00351 L00352 L00353 L00354 L00355 L00356 L00357 L00358 L00359 L00360 L00361 L00362 L00363 L00364 L00365 L00366 L00367 L00368 L00369 L00370 L00371 L00372 L00373 L00374 L00375 L00376 L00377 L00378 L00379 L00380 L00381 L00382 L00383 L00384 L00385 L00386 L00387 L00388 L00389 L00390 L00391 L00392 L00393 L00394 L00395 L00396 L00397 L00398 L00399 L00400 L00401 L00402 L00403 L00404 L00405 L00406 L00407 L00408 L00409 L00410 L00411 L00412 L00413 L00414 L00415 L00416 L00417 L00418 L00419 L00420 L00421 L00422 L00423 L00424 L00425 L00426 L00427 L00428 L00429 L00430 L00431 L00432 L00433 L00434 L00435 L00436 L00437 L00438 L00439 L00440 L00441 L00442 L00443 L00444 L00445 L00446 L00447 L00448 L00449 L00450 L00451 L00452 L00453 L00454 L00455 L00456 L00457 L00458 L00459 L00460 L00461 L00462 L00463 L00464 L00465 L00466 L00467 L00468 L00469 L00470 L00471 L00472 L00473 L00474 L00475 L00476 L00477 L00478 L00479 L00480 L00481 L00482 L00483 L00484 L00485 L00486 L00487 L00488 L00489 L00490 L00491 L00492 L00493 L00494 L00495 L00496 L00497 L00498 L00499 L00500 L00501 L00502 L00503 L00504 L00505 L00506 L00507 L00508 L00509 L00510 L00511 L00512 L00513 L00514 L00515 L00516 L00517 L00518 L00519 L00520 L00521 L00522 L00523 L00524 L00525 L00526 L00527 L00528 L00529 L00530 L00531 L00532 L00533 L00534 L00535 L00536 L00537 L00538 L00539 L00540 L00541 L00542 L00543 L00544 L00545 L00546 L00547 L00548 L00549 L00550 L00551 L00552 L00553 L00554 L00555 L00556 L00557 L00558 L00559 L00560 L00561 L00562 L00563 L00564 L00565 L00566 L00567 L00568 L00569 L00570 L00571 L00572 L00573 L00574 L00575 L00576 L00577 L00578 L00579 L00580 L00581 L00582 L00583 L00584 L00585 L00586 L00587 L00588 L00589 L00590 L00591 L00592 L00593 L00594 L00595 L00596 L00597 L00598 L00599 L00600 L00601 L00602 L00603 L00604 L00605 L00606 L00607 L00608 L00609 L00610 L00611 L00612 L00613 L00614 L00615 L00616 L00617 L00618 L00619 L00620 L00621 L00622 L00623 L00624 L00625 L00626 L00627 L00628 L00629 L00630 L00631 L00632 L00633 L00634 L00635 L00636 L00637 L00638 L00639 L00640 L00641 L00642 L00643 L00644 L00645 L00646 L00647 L00648 L00649 L00650 L00651 L00652 L00653 L00654 L00655 L00656 L00657 L00658 L00659 L00660 L00661 L00662 L00663 L00664 L00665 L00666 L00667 L00668 L00669 L00670 L00671 L00672 L00673 L00674 L00675 L00676 L00677 L00678 L00679 L00680 L00681 L00682 L00683 L00684 L00685 L00686 L00687 L00688 L00689 L00690 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L00977 L00978 L00979 L00980 L00981 L00982 L00983 L00984 L00985 L00986 L00987 L00988 L00989 L00990 L00991 L00992 L00993 L00994 L00995 L00996 L00997 L00998 L00999 L01000 L01001 L01002 L01003 L01004 L01005 L01006 L01007 L01008 L01009 L01010 L01011 L01012 L01013 L01014 L01015 L01016 L01017 L01018 L01019 L01020 L01021 L01022 L01023 L01024 L01025 L01026 L01027 L01028 L01029 L01030 L01031 L01032 L01033 L01034 L01035 L01036 L01037 L01038 L01039 L01040 L01041 L01042 L01043 L01044 L01045 L01046 L01047 L01048 L01049 L01050 L01051 L01052 L01053 L01054 L01055 L01056 L01057 L01058 L01059 L01060 L01061 L01062 L01063 L01064 L01065 L01066 L01067 L01068 L01069 L01070 L01071 L01072 L01073 L01074 L01075 L01076 L01077 L01078 L01079 L01080 L01081 L01082 L01083 L01084 L01085 L01086 L01087 L01088 L01089 L01090 L01091 L01092 L01093 L01094 L01095 L01096 L01097 L01098 L01099 L01100 L01101 L01102 L01103 L01104 L01105 L01106 L01107 L01108 L01109 L01110 L01111 L01112 L01113 L01114 L01115 L01116 L01117 L01118 L01119 L01120 L01121 L01122 L01123 L01124 L01125 L01126 L01127 L01128 L01129 L01130 L01131 L01132 L01133 L01134 L01135 L01136 L01137 L01138 L01139 L01140 L01141 L01142 L01143 L01144 L01145 L01146 L01147 L01148 L01149 L01150 L01151 L01152 L01153 L01154 L01155 L01156 L01157 L01158 L01159 L01160 L01161 L01162 L01163 L01164 L01165 L01166 L01167 L01168 L01169 L01170 L01171 L01172 L01173 L01174 L01175 L01176 L01177 L01178 L01179 L01180 L01181 L01182 L01183 L01184 L01185 L01186 L01187 L01188 L01189 L01190 L01191 L01192 L01193 L01194 L01195 L01196 L01197 L01198 L01199 L01200 L01201 L01202 L01203 L01204 L01205 L01206 L01207 L01208 L01209 L01210 L01211 L01212 L01213 L01214 L01215 L01216 L01217 L01218 L01219 L01220 L01221 L01222 L01223 L01224 L01225 L01226 L01227 L01228 L01229 L01230 L01231 L01232 L01233 L01234 L01235 L01236 L01237 L01238 L01239 L01240 L01241 L01242 L01243 L01244 L01245 L01246 L01247 L01248 L01249 L01250 L01251 L01252 L01253 L01254 L01255 L01256 L01257 L01258 L01259 L01260 L01261 L01262 L01263 L01264 L01265 L01266 L01267 L01268 L01269 L01270 L01271 L01272 L01273 L01274 L01275 L01276 L01277 L01278 L01279 L01280 L01281 L01282 L01283 L01284 L01285 L01286 L01287 L01288 L01289 L01290 L01291 L01292 L01293 L01294 L01295 L01296 L01297 L01298 L01299 L01300 L01301 L01302 L01303 L01304 L01305 L01306 L01307 L01308 L01309 L01310 L01311 L01312 L01313 L01314 L01315 L01316 L01317 L01318 L01319 L01320 L01321 L01322 L01323 L01324 L01325 L01326 L01327 L01328 L01329 L01330 L01331 L01332 L01333 L01334 L01335 L01336 L01337 L01338 L01339 L01340 L01341 L01342 L01343 L01344 L01345 L01346 L01347 L01348 L01349 L01350 L01351 L01352 L01353 L01354 L01355 L01356 L01357 L01358 L01359 L01360 L01361 L01362 L01363 L01364 L01365 L01366 L01367 L01368 L01369 L01370 L01371 L01372 L01373 L01374 L01375 L01376 L01377 L01378 L01379 L01380 L01381 L01382 L01383 L01384 L01385 L01386 L01387 L01388 L01389 L01390 L01391 L01392 L01393 L01394 L01395 L01396 L01397 L01398 L01399 L01400 L01401 L01402 L01403 L01404 L01405 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L01549 L01550 L01551 L01552 L01553 L01554 L01555 L01556 L01557 L01558 L01559 L01560 L01561 L01562 L01563 L01564 L01565 L01566 L01567 L01568 L01569 L01570 L01571 L01572 L01573 L01574 L01575 L01576 L01577 L01578 L01579 L01580 L01581 L01582 L01583 L01584 L01585 L01586 L01587 L01588 L01589 L01590 L01591 L01592 L01593 L01594 L01595 L01596 L01597 L01598 L01599 L01600 L01601 L01602 L01603 L01604 L01605 L01606 L01607 L01608 L01609 L01610 L01611 L01612 L01613 L01614 L01615 L01616 L01617 L01618 L01619 L01620 L01621 L01622 L01623 L01624 L01625 L01626 L01627 L01628 L01629 L01630 L01631 L01632 L01633 L01634 L01635 L01636 L01637 L01638 L01639 L01640 L01641 L01642 L01643 L01644 L01645 L01646 L01647 L01648 L01649 L01650 L01651 L01652 L01653 L01654 L01655 L01656 L01657 L01658 L01659 L01660 L01661 L01662 L01663 L01664 L01665 L01666 L01667 L01668 L01669 L01670 L01671 L01672 L01673 L01674 L01675 L01676 L01677 L01678 L01679 L01680 L01681 L01682 L01683 L01684 L01685 L01686 L01687 L01688 L01689 L01690 L01691 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L01835 L01836 L01837 L01838 L01839 L01840 L01841 L01842 L01843 L01844 L01845 L01846 L01847 L01848 L01849 L01850 L01851 L01852 L01853 L01854 L01855 L01856 L01857 L01858 L01859 L01860 L01861 L01862 L01863 L01864 L01865 L01866 L01867 L01868 L01869 L01870 L01871 L01872 L01873 L01874 L01875 L01876 L01877 L01878 L01879 L01880 L01881 L01882 L01883 L01884 L01885 L01886 L01887 L01888 L01889 L01890 L01891 L01892 L01893 L01894 L01895 L01896 L01897 L01898 L01899 L01900 L01901 L01902 L01903 L01904 L01905 L01906 L01907 L01908 L01909 L01910 L01911 L01912 L01913 L01914 L01915 L01916 L01917 L01918 L01919 L01920 L01921 L01922 L01923 L01924 L01925 L01926 L01927 L01928 L01929 L01930 L01931 L01932 L01933 L01934 L01935 L01936 L01937 L01938 L01939 L01940 L01941 L01942 L01943 L01944 L01945 L01946 L01947 L01948 L01949 L01950 L01951 L01952 L01953 L01954 L01955 L01956 L01957 L01958 L01959 L01960 L01961 L01962 L01963 L01964 L01965 L01966 L01967 L01968 L01969	

TABLE 3: Figure 3 from BRCA 001 US

Table 3 shows genes downregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

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Play: Unique Eca probe/ identifier number
 ExAcen: Exemplar Accession number, Genbank accession number
 UnigeneID: Unigene number
 Unigene Title: Unigene gene title
 R1: Ratio of normal breast tissue to tumor

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Play	ExAcen	UnigeneID	UnigeneTitle	R1
101336	NIL_006732	Hs.75578	FGI mRNA (cDNA) from rat oncogene h	10.0
102208	U22661		glo-human mRNA clone with similarity to L	10.0
102690	A422628	Hs.33263	retin amyloid A1	10.0
111168	A798378		glic4b27.11 NCL CCAP_Ox23 Homo sapiens	10.0
118003	A433234	Hs.25523	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALL5, HUMAN A	10.0
130805	U62402	Hs.27413	Profilin growth factor binding protein	10.0
130840	BS048271	Hs.20144	small intracellular cytosolic antibody A (Cy	10.0
131643		Hs.11559	programmed cell death 2	10.0
132120	NIL_003278	Hs.35424	brachn (p53) protein-binding protein	10.0
134758	NIL_000078	Hs.95538	cholesterol ester transfer protein, plas	10.0

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TABLE 3A

Table 3A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 3. For each probe, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play: Unique Eca probe/ identifier number
 CAT number: Gene cluster number
 Accession: Genbank accession numbers

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Play	CAT number	Accession
111168	38555_1	AF08376 S46400 AW811617 AW811618 W00557 BE14245 AW854232 AW851851 AW855362 AA222351 AA218557 AC05558 AW855231 AW857841 AW814172 H66214 AW814386 AF134164 AA243083 AA173345 AA198942 AA223384 AA227092 AA227093 T12379 AA050174 T81339 AA148778 AA699629 AW879188 AW813587 AW813338 AA177168 AA157118 AA157719 AA100472 AA100774 AA130758 AA157705 AA157720 AA157715 AA053374 AA045561 AW854568 C8254 AW82438 T0257 AW817821 AA205543 AA209204 BE158099 AA205824 AW828309 AW8091851 AW8551 AW8552 AA27314 H68215 AA04564 AW84265 AW80808 AA148778 AW156820 BE081333 BE073434 AW815662 AW817705 AW817703 AW817659 BE081631 H59570 U22661 AA203223 AA503337 AW147733 AW162802 C08902 AA033557 AW19619 AW198244 AW82450 AA02238 AC078193 AC035170 AW188553 AW127755 AW163446 H77358 AW8465 AW829300 H91008 AW18388 AW8584 AC077188 AW16414 AW8582 AW83428 AW82873 AW874570 AW8058 AW847408 H25260 AC377814 AW82512 AW83557 AW158973 AC370101 AW8286 AW141254 AW83191 AW87127 AW80769 AW83400 AW84649 AW83057 R00012 H01413 AW830557 AW8346 AW83265 AW87703 H04464 AW825146 AW8378 AW133207 AW13260 AW13214 AW84426 AW81615 AW153473 AW174652 AW133404 AW13272 AW844 M12523 AW207326 AW133720 AW84602 AW174953 AW14729 AW81845 AW84716 AW84959 H73388 T8700 AW075258 AW10769 D17107 NIL_000477 AF190168 R50724 AW248416 AW207432 AW13384 AW133345 AW174710 AW133260 AW133304 AW17488 AW207484 AW110717 AF074624 AW114515 AF083516 AW110642 AW114559 AW114496 AW114759 AW20766 AW84960 AW17473 AW114688 R59184 R00011 AW84987 AW8501 AW8501 AW8501 AW8501 AW8501 AW8501 AW8501 AW8501 AW8501 AW8501 T73413 T55909 AW8501 T72061 AW8501 T51189 T74636 AW207490 AW132925 AW04701 AW174746 AW114683 AW133104 AW132699 AW133100 AW84925 AW84979 AW133083 AA334347 T80991 AA233988 T39772 AA44820 T52280 T6831 T40012 T48403 T58528 T89186 AW133081 T58550 AW00077 AW81136 AW334608 T57411 Z20978 AW8507 T87485 AW133022 AA34370 T40075 T68671 T33846 T74820 AF075316 AW110818 T40121 T57381 AW114688 AA332728 T51362 AW114589 AW8507 AW110629 AF055503 AW140543 AA334681 AA332720 AA342382 T73513 T86549 AW14440 T67284 T3881 T61407 T72757 T61749 T5630 AA34125 T72126 R84135 T63028 T38972 T38996 AW17478 AW132626 R09237 AW84838 AW13360 T60398 T8753 T5930 T82126 AA44602 T60596 AW14792 H53911 AW133108 AW10778 AW85020 T0623 T50899 D1029 AW133703 AA333803 AW133040 AW133017 AW84857 AW110730 AF074637 AW207567 H71090 T73217 AA343950 AW174743 AA34244 AA34281 R06892 T64735 T40163 T68628 T81681 T71178 R01442 AA507330 T59301 T39862 T40136 AA343904 T71025 H7774 R00874 AW85046 T4512 T55816 AW20755 T3851 AW85016 T60381 AW85016 T60381 T55769 AW14710 T51776 T3358 T5875 T8123 T3955 T6812 AW14678 AW84778 AW8510 W52783 AW14783 T63584 AA34153 T6184 T55769 AW14710 T51776 T3358 T5875 T8123 T3955 T6812 AW14678 AW10809 R06894 AW174654 AW85073 AA343952 T54039 T6869 T6721 T55509 H03241 T54010 T5945 T68513 T4384 AW10809 W68731 T62851 T40259 T54053 T73211 AW14590 T45317 T5585 T7485 T84228 T5652 T5221 T74848 T7678 R02579 T6568 AW20874 AW169471 AW005147 AW14781 AW20762 AW16792 AW8421 AW04737 AW051713 AW83883 AW133117 AW76232 AW13946 T33862 AW05112 AW20768 AW17468 AW207702 T81475 AW13328 AW02512 AW1019 AW83654 AW14720 AW13328 AW04690 AW23462 AW114538 AW86851 AW84284 R07489 AW300438 AW133416 AW17670 AW199130 T78543 AW2481 AA04519 AA71924 AW83464 T6850 T8115 AW85555 AW150977 T6280 T71374 T6284 AW17471 T8941 T68318 AW8468 T6662 T69010 T6682 T68302 AW332829 T72808 AW84619 AW20580 T6285 T69430 T8511 AA025300 T7330 W52857 T7184 T69118 W9266 AW114850 T6293 T61787 AW52233 T7332 H5281 T56018 T8181 T5722 AW36150 T6182 T69457 T6290 T6212 T7251 T4686 AW02448 T57212 T5720 R94361 T71311 T61818 T6938 T67708 T6916 T6916 AW18711 T64308 T6201 T6942 AW14750 T80430 R09734 T6903 T69431 T71311 T61818 T6938 T69384 AW20728 T55339 T6273 T73339 AW19409 T5486 T71305 T71287 T5377 T5452 T6852 H73290 AW12850 T87751 AW174683 T51678 T54551 H8980 W7374 AA43433 T73468 H8982 NS3869 T8447 D11806 D1242 T64300 T28321 T5984

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10589	AF151056	Hs.281428	hypothetical protein	2.9
10587	AF001708	Hs.32271	hypothetical protein FLJ10948	1.4
10580	AF016371	Hs.8980	peptidyl prolyl isomerase H (cyclophilin H)	5.2
10600	AF184246	Hs.20728	ESTs	1.7
106011	AW081202	Hs.12284	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:2893556, mRNA, partial cds	2.8
106017	AA477558	Hs.26268	ESTs	1.4
106073	AL157441	Hs.17834	downstream neighbor of SON	1.4
106078	AF130159	Hs.19377	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU_HUMAN ALU SUBFAMILY SX SEQUENCE CONTAMINATION	1.8
106094	AS33481	Hs.23317	hypothetical protein FLJ14681	6.8
106140	AB006624	Hs.14972	KIAA0226 protein	1.6
106271	AA251353	Hs.28062	Homo sapiens, Similar to RIKEN cDNA 543042B05 gene, clone MSG:13155, mRNA, complete cds	10.8
106288	AB027742	Hs.24338	KIAA1321 protein	1.3
106300	Y10043	Hs.19114	high-mobility group (nonhistone chromosomal) protein 4	3.6
106333	AA014004	Hs.22410	ESTs, Weakly similar to A54849 collagen alpha 1(VI) chain precursor [H.sapiens]	5.4
106350	AF190282	Hs.31130	cytochrome b2	5.7
106381	AB040916	Hs.24108	transmembrane 7 superfamily member 2	8.5
106389	AF174420	Hs.8238	KIAA1483 protein	2.2
106457	AF102565	Hs.27801	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ21487 fs, clone COL05419	2.7
106470	CS3076	Hs.18540	the larger protein 776	2.3
106531	AA540038	Hs.8532	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ23038 fs, clone LING02039	1.6
106559	AK003533	Hs.28661	ESTs	2.4
106570	AA436882	Hs.79732	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ10071 fs, clone HEBMA100702	7.7
106574	NL003594	Hs.26350	Insulin 1	1.6
106580	AD49551	Hs.22370	Insulin-like growth factor receptor substrate 2	1.8
106589	AF587117	Hs.184164	Homo sapiens mRNA, cDNA DNFZ5940112 (from clone DNFZ5940112)	1.3
106713	BE114802	Hs.184352	ESTs, Moderately similar to S60557 alpha-1C-esterase receptor splice form 2 (H.sapiens)	4.5
106717	AF600357	Hs.239459	hypothetical protein FLJ12543	1.3
106723	BE380894	Hs.21857	TIA1 cytosolic granule-associated RNA-binding protein	5.7
106765	AF174487	Hs.283753	ESTs	1.8
106829	AF585933	Hs.27089	Bcl-2-related ovarian killer protein-Rho	16.2
106831	BE564971	Hs.29463	hypothetical protein FLJ22923 similar to ARL-6 interacting protein-2	1.5
106846	AB037744	Hs.34692	centrin, EF-hand protein, 3 (COCC3, yeast homolog)	2.2
106853	AF151031	Hs.300831	KIAA1322 protein	1.3
106873	AF483809	Hs.111897	hypothetical protein	16.8
106888	W79711	Hs.18567	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:3343148, mRNA, partial cds	1.5
106908	AA81721	Hs.222024	GLO2 protein	2.2
106920	AF001163	Hs.288333	transcription factor BHLH2	3.3
106945	AF002811	Hs.16924	neuronal-specific, regulated kinase	6.8
106973	BE155255	Hs.11924	hypothetical protein DNFZ59404143 similar to only (RNA synthetase	5.6
106977	AD43132	Hs.59421	hypothetical protein	4.8
106978	AK031469	Hs.8588	KIAA0220 gene product	8.0
107004	AF146872	Hs.330700	ESTs	1.3
107029	AF294750	Hs.335198	hypothetical protein FLJ20727	1.7
107071	AF085229	Hs.335198	hypothetical protein FLJ20727	1.7
107113	AF000733	Hs.235900	glutathione S-transferase 5 (putative function)	2.5
107125	AF000532	Hs.69338	GTPase activating protein	1.7
107138	AF081958	Hs.8207	hypothetical protein FLJ20505	4.6
107146	AK001455	Hs.51988	GOD1 protein	3.3
107151	AF078663	Hs.8587	GOD1 protein	3.3
107155	AF091927	Hs.7946	Down syndrome critical region gene 2	2.0
107174	BE127282	Hs.25338	ESTs	5.2
107197	W15477	Hs.84639	KIAA1288 protein	6.1
107221	AF083411	Hs.81915	glutathione S-transferase-related protein	3.5
107243	BE219124	Hs.315111	leukemia-associated phosphoprotein p18 (ezrinin)	8.1
107263	BE0341	Hs.21189	ESTs, Moderately similar to DNFZ59404143 similar to only (RNA synthetase	7.4
107265	BE378594	Hs.81918	nuclear receptor co-repressor/DNA3 complex subunit	1.8
107288	BE2657	Hs.6820	transmembrane 7 superfamily member 2	2.5
107288	BE277457	Hs.19861	transmembrane 7 superfamily member 2	3.2
107316	TC1774	Hs.19370	transmembrane 7 superfamily member 2	2.0
107354	NL006259	Hs.38448	Homo sapiens mRNA, cDNA DNFZ59404143 similar to only (RNA synthetase	5.0
107392	AF026900	Hs.287632	TATA element modulatory factor 1	1.2
107481	AA307703	Hs.279758	kinase family member 4A	1.6

107529	BE155063	Hs.286395	nucleolar protein (NOLP repeat)	3.0
107534	AA001388	Hs.59844	ESTs	1.3
107611	BE378594	Hs.48138	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU_HUMAN ALU SUBFAMILY S0 SEQUENCE CONTAMINATION	2.2
107772	AF016357	Hs.330355	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU_HUMAN ALU SUBFAMILY J SEQUENCE CONTAMINATION	2.1
107859	AW722573	Hs.47584	potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3	8.4
107901	L2812	Hs.335952	kanalrin 6B	2.5
107901	L2812	Hs.335952	kanalrin 6B	1.8
107922	BE153655	Hs.61460	Ig superfamily receptor UNIR	2.2
107974	AF058103	Hs.61712	pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase, isozyme 1	6.7
108040	AL121031	Hs.159871	SVMSNF related, matrix associated, actin dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily b, member 1	1.5
108230	AA5424	Hs.59847	ESTs	1.3
108274	AF126535	Hs.27027	Foxo only protein 5	7.1
108286	N01285	Hs.161623	ESTs	2.5
108496	AB031669	Hs.339559	ESTs	3.6
108607	BE303380	Hs.69476	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ127158 fs, clone NT2RP2001328	3.4
108631	AA101609	Hs.158365	ESTs	1.8
108634	AW222419	Hs.69507	ESTs	1.7
108647	BE368947	Hs.47278	Homo box C10	9.8
108655	AB028000	Hs.70823	KIAA1077 protein	7.2
108717	AF122953	Hs.9071	hypothetical protein FLJ20516	1.3
108740	AD085975	Hs.9071	proteoglycan membrane binding protein	2.7
108828	AK001693	Hs.273344	DNFZ5940463 protein	1.8
108859	AL121500	Hs.178904	ESTs	1.5
108872	H06720	Hs.111680	endothelial alpha	2.1
108891	AB01233	Hs.48480	ESTs	5.3
108984	AK001431	Hs.51505	hypothetical protein FLJ10569	3.3
108955	AA148754	Hs.185155	Homo sapiens amino acid transport system N2 (SN2) mRNA, complete cds	4.0
108982	AA151708	Hs.171980	homeo box (expressed in ES cells) 1	5.8
108987	AA152178	Hs.22467	hypothetical protein FLJ10833	1.6
109002	AB028387	Hs.72134	KIAA1064 protein	8.2
109011	AA155542	Hs.72127	ESTs	1.7
109028	AA15781	Hs.72545	gbc35407.s1 Susiagene color (837204) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 3 similar to contains Alu repetitive	1.4
109038	AA164263	Hs.52184	hypothetical protein FLJ20518	2.9
109101	AF082630	Hs.52184	hypothetical protein FLJ20518	1.6
109112	AW419188	Hs.257824	hypothetical protein FLJ13742	3.2
109124	AK003584	Hs.183887	hypothetical protein FLJ22104	1.7
109139	AA13292	Hs.59757	the larger protein 281	2.6
109168	AF19691	Hs.73525	RUB interacting, kinesin-like (tubulinin 8)	2.9
109198	BE368742	Hs.548189	highly expressed in cancer, rich in nuclear repeat repeats	2.0
109213	NL016603	Hs.82035	potential nuclear protein CSORF3; GAP-like protein	5.3
109220	AF056181	Hs.189588	ESTs	5.7
109233	AD077261	Hs.170285	nucleophosin 2140 (C/NV)	6.3
109270	N95673	Hs.33595	ESTs, Weakly similar to AF126431 DNAJ domain-containing protein NCJ [H.sapiens]	1.4
109273	AF075752	Hs.82719	Homo sapiens mRNA, cDNA DNFZ594061622 (from clone DNFZ594061622)	2.9
109313	AF153201	Hs.88278	CSH2 (Kuppel-type) zinc finger protein	1.3
109341	AA213306	Hs.115059	EST	2.9
109391	AL086658	Hs.184245	KIAA0929 protein Max2 interacting nuclear target (MINT) homolog	1.5
109420	N30531	Hs.40408	homeo box C5	2.2
109426	N30531	Hs.42215	protein phosphatase 1, regulatory subunit 6	3.0
109429	AF180029	Hs.81438	ESTs	1.9
109445	AA232103	Hs.189515	ESTs	1.8
109468	AB032969	Hs.172642	KIAA1143 protein	3.7
109468	NL015310	Hs.6763	KIAA0942 protein	3.2
109478	AW074143	Hs.87134	ESTs	2.1
109570	L0027	Hs.118590	glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha	2.0
109582	F02814	Hs.18788	ESTs	1.4
109625	877264	Hs.18788	ESTs	1.3
109639	H11933	Hs.21907	histone deacetylase	2.0
110059	AA030341	Hs.279099	multif. Glu protein	2.5
110059	AA030340	Hs.28056	KIAA0610 protein	1.7
110170	FL10333	Hs.7348	ESTs	2.9
110179	FL10333	Hs.226429	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU_HUMAN ALU SUBFAMILY J SEQUENCE CONTAMINATION	1.7
110184	NL014201	Hs.17687	SPC-domain binding protein 4	4.2
110240	AB065894	Hs.176588	ESTs, Weakly similar to CP47_HUMAN CYTOCHROME P450 4A11 PRECURSOR [H.sapiens]	4.2
110242	N14744	Hs.19578	CG-50 protein	1.3
110259	H29428	Hs.32408	ESTs, Weakly similar to DNFZ594061622 (from clone DNFZ594061622)	2.2
110312	BE265908	Hs.11896	hypothetical protein FLJ12089	2.1

128120

12361	ALU4989	DNF2/56A41M2 protein	1
12362	ALU3237	RNA-related transcription factor 1 (acute myeloid leukemia 1; anti oncogene)	2
12363	ALU2205	hypothetical protein similar to mouse Dnaf1	2.7
12364	ALU4279	gamma-tubulin complex protein 2	3.0
12365	BE514378	PAL-1 mRNA-binding protein	4.5
12366	BE514378	ESTs	1.8
12367	AA12156	ESTs	2.5
12368	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12369	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12370	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12371	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12372	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12373	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12374	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12375	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12376	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12377	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12378	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12379	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12380	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12381	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12382	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12383	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12384	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12385	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12386	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12387	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12388	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12389	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12390	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12391	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12392	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12393	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12394	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12395	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12396	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12397	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12398	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12399	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12400	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12401	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12402	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12403	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12404	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12405	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12406	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12407	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12408	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12409	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12410	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12411	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12412	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12413	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12414	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12415	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12416	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12417	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12418	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12419	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12420	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12421	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12422	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12423	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12424	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12425	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12426	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12427	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12428	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12429	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12430	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12431	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12432	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12433	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12434	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12435	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12436	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12437	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12438	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12439	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12440	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12441	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12442	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12443	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12444	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12445	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12446	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12447	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12448	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12449	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12450	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12451	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12452	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12453	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12454	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12455	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12456	AA12156	ESTs	1.8
12457			

130675	AA442233	Ha.17731	hypothetical protein FLJ12892
130682	AA652301	Ha.13351	hypothetical protein MGC4692
130683	RG6537	Ha.17692	ESTs
130712	AZ176181	Ha.127592	transmembrane-containing 7
130714	AZ18274	Ha.18212	DNA segment on chromosome X (unique) 8978 expressed sequence
130720	AB007020	Ha.15596	KIAA0313 gene product
130744	H59596	Ha.16747	POPT (processing of precursor, S. cerevisiae) homolog
130751	AF92105	Ha.18379	chromosome 1 open reading frame
130757	AL366105	Ha.18925	protein X, O01
130768	FL758827	Ha.211552	ATP-binding cassette, sub-family A (ABC), member 1
130789	AA000355	Ha.6189	staphylococcal (staph. aureus) information regulation 2, S. cerevisiae, (homolog) 5
130810	AL101538	Ha.18872	SEC24 (S. cerevisiae) related gene family, member D
130835	JB564	Ha.2012	transmembrane1 (Nidulin B12 binding protein, R. blattari family)
130841	AA157468	Ha.125625	Homo sapiens cDNA FL209414.5, clone AK0401732
130844	AA471092	Ha.20183	ESTs, Nucleic acid to AF164703.1 protein X (13 Ha sapiens)
130844	U72649	Ha.20191	serum in thymus (Disruptible) homolog 2
130855	AZ43708	Ha.143323	putative DNA-chromatin binding motif
130861	NL0165784	Ha.20569	zinc finger protein (KIX 4, clone HF-16)
130870	NL0034164	Ha.20630	zinc finger protein (KIX 4, clone HF-16)
130892	AL120637	Ha.20693	kinase-Hba 2
130898	AA000358	Ha.188513	high-glucose-regulated protein 6
130908	AA000358	Ha.188513	sphingosine-1-phosphate lyase 1
130910	FL709769	Ha.21178	DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, autolysin A, member 2
130919	BT9110	Ha.21276	collagen, type IV, alpha 3 (Goodpasture antigen) binding protein
130944	BE828657	Ha.21488	signal transducer and activator of transcription 1, 91HD
130971	KB9842	Ha.301444	KIAA1673
130992	BE398091	Ha.74316	desmoplakin (DPI, Dp1)
130993	BT7401	Ha.21829	ESTs
131005	AA585838	Ha.22210	thyroid hormone receptor interactor 3
131028	AB79165	Ha.2227	CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (C/EBP), gamma
131042	AC026288	Ha.171637	hypothetical protein MGC2628
131046	AZ321648	Ha.2248	small intronless cytosolic autolysin 8 (Cy-X-Cy), member 10
131046	AZ321648	Ha.2248	small intronless cytosolic autolysin 8 (Cy-X-Cy)
131047	P43230	Ha.22481	ESTs, Moderately similar to A45810 X-linked retinopathy protein (H.sapiens)
131050	AA194422	Ha.22564	myosin VI
131060	AA194422	Ha.22564	myosin VI
131070	NC534	Ha.22643	ESTs
131078	AA194230	Ha.22643	diethyl-phosphate (UDP-N-acetylglucosamine) N-acetylglucosaminophosphotransferase 1
131078	AA194230	Ha.22643	diethyl-phosphate (UDP-N-acetylglucosamine) N-acetylglucosaminophosphotransferase 1
131089	AL133353	Ha.226381	COX15 (yeast) homolog, cytochrome c oxidase assembly protein
131115	BE2005418	Ha.28111	nuclear receptor coactivator 2
131165	BE200704	Ha.23690	cydin B1
131206	AW138033	Ha.24210	ESTs
131213	AA456569	Ha.24332	CG-28 protein
131225	H52807	Ha.31859	thyroid hormone receptor-associated protein, 95-kD subunit
131231	NV14468	Ha.369737	zinc finger protein 281
131233	D85653	Ha.256012	lary-act-Cysteine A lysine, long-chain 3
131243	AA003029	Ha.24785	spectrin SH3 domain binding protein 1
131245	AA003090	Ha.24785	thymothion domain-containing
131247	AA431100	Ha.226190	lactate dehydrogenase
131281	AA257176	Ha.25227	ESTs
131283	X00038	Ha.339713	Homo sapiens clone F18374 APO E-C2 gene cluster
131300	AA558017	Ha.184333	SPC168 protein
131320	AA558017	Ha.184333	SPC168 protein
131330	AA505591	Ha.145696	splicing factor (CC1.3)
131339	AF456856	Ha.22612	Nifmogen brainlike syndrome 1 (nifm)
131339	AF456856	Ha.22612	Nifmogen brainlike syndrome 1 (nifm)
131375	AA235165	Ha.143134	ESTs
131375	AA235165	Ha.143134	ESTs
131375	AA235165	Ha.143134	ESTs
131400	BE768388	Ha.182699	mitochondrial ribosomal protein L20
131410	BE239110	Ha.276938	HSPC168 protein
131421	NK1012703	Ha.124027	SELENOPHOSPHATE SYNTHETASE : Human solenium donor protein
131426	AA165052	Ha.26750	SELENOPHOSPHATE SYNTHETASE
131426	BE237567	Ha.27047	hypothetical protein FLJ21908
131475	AA592841	Ha.27763	KIAA1458 protein
131501	AA611958	Ha.8207	GK001 protein
131501	AA611958	Ha.8207	GK001 protein
131511	AA121433	Ha.27865	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ21333.1a, clone COL02535
131528	AUD76408	Ha.23009	UDP-glucose dehydrogenase

131532	BE268278	Hs.23593	hypothetical protein MGC2692	7.4
131543	AW66881	Hs.41839	programmed cell death 2	2.2
131544	AL33715	Hs.28555	programmed cell death 9 (POC9)	2.1
131562	NM_003124	Hs.28777	H2A histone family, member 1	1.7
131564	783500	Hs.28782	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11041 fls, clone PLACE1004-05	5.1
131564	783500	Hs.28782	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11041 fls, clone PL	1.8
131569	AL338551	Hs.271823	nucleoside 5' end	5.0
131618	BE333322	Hs.28945	Homo sapiens mRNA, cDNA DKF2p781C029 (from clone DKF2p781C029); partial cds	1.8
131623	AB037781	Hs.29716	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11438 fls, clone HEMBA1001213	1.3
131623	AB037781	Hs.29716	hypothetical protein FLJ10980	2.2
131643	AW10601	Hs.30026	hypothetical protein FLJ10980	1.9
131653	AW66597	Hs.30164	HSPC112 protein	2.9
131658	AI21818	Hs.32009	KIAA0354 protein	1.3
131669	525486	Hs.3041	unrel-DNA glycosylase 2	2.8
131682	BE55881	Hs.30736	KIAA0174 protein	2.6
131714	AA42831	Hs.31016	putative DNA binding protein	5.6
131722	U03757	Hs.3111	phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase	2.9
131737	A001841	Hs.31323	inhibitor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells, kappa complex-associated protein	3.8
131760	276732	Hs.3164	nucleoside 2	2.8
131763	AB77832	Hs.317	nucleoside 2	2.8
131772	AA38250	Hs.31780	topoisomerase (DNA) I	3.4
131774	BE267158	Hs.16974	DKF2P580J0119 protein	28.5
131787	DB077	Hs.19575	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14556 fls, clone NT2P2002439	5.5
131785	AW665127	Hs.32146	High-mobility group 208	2.4
131785	BE301849	Hs.32317	adenovirus 5 E1A binding protein	7.8
131789	AB68088	Hs.301449	adenovirus 5 E1A binding protein	4.1
131817	U05358	Hs.3280	casein 6, apolipoprotein-related proteinase	4.2
131824	U28338	Hs.32835	TATA box binding protein (TBP)-associated factor, RNA polymerase III, GTF3B subunit 2	3.5
131850	A021317	Hs.33164	ESTs	5.1
131878	A033784	Hs.6101	hypothetical protein MGC3178	5.8
131885	BE302341	Hs.3402	ESTs	13.7
131887	W17054	Hs.3402	ESTs	2.4
131900	AA59914	Hs.21109	SWI5NF related, matrix associated, actin dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily a, member 1	3.2
131900	AA59914	Hs.21109	Homo sapiens, clone MGC15981, mRNA, complete cds	8.7
131904	AF078866	Hs.264268	Homo sapiens, clone MGC15981, mRNA, complete cds	2.0
131904	AF078866	Hs.264268	Homo sapiens cDNA, FLJ22993 fls, clone KAT11914	5.5
131905	AI17928	Hs.3410	slimstatin-4a 2	11.3
131913	AF020744	Hs.15873	degenerative epimerase (homolog Drosophila; lipid desaturase)	1.7
131916	A025378	Hs.34569	ESTs	5.2
131925	AF151043	Hs.183180	enkephalin promoting complex subunit 11 (yeast APC11 homolog)	2.7
131929	BE341211	Hs.34804	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11472 fls, clone HEMBA1001711	5.3
131941	BE25983	Hs.35068	ubiquitin specific protease 1	2.3
131950	AA55113	Hs.35380	x 001 protein	1.5
131952	A000046	Hs.35748	hypothetical protein FLJ20039	1.4
131955	WT283	Hs.35962	ESTs	1.4
131971	BE57100	Hs.154538	hypothetical protein MGC3025	3.5
131977	U95441	Hs.3622	procollagen-proline, 2-oxoglutarate 4-dioxygenase (proline 4-hydroxylase), alpha polypeptide II	6.5
131985	AA03020	Hs.36543	hypothetical protein FLJ22418	2.4
131991	AF053308	Hs.36708	budding uninhibited by benzimidazoles 1 (yeast homolog), beta	3.2
132019	AF59595	Hs.37372	Homo sapiens DNA binding peptide mRNA, partial cds	5.8
132031	AF18344	Hs.3758	COP9 complex subunit 7a	1.5
132052	BE268153	Hs.3832	clathrin-associated protein AP47	3.7
132084	NM_002287	Hs.3861	keyhole limpet alpha 3 (tropomyosin alpha 4)	1.4
132103	BE171921	Hs.3991	ESTs	5.8
132105	AF465078	Hs.39959	ESTs	1.7
132116	AF465078	Hs.40289	ESTs	3.3
132178	AA557025	Hs.8878	kinase-like 1	14.7
132180	NM_004460	Hs.418	ribosomal protein L37	5.5
132192	AA306153	Hs.4209	ribosomal protein L37	4.4
132194	RA332	Hs.4212	ESTs	2.2
132203	NM_004782	Hs.194714	synuclein-associated protein, 290D	7.8
132207	BE266939	Hs.42287	E2F transcription factor 6	1.5
132235	AW669411	Hs.42658	KIAA1881 protein	1.3
132240	AB018324	Hs.42678	Homo sapiens cDNA, FLJ21550 fls, clone COL6258	1.3
132252	AW669004	Hs.441289	Homo sapiens cDNA, FLJ21550 fls, clone COL6258	1.3

132268	AA301228	Hs.43299	hypothetical protein FLJ12850	5.7
132273	AA227710	Hs.43598	DKF2P5685, 151 protein	4.2
132276	AA653507	Hs.285711	polysialic acid transferase 2 (heparan sulfate transferase), member 10	2.1
132288	N8110	Hs.305971	polysialic acid transferase 2 (heparan sulfate transferase), member 10	1.5
132288	AB023191	Hs.44131	KIAA0874 protein	10.0
132288	NM_015368	Hs.7120	cytochrome P-450 2C8	1.9
132289	AW405882	Hs.44205	corin	9.2
132293	N37065	Hs.44358	hypothetical protein FLJ12116	2.0
132348	AW667708	Hs.170311	heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein C-beta	6.5
132370	AW572605	Hs.46845	ESTs	3.8
132374	AF155532	Hs.46744	core 1 UDP-glucosyltransferase, alpha-1,6	1.5
132378	A027892	Hs.46801	sorting nexin 14	12.5
132384	AA312135	Hs.46867	HSPC034 protein	28.3
132393	AL135994	Hs.47334	hypothetical protein FLJ14495	1.9
132460	AA100012	Hs.48827	hypothetical protein FLJ12085	1.9
132469	AB073521	Hs.247324	mitochondrial ribosomal protein S14	6.1
132469	AB073521	Hs.247324	mitochondrial ribosomal protein S14	1.7
132469	AB073521	Hs.247324	mitochondrial ribosomal protein S14	8.6
132469	AB073521	Hs.247324	mitochondrial ribosomal protein S14	8.2
132470	A0224496	Hs.49354	KIAA1634 protein	1.4
132470	A0224496	Hs.49354	KIAA1634 protein	8.1
132484	X16680	Hs.119007	POB, member RAS oncogene family	2.2
132518	AW665608	Hs.5084	ESTs	6.8
132528	T78736	Hs.50758	SEC22, vesicle trafficking protein (S. cerevisiae)-like 1	14.0
132530	AA308105	Hs.50785	SEC22, vesicle trafficking protein (S. cerevisiae)-like 1	11.4
132532	AA451132	Hs.5080	mitochondrial ribosomal protein L16	1.9
132534	BE388873	Hs.5088	hypothetical protein MGC10433	2.9
132543	BE588452	Hs.5101	protein regulator of cyclin-like 1	7.3
132571	AW674659	Hs.5169	suppressor of G2 allele of SKP1, S. cerevisiae, homolog of	1.7
132574	AW631437	Hs.5184	TH1 domain protein homolog	7.1
132586	A001484	Hs.5268	CG-45 protein	2.2
132612	A345547	Hs.53263	hypothetical protein FLJ13287	2.2
132612	H12751	Hs.5327	PRO1814 protein	6.8
132616	BE268270	Hs.285558	hypothetical protein PRO1855	14.0
132638	AF089707	Hs.54277	DNA segment on chromosome X (unique) 5928 expressed sequence	11.4
132648	U51127	Hs.54434	KIAA0778 protein	1.9
132692	AF181862	Hs.54460	KIAA0778 protein	2.6
132713	F11875	Hs.55354	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12961 fls, clone NT2P2005645	1.5
132718	NM_004600	Hs.554	glycylglycyl dipeptidase synthase 1	3.0
132724	AI142385	Hs.55489	glycylglycyl dipeptidase synthase 1	2.4
132741	AI189075	Hs.56182	hypothetical protein MGC0440	14.9
132744	AA010233	Hs.55921	glutathione S-transferase	2.7
132760	AA125985	Hs.56145	thymosin, beta, identified in neuroblastoma cells	2.3
132771	Y10275	Hs.56407	phosphoserine phosphatase	3.0
132773	AA459713	Hs.295901	KIAA0483 protein	1.8
132788	AI028701	Hs.56845	GTP dissociation inhibitor 2	3.7
132810	AB007944	Hs.57201	mult. (E. coli) homolog 1 (protein cancer, nonpolyoma type 2)	5.9
132813	BE313825	Hs.57435	soluble carrier family 11 (protein-coupled divalent metal ion transporters), member 2	8.7
132815	AB16169	Hs.57475	ser comb on mtDNA homolog 1	6.4
132817	N27552	Hs.57553	boxed-like kinase 2	3.6
132821	A251595	Hs.16910	CD44 antigen (homing function and Indian blood group system)	2.8
132833	U78523	Hs.58910	erythrocyte translation initiation factor 3, subunit 8 (eIF, 116D)	14.8
132844	F12200	Hs.5811	Homo sapiens cDNA PP1558 unknown mRNA	2.5
132851	U89718	Hs.5811	chromosome 21 open reading frame 59	1.5
132863	BE268048	Hs.224694	RAE10, member RAB oncogene family	4.2
132863	BE268048	Hs.224694	RAE10, member RAB oncogene family	2.6
132873	AW070803	Hs.58598	KIAA1288 protein	2.0
132875	NM_004630	Hs.58617	Rib-associated, coiled-coil containing protein kinase 2	1.5
132891	BE267143	Hs.59545	U2RNP21 small nuclear RNA auxiliary factor 1 (non-standard symbol)	1.4
132897	AW638867	Hs.59545	frag finger protein 15	5.4
132902	AI638442	Hs.59338	hypothetical protein FLJ10308	6.1
132912	AW732760	Hs.197578	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11085 fls, clone PLACE1005374	7.1
132913	WT8714	Hs.60257	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ15358 fls, clone PLACE1009921	2.8
132940	T78136	Hs.127243	Homo sapiens mRNA for KIAA1724 protein, partial cds	10.3
132941	AB17165	Hs.6120	hypothetical protein FLJ13222	6.1

132942	AA55449	Hs.197751	KIAA0658 protein	1.8
132952	AA55580	Hs.61426	Homo sapiens mesenchymal stem cell protein OSC38 mRNA, partial cds	2.2
132962	AA55583	Hs.61533	CG-46 protein	4.9
132972	AA55583	Hs.61533	CG-46 protein	2.7
132973	AA55583	Hs.61533	CG-46 protein	5.3
132973	AA55583	Hs.61533	CG-46 protein	3.2
132973	AA55583	Hs.61533	CG-46 protein	1.3
132980	AA55583	Hs.61533	CG-46 protein	3.0
132984	AA11748	Hs.279506	clone H00310 PRO0310p1	10.3
133012	AA47483	Hs.62711	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:333725, mRNA	2.1
133015	AA02744	Hs.246315	UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-glucosamine-6-phosphate N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 7 (GlcNAc-T7)	1.3
133016	AA03668	Hs.6239	hypothetical protein FL20888	6.0
133053	AA05016	Hs.6330	Homo sapiens, clone FL33444 PRO0845 mRNA, complete cds	5.3
133062	AA530374	Hs.84055	PRO0169 protein	4.9
133069	BE27441	Hs.6430	protein with polyglutamine repeat; calcium (ca2+) homeostasis endoplasmic reticulum protein	3.5
133091	AA001823	Hs.64591	KIAA0443 protein	13.1
133110	AA03817	Hs.65228	ESTs	1.3
133134	AF19820	Hs.65648	RNA binding motif protein 8A	2.2
133152	Hs.65927	Hs.6592	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:265138, mRNA, partial cds	1.3
133174	AA431620	Hs.724178	hypothetical protein MG22745	17.1
133175	AA55583	Hs.65558	ESTs	1.8
133177	AF7978	Hs.65781	ESTs	4.9
133197	AF7978	Hs.65781	ESTs	3.1
133206	AA007777	Hs.65774	ESTs	4.4
133226	AA55459	Hs.286287	Homo sapiens, Similar to bromodomain-containing 4, clone IMAGE:354245, mRNA, partial cds	6.0
133228	AA62924	Hs.6831	gdp phosphatase 1	1.5
133240	AA001488	Hs.242894	ADP-ribosylation factor-1a1	1.4
133254	AA57421	Hs.71330	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:354468, mRNA, partial cds	5.6
133268	AA565781	Hs.233337	ESTs	1.9
133268	AA565781	Hs.233337	ESTs	4.7
133268	AA565781	Hs.233337	ESTs	5.0
133291	BE27563	Hs.69855	NRA6-related gene	2.7
133314	AA102870	Hs.70725	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, pi	9.3
133321	778526	Hs.178516	integral type I protein	4.4
133327	AF257738	Hs.71475	Kruppel-like factor 13	1.8
133347	BE257738	Hs.71475	acid cluster protein 33	5.5
133350	AA016521	Hs.71816	v-akt murine thymoma viral oncogene homolog 1	2.7
133356	AA262811	Hs.72050	non-metastatic cells 5, protein expressed in [puckered-diphosphate kinase]	1.7
133367	AF21919	Hs.18759	KIAA0539 gene product	1.8
133370	AF715555	Hs.72157	DNA topoisomerase II (beta)	1.7
133380	BE113333	Hs.7252	KIAA1224 protein	1.3
133390	AA55042	Hs.72850	phosphatidylserine receptor	1.3
133391	AA103364	Hs.727	inhibin, beta A (activin A, activin AB alpha polypeptide)	18.1
133394	AA35057	Hs.73725	hypothetical protein FL2227	12.2
133402	AA027938	Hs.27432	phosphatidylserine transfer protein, beta	10.4
133432	AA55583	Hs.32626	protein kinase, interferon-inducible double stranded RNA dependent	1.2
133450	AA55583	Hs.32626	protein kinase, interferon-inducible double stranded RNA dependent	1.7
133500	AA594604	Hs.74260	ADP-ribosylation factor 1	1.1
133526	W4523	Hs.74571	ADP-ribosylation factor 1	2.8
133540	AA077073	Hs.108327	damage-specific DNA binding protein 1 (1270)	2.5
133578	AA077059	Hs.75068	transin	1.5
133579	W7346	Hs.75074	mitogen-activated protein kinase-activated protein kinase 2	2.1
133582	BE31578	Hs.75087	Fas-activated serine/threonine kinase	1.3
133594	AA160781	Hs.172589	nuclear phosphoprotein similar to 8, cerevisiae PWP1	2.2
133595	AA33273	Hs.75133	transcription factor E-like 1 (mitochondrial transcription factor 1-like)	1.5
133598	AA028554	Hs.75151	RAP1, GTPase activating protein 1	5.7
133621	AA048334	Hs.75258	H2A histone family, member Y	25.5
133627	AA020474	Hs.75260	glycyl-RNA synthase	15.8
133631	AA004011	Hs.75334	enolase (multimer)	3.3
133649	AA551185	Hs.75374	acid phosphatase 1, soluble	1.6
133660	AA551185	Hs.75374	acid phosphatase 1, soluble	4.1
133720	AA551185	Hs.75374	acid phosphatase 1, soluble	1.5
133722	AA551185	Hs.75374	acid phosphatase 1, soluble	6.3
133751	AA020474	Hs.75260	glycyl-RNA synthase	3.9
133757	AA020474	Hs.75260	glycyl-RNA synthase	1.7
133760	BE27176	Hs.181357	laminitis receptor 1 (670k), mucosin protein SA)	1.9

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133765	AA57194	Hs.76929	cathenin 11, type 2, OB-cadherin (catobcat)	1.5
133780	AA57194	Hs.76929	cathenin 11, type 2, OB-cadherin (catobcat)	3.5
133784	BE22743	Hs.301064	epiripin 1	6.8
133791	AA34338	Hs.76244	serpinidase	2.8
133797	AA133921	Hs.76272	retinoblastoma-binding protein 2	1.4
133802	AA55583	Hs.6592	hypothetical protein FL20888	6.0
133842	AA57468	Hs.255013	putative human HLA class II associated protein 1	13.5
133845	AA147026	Hs.76704	ESTs	2.2
133850	W6292	Hs.76718	cellular retinoid acid-binding protein 1	1.8
133859	AA011155	Hs.170250	26S proteasome-associated (pad1) homolog	2.0
133865	AA011155	Hs.170250	26S proteasome-associated (pad1) homolog	2.8
133867	AA540125	Hs.75898	disa, large (Disa) homolog 5	6.7
133868	AA012493	Hs.183774	KIAA0297 gene product	2.5
133884	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	3.0
133891	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	1.4
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	6.4
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	4.9
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	3.7
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	12.1
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	8.7
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	3.1
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	8.7
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.4
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.5
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	1.5
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	4.2
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.2
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	5.0
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	3.2
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.5
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.1
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	8.1
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.8
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	1.8
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.0
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.5
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.8
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	10.4
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	1.9
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.6
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.3
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	13.0
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	8.8
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	8.1
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	1.5
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.6
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	4.1
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	1.7
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.8
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	3.3
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	1.6
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	10.3
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.4
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	1.2
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.1
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	5.3
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.5
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.1
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	3.8
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.4
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	6.7
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	2.3
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	5.5
133921	AA012493	Hs.183774	catlin 4A	6.8

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10287 BE24438 Hs.6456 chaperonin containing TCP1, subunit 2 (b
10340 BE27045 Hs.7973 protein kinase C, α
10431 AB040450 Hs.27682 cat inhibitor p21 binding protein
11019 AW57942 Hs.10437 hypothetical protein FLJ10697
11508 AK001827 Hs.87869 helicase-mcl
11807s M10935 Hs.287820 fibronectin 1
11981s AL034423 Hs.75875 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 variant
12506s BE063136 Hs.145898 splicing factor CCL3
12609s X00031 Hs.530 collagen, type IV, alpha 3 (Goodpasture
12920s R02876 Hs.17820 Rho-associated, coiled-coil containing p
12937 AK00773 Hs.278540 protein phosphatase 3 (formerly 2B), α
130182 BE267033 Hs.182853 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2-2 (homo
13036s W58119 Hs.155103 eukaryotic translation initiation factor
13113s NM_016569Hs.28742 TBX340 protein
13183s A081917 Hs.331 ESTs, highly similar to RX1, HUMAN IROQU
13188s AK061016 Hs.3353 upstream regulatory element binding prot
13276s Hs.2288 hypothetical protein MGC255
13510s X05425 Hs.98103 TATA box binding protein (TBP)-associated
403407 H18688 GCY57605J1 Gensu adult brain N25H
416040 AW619158 Hs.289044 Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12048 fs, clone HE

7.9

2.0

5.3

2.0

5.7

1.3

2.9

1.7

2.4

5.2

4.5

11.0

3.3

1.3

3.2

14.3

3.0

2.7

2.3

7.4

TABLE 4A

Table 4A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenelD's for Table 4. For each probeset, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play: Unique Eas probeset identifier number
CAT number: Gene cluster number
Accession: Genbank accession numbers

15 Play CAT number Accessions

12515 30486_15 AA609170
12519 37181_1 AG02864 AG05200
101445 1650_6 M27259
12435 66594_1 A267647 N27351
12417 184284_1 N30059 N6979
12482 657509_1 N3333 N3350
102481 31281_28 U60360
103349 11052_2 X89059
110866 19346_14 AA592380 N33063 N21418 H79558 R21811 H7957
103787 109659_1 AA00912 AA075318 AA034303 AA076594 AA076992 AA084926 AA081881 AA113913 AA113992
AA033821 AA134801 AA082653 AA070343 AA092835 AA075419 AA063263 AA071232 AA071800 AA092528 AA0974305
AA180577 AA181657

20 120260 160212_1 TB3557 AW971220 AA453469 T63539
113246 328026_1 AB500697 N02088 R07040 N36809 AC008119 AW867877 N35320 A251473 H59387 AW971873 R97278 W01059 AW98781
120472 44573_2 AB500698 AC251075 AB20001 AU20532 W87891 TB5904 U71458 T62391 BE228571 TT5102 R34725 AA84922 BE228571
A1219788 AA84444 N62578 F13493 AA927794 AU50251 AW874668 AL134043 AW235563 AA653345 AW005382 AA488964
AA281144 AB93037 AB50304 A071346 AB98082 AA282915 AW102568 AU72193 AT763273 AW172586 AW153328 AB53832
AU26268 AA68877 AA168892 AC55394 AW103813 AC53942 AA642789 AG56975 AW56512 A1891530 AW828970
BE612851 AW275897 AW513601 AW512843 AA044209 AW565339 AA180009 AA337489 AW081101 AA251669 AA241874
AB182759 N75828 N22388 H44728 H80552 T92487 AU22059 AA37284 AA988741 AW072839 AW13399 AA283273
F00531 H43483 W37181 W78802 R65058 AU028319 R87400 AA30207 AW65851 T62226 F04005
AB50017 N02088 R07040 N36809 AC008119 AW867877 N35320 A251473 H59387 AW971873 R97278 W01059 AW98781
AA08558 AC251075 AB20501 AU20532 W87891 TB5904 U71458 T62391 BE228571 TT5102 R34725 AA84922 BE228571
A1219788 AA84444 N62578 F13493 AA927794 AU50251 AW874668 AL134043 AW235563 AA653345 AW005382 AA488964
AA281144 AB93037 AB50304 A071346 AB98082 AA282915 AW102568 AU72193 AT763273 AW172586 AW153328 AB53832
AU26268 AA68877 AA168892 AC55394 AW103813 AC53942 AA642789 AG56975 AW56512 A1891530 AW828970
BE612851 AW275897 AW513601 AW512843 AA044209 AW565339 AA180009 AA337489 AW081101 AA251669 AA241874
AB182759 N75828 N22388 H44728 H80552 T92487 AU22059 AA37284 AA988741 AW072839 AW13399 AA283273
F00531 H43483 W37181 W78802 R65058 AU028319 R87400 AA30207 AW65851 T62226 F04005
AA576503 AB7802 AA533554 AA404613 AA428771 BE20542 AW194691 AB27301 AT740458 AT786109 AB53563 AW052210
AA570201 AB33384 AA425910 AU07004 A1241255 AA102816 AA291468
AA398338 AA135847
AA16558 AA42589 AA41723 AA41223
AA453841 AA454061
AA157811 AA83869
AA693384
AA692568
AA820586
T07341
W38150
W38150
AA189588 N23864
AA177051
T57317
AA338337
AA268942

35 120895 9633_3

40 120019 44573_2

45 120895 9633_3

50 120895 9633_3

55 120895 9633_3

60 120895 9633_3

04065	AW05319	Hs.21665	transcription factor 19 (SC1)	17.7
104069	AW08164	Hs.249164	NS1-associated protein 1	5
104070	AW09357	Hs.155469	protein receptor	1.7
104071	AW02680	Hs.52552	bradomycin-containing 4	1.4
104074	Y1059	Hs.276875	bradomycin-containing 4	1.4
104076	AW19268	Hs.19322	Homo sapiens, Starter to RIKEN cDNA 2010	2
104078	AW19268	Hs.19322	Homo sapiens, Starter to RIKEN cDNA 2010	2
104081	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104082	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104083	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104084	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104085	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104086	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104087	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104088	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104089	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104090	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104091	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104092	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104093	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104094	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104095	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104096	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104097	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104098	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104099	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104100	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104101	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104102	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104103	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104104	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104105	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104106	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104107	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104108	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104109	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104110	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104111	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104112	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
104113	AF09158	Hs.9329	chromosome 21 open reading frame 1	3.3
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122402	AA48417	Ha.104990	ESTs	5.4
122510	AA49232	Ha.919195	ESTs	11.2
122530	AW595741	Ha.430368	adaptor-related protein complex 1, alpha	10.1
122572	AA453260	Ha.99287	EST	11
122607	AA453116	Ha.98023	ESTs	61.5
122614	AA453318	Ha.99339	EST	10.7
122616	AA453638	Ha.161873	ESTs	107.3
122618	AA453841	gbrx4606.a1 Scores_testis_NHT Homo sapi	31.1	
122622	AA453987	ESTs	5.6	
122717	AA456559	Ha.178353	ESTs	8.5
122828	AW204530	Ha.99500	ESTs	75.3
122838	AA490384	Ha.334388	ESTs	61.8
122856	AJ923734	Ha.73567	Sco-like-adaptor	5.8
122863	AF032516	Ha.115541	Janus kinase 2 (a protein tyrosine kinase)	5.3
123001	AA470074	Ha.169898	ESTs	11.5
123016	AW339867	Ha.322321	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11946 f1, clone HE 2.8	2.8
123034	AL359871	Ha.44054	ESTs	8.7
123138	AW451699	Ha.19024	ESTs	5.1
123152	AW601773	Ha.27025	ESTs	3.2
123394	AT314104	Ha.105510	ESTs	3.6
123468	AB599492	Ha.112530	EST	7.4
123485	BE018072	Ha.334882	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14680 f1, clone NT 2.4	2.4
123735	NM_013241	Ha.623231	gbrx12a1.2a1 Scores_testis_NHT Homo sapi	7.8
123753	AA605955	Ha.224351	FR1/FR2 domain-containing protein	10
123819	AA605955	Ha.224351	Huntingtin interacting protein E	30.6
124005	AI147153	Ha.270016	ESTs	8.1
124035	AT267847	gbrx45a10.1 Starkey Frontal NB pod 2	57.1	
124440	AA523519	Ha.128043	Human DNA sequences from clone 898H11 on	7.8
124658	AW297702	Ha.102943	ESTs	8.3
124663	AA381661	Ha.119878	ESTs, Weakly similar to M3K9_HUMAN MITOS	7.9
124735	R22952	Ha.268865	ESTs	11.3
124761	AA374756	Ha.93550	Homo sapiens mRNA for KIAA1771 protein,	8
124768	AW368258	Ha.100855	ESTs	9
124781	AA431643	Ha.100912	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ22726 f1, clone H	5.1
124811	R46068	Ha.288312	Hypothetical protein FLJ22654	14.2
124817	AT7948	Ha.18732	ESTs	7.9
124872	AA418160	Ha.89043	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13558 f1, clone PL	6.6
124960	R57953	Ha.101477	EST	23.9
124961	AW288713	Ha.214441	ESTs	32.4
124970	AW78343	Ha.173309	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALLB_HUMAN [M]	22.8
124972	R99978	Ha.268882	ESTs, Moderately similar to B34087 hypot	6.1
124981	R78558	Ha.100588	EST	135.3
125056	AT1310	Ha.100592	ESTs	5.4
125101	AT472068	Ha.288238	KIAA1059 protein	5.6
125115	AT7341	gbrx7a65.a1 Scores_testis_spleen	9.6	
125260	AI123705	Ha.106932	ESTs	8
127274	AW566158	Ha.56592	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12789 f1, clone NT 12.8	12.8
128528	R35234	Ha.251599	ESTs, Weakly similar to DNA-GGTR14 f1a	2.8
128970	AA975486	Ha.103441	Homo sapiens, Similar to RIKEN cDNA 1700	7.1
128991	W27939	Ha.103834	Hypothetical protein MGCS578	7.7
128972	BE330798	Ha.105097	Pyrimidine kinase 1, soluble	5.3
128781	N71828	Ha.105465	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypept	53.9
128787	NM_002793	Ha.105927	stem cell growth factor lymphocyte sec	13.3
128958	AA419038	Ha.106720	chromosome 22 open reading frame 3	3
128951	F34659	Ha.292457	Homo sapiens, clone MGC:16362, mRNA, com	13.3
128948	Y11153	Ha.107418	Immunoglobulin 3-mannosidase (lysosomal)	3
128971	BE560779	Ha.284233	NICE-5 protein	7.2
128965	AB46274	Ha.107747	AW29566243 protein	1.9
129015	AW50067	gbrx4606.a1 NCL_CGAP_Kid2 Homo sapien	2.9	
129018	AW288065	Ha.286734	ESTs, Highly similar to T46422 hypoblast	5
129088	AT444810	Ha.184401	Wdr19	17.1
129088	AA463189	Ha.268808	Wdr19 Domain-Containing Gene	20.9
129105	BE1531	Ha.105315	KIAA1415 protein	5.6
129341	BE514192	Ha.278669	malonate-ascorbate oxidase recognised b	7.6
129362	AT9246	Ha.110736	soloia carrier family 12 (sodium/potassi	6.1
129372	NM_015009	Ha.110603	CGH9 protein	2
129404	AT267700	Ha.317394	ESTs	5

129482	AA188185	Ha.289343	ephrin	6.7
129559	W01286	Ha.113380	hypothetical protein FLJ14784	7.5
129587	HA1718	Ha.115508	Human clone 2359 mRNA sequence	6.8
129629	AK000358	Ha.11747	hypothetical protein FLJ29391	3.8
129649	AK000092	Ha.16468	cathepsin	3.3
129660	U03749	gbrHuman chromosome A (CHGA) geno, pro	14.1	
129689	AW748482	Ha.77673	BT homolog 3	2.6
129702	AK94966	Ha.12035	ESTs, Weakly similar to 130222 hypobal	7.4
129720	AA156274	Ha.2152	APACF1 protein	2
130010	AA301116	Ha.142838	nucleolar phosphoprotein Nopp34	1.8
130097	AD46982	Ha.14845	lathrad box C3A	2.8
130135	AA311426	Ha.14635	lathrad, gamma 1	6.1
130211	NM_003388	Ha.23703	ESTs, Moderately similar to CEGT_HUMAN C1.6	6.4
130242	Y9201	Ha.153221	apical sarcoma, translocated to X chro	5.4
130359	NM_013449	Ha.277401	brachodomain adjacent to zinc finger doma	8.5
130355	W65119	Ha.153103	acidic protein transduction initiation factor	11
130448	BE513262	Ha.15359	PPAP folding protein	3.9
130455	D50471	Ha.153558	N-acetyltransferase 1 (erydramine N-acety	33.6
130471	AL121438	Ha.183708	edochin 1 (alpha)	2.7
130503	BE284981	Ha.235112	KIAA0818 gene product	16.1
130511	131337	Ha.1534	cardiata oligomeric matrix protein (pse	6.1
130542	AD46675	Ha.178925	RAN binding protein 2-like 1	7.8
130553	AF062849	Ha.252587	pituitary tumor-transforming 1	14.4
130556	AJ070718	Ha.15377	Empirically selected from APFX single pr	4.7
130567	AA333092	Ha.1598	replication protein A3 (140C)	7.9
130574	AF083208	Ha.18178	apoptosis antagonizing transcription fac	1.2
130617	AF0516	Ha.1674	glutamine-hydrazide-phosphate transamin	12.1
130667	BE246961	Ha.17839	Homo sapiens ubiquitin protein ligase (U	13.9
130693	R68537	Ha.17892	ESTs	2
130744	AJ56586	Ha.18747	POF7 (processing of precursor, S. cerevi	3.1
130757	AD36067	Ha.18925	protein x 0001	5.7
130860	BE514434	Ha.20830	breast-like 2	2.1
130944	BE321649	Ha.21466	signal transducer and activator of trans	5.4
131048	AA321649	Ha.2248	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cy	7.4
131060	AA194422	Ha.22554	protein VI	5.1
131069	AL133163	Ha.225831	COX15 (yeast) homolog, cytochrome c oxid	7
131135	NM_016589	Ha.26742	TBC3-like protein	3.3
131185	BE280074	Ha.23960	cyan B1	5.8
131225	R6207	Ha.31659	hybrid hormone receptor-associated prot	7.5
131245	AD600090	Ha.24788	thioredoxin domain-containing	2.8
131283	X00038	Ha.339713	Homo sapiens clone F19374 APO E-C2 gene	1.3
131359	AL399591	Ha.271623	nucleophosin 600	5
131643	AW410607	Ha.30026	HSPC182 protein	2.8
131714	AA642831	Ha.31016	pulvise DNA binding protein	2.9
131722	D13757	Ha.311	phosphoryl phosphatase amidotransf	3.4
131760	X78732	Ha.3184	nucleobolin 2	2.9
131769	AW566127	Ha.32246	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14656 f1, clone NT	7.9
131885	BE502341	Ha.3402	ESTs	13.7
131900	AA099014	Ha.341029	Homo sapiens, clone MGC:15951, mRNA com	8.7
131905	AA178268	Ha.3439	stomach-like 2	11.3
131941	BE525283	Ha.35088	ubiquitin specific protease 1	2.3
131971	BE567100	Ha.154538	hypothetical protein MGCS25	3.5
132180	NM_004469	Ha.418	fibroblast activation protein, alpha	14.7
132203	NM_004723	Ha.19714	proteasomal-associated protein, 280C	7.8
132271	AA227710	Ha.45858	DNF25861.151 protein	10
132285	X58110	Ha.369571	alpha carrier family 2 (acidified glu	9.2
132304	R923101	Ha.44131	KIAA0574 protein	2
132348	AW67780	Ha.370311	transmembrane nuclear ribonucleoprotein	12.5
132370	AW572658	Ha.46845	ESTs	28.3
132384	AA312135	Ha.46857	HSPC004 protein	6.1
132450	AA100012	Ha.48827	hypothetical protein FLJ12065	8.6
132465	AW169967	Ha.49169	KIAA1631 protein	6.1
132542	AA54132	Ha.5080	microbial ribosomal protein L16	7.1
132574	AW631427	Ha.5184	TH1 desophila homolog	14
132635	AJ798970	Ha.54277	DNA segment on chromosome X (unique) 89212.4	3.7
132718	NM_004604	Ha.554	Siglecin syndrome antigen A2 (SIC2), fibro	14.3
132726	N52298	Ha.55608	hypothetical protein MGCS55	14.3

132731	AI69075	Ha.301872	hypothetical protein MGC4940	5.9
132744	AA010233	Ha.59221	glutathionyl-prolyl-RNA synthetase	6.4
132773	AA459713	Ha.355901	KIAA0493 protein	14.8
132788	AI026701	Ha.5718	KIAA0310 gene product	2.5
132810	AB007844	Ha.6737	KIAA0475 gene product	4.2
132833	U76525	Ha.57783	autolytic transglutination factor	6.1
132842	NAL016154	Ha.278771	Human sapiens clone PP1558 untranscribed mRNA 7.1	7.1
132851	U06716	Ha.287912	leth. manose-binding 1	6.1
132891	BE267143	Ha.59271	U2(RNU2) small nuclear RNA auxiliary fac	2.7
132941	AB17165	Ha.6120	hypothetical protein FLJ13222	2.1
132972	AA04355	Ha.285924	Human sapiens cDNA FLJ11392 lts, clone HE	3.5
132980	AA06586	Ha.62016	ESTs	1.3
132994	AA117748	Ha.779805	clone HQ0310 PRQ0310p1	17.1
133016	AK3868	Ha.6289	hypothetical protein FLJ20888	4.4
133177	X97795	Ha.68716	ELC454 (S.cerevisiae)-like	4.4
133208	AB017771	Ha.67774	ESTs	5.5
133254	AB37421	Ha.273330	Human sapiens, clone IMAGE3544652, mRNA	1.3
133266	AI69873	Ha.69233	zinc finger protein	16.1
133268	AF668781	Ha.253937	ESTs, Weakly similar to FOXD_HUMAN FORGH	12.2
133285	MF6477	Ha.259082	GNA2 ganglioside activator protein	10.4
133300	AF50362	Ha.72650	phosphatidylserine receptor	5.7
133391	AF103364	Ha.727	inhibin, beta A (ectoin A, activin AB a	25.5
133540	AL037159	Ha.74619	proteasome (presome, macropain) 26S subu	1.7
133594	AF160781	Ha.172589	nuclear phosphoprotein similar to S. cer	2.8
133621	NAL004833	Ha.75258	H2A histone family, member Y	13.5
133720	L27841	Ha.75737	pericentriolar material 1	6.7
133760	BE271768	Ha.181357	limbik receptor 1 (87D, ribosomal prot	5.4
133781	M34338	Ha.76244	ariduin 1	12.1
133791	AL133921	Ha.76272	serpinidase synthase	9.7
133822	D59525	Ha.7678	collinidase-binding protein 2	1.3
133850	X62622	Ha.7698	peckidipinyl isomerase B (cytoplasmic	9.7
133865	AB011165	Ha.170280	collar related acid-binding protein 1	4.2
133891	U30872	Ha.77244	discs, large (Disco-large) homolog 5	5
133924	D63526	Ha.325946	centromere protein F (CEP100/CEP250)	9.1
133969	X31783	Ha.77697	vesicle docking protein p115	1.8
133989	AL040208	Ha.78202	splicing factor 3a, subunit 3, 60KD	10.4
133997	AB24113	Ha.78281	SWI/SNF-related, matrix associated, act	2.8
134024	BE300078	Ha.80449	regulator of G-protein signaling 12	13
134348	AF291946	Ha.82685	Human sapiens, clone IMAGE3533294, mRNA	10.3
134376	X06580	Ha.82688	Interleukin 8 signal transducer (gp130,	6.7
134421	AL007196	Ha.82885	2,5-diphosphoribosyl synthetase 1 (d448	5.5
134460	NAL005000	Ha.83916	hypothetical protein MGC33222	5.8
134516	AK001571	Ha.273357	collagen, type XI, alpha 1	72.9
134529	AW11478	Ha.848	Empirically selected from AFX single pr	8.2
134751	AW330003	Ha.89497	hypothetical protein FLJ10709	1.4
134760	BE002793	Ha.201850	F508-binding protein 4 (F508D)	2.8
134806	AD001528	Ha.89718	limb B1	6.1
134850	AT01162	Ha.90207	Integral membrane protein 1	1.2
134859	D28488	Ha.90315	serpinidase	2.8
134971	AB07348	Ha.286049	hypothetical protein MGC11138	8.1
135161	BE250883	Ha.278528	KIAA0007 protein	13.3
135267	AK23767	Ha.265600	phosphoserine aminotransferase	2
135287	AK231023	Ha.87235	cr19-like protein	14.9
135307	AF437070	Ha.90614	ESTs, Highly similar to C10_HUMAN PUTAT1	1.7
135354	AA459454	Ha.183418	ESTs, Weakly similar to A48010 X-linked	12.2
135400	X78532	Ha.95915	ESTs, Weakly similar to KIAA0822 protein	7.8
302278	AW057736	Ha.323910	ribosome binding protein 1 (dog 180D ho	5.8
311781	NM_007057	Ha.42650	cell division cycle 2-like 1 (PTSLRE pr	12.3
321114	AA902256	Ha.177507	endogon receptor (dihydrosterone r	5.7
322556	BE041451	Ha.177507	HER2 receptor tyrosine kinase (c	13.9
420802	U22378	Ha.1334	ZW10 inhibitor	5.3
424001	W67883	Ha.137476	Gob1 separable protein 1	2.8
			hypothetical protein	5.5
			v-mpl ankyrin myeloblastosis viral oncogen	2.9
			paternally expressed 10 (PEG10; KIAA105	2.3

TABLE 5A

Table 5A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenesD's for Table 5. For each probe set, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play:	Unique Eca probe set identifier number	
Accession:	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers
10	30838_15	A4609170
15	123815	55839_11
20	110858	15346_14
25	120472	44573_2
30	120518	44573_2
35	123815	55839_11
40	123815	55839_11
45	123815	55839_11
50	123815	55839_11
55	123815	55839_11
60	123815	55839_11

TABLE 6: Figure 6 from BRCA 001 US

Table 6 shows genes upregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

Play:	Unique Eca probe set identifier number	
Accession:	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers
10	30838_15	A4609170
15	123815	55839_11
20	110858	15346_14
25	120472	44573_2
30	120518	44573_2
35	123815	55839_11
40	123815	55839_11
45	123815	55839_11
50	123815	55839_11
55	123815	55839_11
60	123815	55839_11

101483	M24486	Hs.75768	procollagen-protein, 2-oxoglutarate 4-ol	2.1	other	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypept	2.4	7
101540	J04777	Hs.84981	X-ray repair complementing defective rep	1.8	other	methylene tetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase	2.7	other
101573	AW249421	Hs.250758	proliferation (prosome, macrophage) 28S subu	5.7	other	non-metastatic cells 1, protein (NM22A)	3.1	other
101580	NM.012151	Hs.63363	coagulation factor VIII-associated (nir	1.8	other	G1 to S phase transition 1	5.2	7
101592	AF064653	Hs.61289	guanylate binding protein 1, interferon-	5.8	7	multifunctional polypeptide similar to 8	1.8	other
101621	BE391804	Hs.62681	guanylate binding protein 1, interferon-	2.4	other	CDC28 protein kinase 1	2.5	TM
101702	AW504089	Hs.179574	protein phosphatase 2 (form 2A), reg	1.3	other	CDK28 protein kinase 1	4.5	other
101724	M74059	Hs.147049	cat (Drosophila-like) (CCAT) dephosph	2.1	7	cydin D1 (PFAO1; parathyroid adenomas)	3.1	other
101739	M82024	Hs.184601	soluble carrier family 1 (calicic amino	5	SS	collagen, type X, alpha 1 (Schmid melaip)	2.4	other
101767	M81057	Hs.180384	carboxypeptidase B1 (issue)	14.4	SS	lensmy-diphosphate kinase/transferase	3.5	other
101782	AA306493	Hs.1089	phosphoglucomutase 1	5.2	other	ribosomal protein S18	9.9	7
101805	AW029747	Hs.75612	stress-induced-phosphoprotein 1 (Hsp27H)	8.6	other	CMAT antigen (R1-related antigen, integr	1.3	other
101806	AA369826	Hs.112408	8100 actinin-binding protein A7 (actin)	8.9	SS, TM	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE-344830A, mRNA,	2	other
101810	NM.000318	Hs.180812	proteasome membrane protein 3 (SMD, 2a	3.2	TM	transmembrane protein (SMD), endocytosis	1.6	other
101879	AA170374	Hs.134886	nuclear autoantigenic sperm protein (Hs	1.3	other	protein phosphatase 4 (family X), catal	2.5	other
101911	AA417367	Hs.119689	glycoprotein hormones, alpha polypeptide	31.3	7	catonin protein complex, subunit beta 2	2.2	TM
101920	AF162645	Hs.8024	IL-6 cytokine, down-regulator of IL-6 II	1.8	other	DEADH (Arg-Glu-His-Asp-His) box polypep	6.3	TM
101973	AA1514	Hs.80126	UDP-4-acetyl-lysine-2-galactosamine-poly	2.4	other	monokine induced by gamma interferon	8.8	TM
102009	BE245149	Hs.82643	protein tyrosine kinase 8	1.3	other	chaperonin containing TCP1, subunit 3 (g	3	other
102036	BE250127	Hs.82908	CDC20 (cell division cycle 20), S. cerevi	2	7	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily	1.8	other
102063	T35901	Hs.75117	Interleukin enhancer binding factor 2, 4	1.6	other	death-associated protein	5.6	TM
102107	BE258602	Hs.182388	heat shock protein 75	1.4	other	immature colon carcinoma transcript 1	1.9	7
102123	NM.001809	Hs.1594	centromere protein A (17Kd)	1.8	other	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypept	2.5	other
102165	BE313280	Hs.15927	death associated protein 3	4.8	7	gH1-Asp16 mRNA for unknown protein ex	1.8	other
102198	AW950852	Hs.74598	polymerase (DNA directed), delta 2, regu	4.4	7	coiled vesicle membrane protein	2.3	other
102217	U24389	Hs.65438	JTV1 gene	6.7	other	pyridine-4-carboxylate synthetase (gut	4	TM
102234	AW163390	Hs.778554	ketonchrome-like protein 1	1.9	TM	translocase of inner mitochondrial membr	1.3	other
102302	AA308342	Hs.69171	keratophilin alpha 2 (RAG cohort 1, impor	4.4	other	myoelk-myosin or mixed-leage leukem	3.7	7
102302	BE286063	Hs.7754	chromatin homolog 1 (Neurospora HP1 beta	2.7	7	transcription factor AP-2 beta (activa	8.1	other
102339	BE378432	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	prosomone (prosome, macrophage) subunit,	9.7	7
102349	U27519	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	phosphatidyl-3-kinase, catalytic, 9	2	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	SPY (ear delaminating region Y-box 9 (ca	1.3	7
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	polymerase (RNA) II (DNA directed) poly	2	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	membrane component, chromosome 11, aita	2.3	TM
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	growth factor receptor-bound protein 2	1.3	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ5682022 (i	1.3	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	Hypothetical 43.2 kD protein	7.6	7
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	Homo sapiens E18 domain protein (BDP1) m	1.3	SS, TM
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	CDH-120 protein	1.6	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	Hypothetical protein FLJ10330	1.8	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	Hypothetical protein FLJ10418 similar to	8.8	TM
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	neuroglobin 2	2.9	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	ESTs	1.4	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	PROG659 protein	5.8	TM
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	probedeath alpha 9	1.6	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	GCN5 (general control of amino-acid syn	5.4	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	polymerase (RNA) II (DNA directed) poly	8.4	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12000 fa, clone NT	1.8	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	protein kinase C substrate 80K-H	5.2	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	myo gene expression factor 2	1.2	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	ESTs	1.4	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	oligomer receptor, family 2, subfamily	2.4	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	ESTs, weakly similar to H4ASB p-tapion	1.4	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	KIAA0550 protein	2.4	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	PRK4STKWD splicing factor	10.9	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	ESTs	6.7	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kin	12.3	7
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	Hypothetical protein similar to smg G	2.1	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ5682022 (i	1.4	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	ESTs	1.7	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	transcription factor 19 (Scf1)	5.1	TM
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	NS1-associated protein 1	1.8	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	probedin receptor	1.5	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	neurotrophin 2	2.3	other
102359	U27765	Hs.6537	cytochrome oxidase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	KIAA0942 protein	5.1	other

105288	AB037712	Hs.24336	KIAA1321 protein	1.3	other
105289	U10043	Hs.19114	High-mobility group (nonhistone) chromatin	3.7	other
105290	AL043114	Hs.22410	ESTs. Weakly similar to A54949 collagen	5.5	SS
105291	AK001404	Hs.194698	transmembrane 7 superfamily member 2	5.8	other
105292	AV030262	Hs.31130	transmembrane 7 superfamily member 2	6.4	other
105293	AB040916	Hs.21106	KIAA1463 protein	6.8	other
105294	AV174025	Hs.52326	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ21487 fls, clone C	2.2	TM
105295	AV174025	Hs.52326	zinc finger protein 278	2.7	other
105296	DS0378	Hs.186180	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ23038 fls, clone L	2.3	other
105297	DS0378	Hs.186180	ESTs	1.8	other
105298	AA243837	Hs.25787	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ10071 fls, clone HE	2.4	?
105299	AK000933	Hs.26661	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ10071 fls, clone HE	2.4	?
105300	AK000933	Hs.26661	Insulin 1	6	SS
105301	AA038882	Hs.76132	Myosin protein subfamily 2	7.8	other
105302	AA038882	Hs.76132	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ564C0122 (fl)	1.3	other
105303	AA038882	Hs.76132	ESTs. Moderately similar to S55657 alpha	1.3	TM
105304	AA038882	Hs.76132	hypothetical protein FLJ12549	4.6	other
105305	AA038882	Hs.76132	TUAI cytosolic granule-associated RNA-ai	1.3	other
105306	AA038882	Hs.76132	ESTs	1.8	SS
105307	AA038882	Hs.76132	BAC-related overline linker protein-4	5.7	other
105308	AA038882	Hs.76132	hypothetical protein FLJ23293 similar to	16.2	TM
105309	AA038882	Hs.76132	carboxyl, EF-hand protein, 3 (COCS3) yeast	1.5	other
105310	AA038882	Hs.76132	KIAA1321 protein	2.2	other
105311	AA038882	Hs.76132	hypothetical protein	1.3	other
105312	AA038882	Hs.76132	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:3343148, mRNA	16.8	other
105313	AA038882	Hs.76132	GLO2 protein	1.5	TM
105314	AA038882	Hs.76132	transcription factor BNAU2	2.2	other
105315	AA038882	Hs.76132	serum/albuminoid regulated thymosin	3.4	other
105316	AA038882	Hs.76132	hypothetical protein DKFZ4341433 similar	6.8	?
105317	AA038882	Hs.76132	hypothetical protein	6.7	other
105318	AA038882	Hs.76132	ESTs	6.1	SS
105319	AA038882	Hs.76132	hypothetical protein FLJ20727	1.3	other
105320	AA038882	Hs.76132	myeloid/lymphoid or mixed-lineage leukemia	1.8	other
105321	AA038882	Hs.76132	carboxylate phosphatase/phosphodi	1.7	other
105322	AA038882	Hs.76132	GTPase activating protein	2.5	other
105323	AA038882	Hs.76132	hypothetical protein FLJ20505	1.7	other
105324	AA038882	Hs.76132	GK001 protein	4.7	other
105325	AA038882	Hs.76132	Down syndrome critical region gene 2	2	other
105326	AA038882	Hs.76132	ESTs	6.4	TM
105327	AA038882	Hs.76132	KIAA1268 protein	33.5	?
105328	AA038882	Hs.76132	glutamine pathogenesis-related protein	5.2	?
105329	AA038882	Hs.76132	leukemia-associated phosphoprotein 18 (l)	6.1	other
105330	AA038882	Hs.76132	ESTs. Moderately similar to 130759 zinc	17.4	?
105331	AA038882	Hs.76132	nuclear receptor co-repressor/DAC3 comp	1.8	other
105332	AA038882	Hs.76132	translocase of outer mitochondrial membe	6.7	other
105333	AA038882	Hs.76132	ESTs. Moderately similar to ALU7_HUMAN A	3.2	TM
105334	AA038882	Hs.76132	hypothetical protein MGC4668	3.2	TM
105335	AA038882	Hs.76132	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ56810324 (f	2	?
105336	AA038882	Hs.76132	zinc finger protein 103	1.5	?
105337	AA038882	Hs.76132	TATA element machinery factor 1	2	other
105338	AA038882	Hs.76132	kinin family member 4A	1.6	?
105339	AA038882	Hs.76132	kinin family member 4A	1.4	other
105340	AA038882	Hs.76132	ESTs	2.3	SS, TM
105341	AA038882	Hs.76132	ESTs. Moderately similar to ALU7_HUMAN A	2.3	?
105342	AA038882	Hs.76132	ESTs. Weakly similar to ALU7_HUMAN A	2.2	?
105343	AA038882	Hs.76132	potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed	8.4	TM
105344	AA038882	Hs.76132	kinin 3B	2.5	other
105345	AA038882	Hs.76132	lg superfamily receptor LHR	2.3	other
105346	AA038882	Hs.76132	proteolytic dehydrogenase kinase, isoenzyme	6.8	other

108647	BE546947	Hs.4276	homo box C10	9.6	other	
108655	AB292000	Hs.7023	KIAA1077 protein	7.3	other	
108740	AB09375	Hs.8071	proteoglycan membrane binding protein	2.8	?	
108828	AK001633	Hs.27344	DKFZP44C0159 protein	1.8	other	
108859	AL121500	Hs.17804	ESTs	2.2	TM	
108872	H06720	Hs.111600	endothelial alpha	1.8	other	
108891	AB01235	Hs.18480	ESTs	5.4	other	
108994	AK001431	Hs.2105	hypothetical protein FLJ10569	4.1	TM	
109055	AA149754	Hs.19515	homo box (expressed in ES cells) 1	5.7	?	
109092	AA151708	Hs.17180	homo box (expressed in ES cells) 1	1.7	other	
109097	AA152178	Hs.2467	hypothetical protein FLJ10633	6.3	other	
109114	AA155442	Hs.72154	KIAA1064 protein	1.7	other	
109126	AA157811	Hs.72127	ESTs	1.5	other	
109068	AA164263	Hs.72545	gbc3a3507.11 Stragene cdon (837204)	5.4	other	
109101	AB003030	Hs.52545	ESTs	2	SS	
109112	AA161936	Hs.52164	hypothetical protein FLJ20810	1.6	TM	
109124	AK000684	Hs.18387	hypothetical protein FLJ2104	3.3	TM	
109139	AI132592	Hs.18387	zinc finger protein 281	2.7	other	
109158	AA219531	Hs.18387	zinc finger protein 281	3	TM	
109166	BE56742	Hs.18387	RAB8 interacting, kinesin-like (rab8)	2.1	other	
109213	NM_016603	Hs.18387	highly expressed in cancer, rich in leuc	5.4	other	
109220	AB035181	Hs.18387	potential nuclear protein CSORF5; GAP-4	5.8	other	
109233	AB077281	Hs.18387	ESTs	5.3	other	
109270	AB077281	Hs.18387	nucleoporin 214D (CAN)	1.4	other	
109313	AA137552	Hs.18387	ESTs	3	other	
109341	AA213508	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.3	other	
109420	Hs.6503	Hs.18387	KIAA0978 protein Max2 interacting nucle	1.5	other	
109426	NM_03531	Hs.18387	homo box C9	2.2	SS	
109428	AB06029	Hs.18387	protein phosphatase 1, regulatory subun	3.1	TM	
109445	AA232103	Hs.18387	ESTs	2	?	
109450	AB032659	Hs.18387	KIAA1143 protein	1.8	other	
109458	NM_015310	Hs.18387	KIAA0842 protein	3.3	other	
109478	AB011143	Hs.18387	ESTs	2	TM	
109510	CA027	Hs.18387	glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha	2.1	other	
109562	F02814	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.4	other	
109578	H11938	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.3	other	
109585	AA030041	Hs.18387	histone acetyltransferase	2.5	other	
109588	AA030041	Hs.18387	KIAA0460 protein	1.7	other	
109592	H11938	Hs.18387	ESTs	2.9	other	
109594	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109598	H11938	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109604	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109608	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109612	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109616	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109620	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109624	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109628	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109632	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109636	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109640	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109644	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109648	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109652	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109656	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109660	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109664	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109668	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109672	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109676	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109680	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109684	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109688	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109692	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109696	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109700	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109704	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109708	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109712	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109716	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109720	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109724	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109728	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109732	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109736	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109740	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109744	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109748	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109752	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109756	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109760	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109764	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109768	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109772	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109776	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109780	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109784	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109788	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109792	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109796	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109800	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109804	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109808	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109812	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109816	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109820	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109824	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109828	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109832	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109836	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109840	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109844	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109848	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109852	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109856	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109860	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109864	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109868	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109872	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109876	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109880	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109884	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109888	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109892	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109896	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109900	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109904	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109908	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109912	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109916	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109920	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109924	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109928	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109932	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109936	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109940	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109944	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109948	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109952	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109956	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109960	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109964	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109968	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109972	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109976	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109980	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109984	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109988	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109992	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
109996	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110000	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110004	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110008	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110012	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110016	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110020	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110024	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110028	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110032	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110036	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110040	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110044	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110048	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110052	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110056	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110060	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110064	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110068	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110072	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110076	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110080	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110084	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110088	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110092	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110096	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110100	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110104	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110108	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110112	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110116	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110120	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110124	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110128	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110132	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110136	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110140	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110144	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110148	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110152	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110156	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110160	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110164	AA030041	Hs.18387	ESTs	1.7	SS	
110168						

113759	AW10655	Hs.9456	SWI/SNF related, matrix associated, acti	1,2	other	113655	AA048259	Hs.285544	Homo sapiens, clone MGC:16053, mRNA, com	12,7	TM
113777	BE25597	Hs.10590	zinc finger protein 315	13,4	other	113663	AI138765	Hs.40507	ESTs	2	other
113783	AL25598	Hs.7041	hypothetical protein DKF2p1202226	1,7	other	113676	AA653068	Hs.89143	ESTs	3,1	other
113791	AL25599	Hs.13378	chitinase, GH-4 family	1,3	other	113690	AA62512	Hs.44159	hypothetical protein FLJ21615	1,7	TM
113808	WA4735	Hs.9286	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ21278 (fa, clone C	3,1	other	113693	AF231023	Hs.55173	cadherin, EGF LAG seven-pass G-type recs	8,9	other
113811	BE207480	Hs.6594	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ22044 (fa, clone H	3,3	other	113715	BE295161	Hs.1390	proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit,	1,7	other
113817	H13325	Hs.332796	hypothetical protein DKF2p9101121	3,2	other	113724	AA593039	Hs.40782	ESTs	2,7	TM
113826	AW378312	Hs.24609	hypothetical protein FLJ10828	2,3	?	113731	NA.015434	Hs.49504	DKF2P148168 protein	2,1	other
113834	754543	Hs.6559	EGF-containing (collin-like) extracellular	11,3	TM	113823	U27242	Hs.87440	ESTs	2,1	other
113868	W57902	Hs.90744	proteasome (prosome, macropain) 28S subu	2,7	other	113837	AF75217	Hs.42761	ESTs	1,3	other
113970	AL076314	Hs.16537	hypothetical protein, similar to U08944	6,1	other	113844	AA37362	Hs.332938	hypothetical protein MGC5370	4,4	other
113985	AW659486	Hs.21732	ESTs	6,8	other	113868	AW06329	Hs.52081	KIAA0887 protein	7,3	other
113992	AW533494	Hs.3849	hypothetical protein, similar to U08944	1,9	?	113875	NS5669	Hs.333623	ribonucleosomal protein L13	1,2	other
113998	W07344	Hs.268028	hypothetical protein FLJ22041 similar to	1,2	other	113941	AB971451	Hs.46578	hypothetical protein FLJ20739	5,5	other
114022	AS35348	Hs.120669	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11592 (fa, clone HE	5,4	other	113949	AB077453	Hs.67857	KIAA1332 protein	9,8	other
114029	AB029531	Hs.164478	hypothetical protein FLJ21839 similar to	9,4	other	114000	BE276469	Hs.65463	Down syndrome critical region gene 5	2,4	other
114060	AB029531	Hs.7910	RING1 and YY1 binding protein	1,8	other	114011	AL336953	Hs.57664	Homo sapiens mRNA 441 length insert cDN	1,8	other
114196	AR017445	Hs.15926	trans-1-phosphatase pseudotransferase	1,5	other	114108	AF170888	Hs.20777	P2A histone family, member L	1,4	other
114276	AR028968	Hs.789	KIAA0145 protein	1,8	other	114134	BE243834	Hs.59441	CG-44 protein	1,4	other
114253	BE149669	Hs.14831	Homo sapiens, similar to zinc finger pro	2,3	other	114169	NS719	Hs.44749	ESTs	1,2	other
114262	AL17518	Hs.368	KIAA0878 protein	1,4	TM	114188	AW021113	Hs.72402	ESTs	2,1	other
114275	AW15446 comp	Hs.336117	KIAA0308 protein 15.8	1,9	other	114238	AF650717	Hs.47144	DKF2P58610819 protein	1,7	other
114282	AL15393	Hs.16441	faty acid desaturase 2	1,9	TM	114246	AF265555	Hs.250646	basolateral LAP repeat-containing 8	1,7	other
114309	AA332433	Hs.20624	CG-45 protein	2,4	other	114252	AF59442	Hs.59338	hypothetical protein FLJ10803	1,8	?
114392	AA248590	Hs.100748	ESTs, weakly similar to A28599 protein	1,9	other	114258	AB55411	Hs.94109	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13834 (fa, clone PL	1,9	other
114407	BE339976	Hs.103035	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKF2P1480423 (f	1,3	TM	114318	AF07645	Hs.58570	deleted in cancer 1; RNA helicase HOBBI	5	SS,
114435	HT968	Hs.271616	ESTs, weakly similar to ALU8_HUMAN ALU S	5,8	other	114325	AF12106	Hs.43003	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11683 (fa, clone HE	1,4	SS,
114463	AL120247	Hs.40109	KIAA0872 protein	6,3	TM	114336	AL133033	Hs.4084	KIAA1023 protein	1,9	?
114464	AA091713	Hs.106397	Homo sapiens, similar to RIKEN cDNA 1110	1,3	other	114339	AA000290	Hs.44033	dephosphorylase 8	1,5	other
114471	AA028074	Hs.104013	RP42 homolog	1,9	?	114350	AA487129	Hs.18471	nuclear factor 1C (CCAAT-binding trans	1,9	?
114480	BE065778	Hs.151978	UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-glucosaminase poly	13,4	other	114358	AF10348	Hs.38125	interferon-induced protein 15, S200	1,9	?
114671	AA765268	Hs.286273	hypothetical protein FLJ13346	2	other	114359	NS0174	Hs.4765	ESTs	6,1	other
114679	AA76566	Hs.10857	polymers (RVA) III (DNA directed) poly	3,6	other	114368	NS0465	Hs.71109	KIAA1229 protein	1,8	?
114730	AB73544	Hs.331348	intermediate filament protein synodin	3,9	other	114369	AA164111	Hs.1494	Human clone 2432a mRNA sequence	7,4	other
114757	AA55963	Hs.154443	mitochondrion maintenance deficient (S,	1,7	other	114372	AF218313	Hs.26828	positive helixes RUVBL	2,1	TM
114774	AA559017	Hs.18425	CGI-78 protein	3,2	other	114370	U272141	Hs.8344	ERY (ear determining region Y)-box 4	2,1	TM
114788	AA159181	Hs.54900	serologically defined colon cancer anti	3,6	other	114375	AA32572	Hs.8341	phosphatidylserine, regulatory su	1,5	other
114860	AA157645	Hs.42179	brachionin and PHD finger containing, 3	4,4	other	114387	AA001043	Hs.92333	highly-related kinase-associated serine	2,3	other
114895	AA238177	Hs.76591	KIAA0887 protein	7,2	other	114390	AA00202	Hs.21553	hypothetical protein MGC10765	1,4	other
114896	BE339101	Hs.5324	hypothetical protein	1,3	other	114393	AW074819	Hs.12313	hypothetical protein FLJ14568	2,9	other
114911	AA235872	Hs.188717	db-22202.1 Scores over tumor NHO7 H	1,5	SS,	114396	AF52225	Hs.165930	ESTs, weakly similar to 130222 hypofel	3,4	TM
114930	AA237022	Hs.5394	ESTs	2	?	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
114938	AA23834	Hs.5394	ESTs	2,9	other	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
114965	AT23381	Hs.72472	SNP-R18	2,3	?	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115023	AF102546	Hs.65931	calcitonin receptor 9	1,3	other	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115061	AF10438	Hs.41271	calcitonin receptor 9	1,6	other	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115117	AF07047	Hs.3324	hypothetical protein	1,5	other	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115206	AW183595	Hs.186372	hypothetical protein	1,5	other	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115221	AW35434	Hs.186372	hypothetical protein	1,5	other	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115239	BE251528	Hs.73731	hypothetical protein FLJ10118	1,3	TM	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115242	AA36226	Hs.233732	hypothetical protein FLJ10881	1,3	TM	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115278	AA002163	Hs.181819	ESTs, moderately similar to ALU1_HUMAN A	1,4	other	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115285	AW672872	Hs.233736	hypothetical protein FLJ11301	1,5	other	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115291	BE545072	Hs.122579	hypothetical protein FLJ10461	6,3	SS,	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115400	AA215063	Hs.89113	ESTs	6,7	?	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115468	AA314349	Hs.48469	tumor antigen SLP-6p	7,5	?	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115471	AA001376	Hs.53948	hypothetical protein FLJ10514	1,4	TM	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115478	AW301609	Hs.278188	ESTs, moderately similar to S4374 gene	4,1	TM	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115498	AW247353	Hs.71819	erythrocyte translation initiation factor	18,3	other	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115500	YH4443	Hs.71414	zinc finger protein 200	5	other	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115553	A275588	Hs.71414	transcription factor (SNF gene)	2,5	other	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115581	AA50842	Hs.61032	ESTs	6,2	other	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115587	BE081942	Hs.283037	HSPC019 protein	2,9	other	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115590	AA38447	Hs.67868	7.50 protein	5,3	TM	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115646	NS3110	Hs.305971	soluble carrier family 2 (oxidized glu	4,8	?	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?
115652	BE083589	Hs.38178	hypothetical protein FLJ2468	10,6	other	114399	U72269	Hs.180324	YY1-associated factor 2	5,2	?

[illegible]

121882	AA426376	Hs.198459	ESTs	gbcx-6002.1 f1 Source: testis, HNT Homo sapiens	5	other
121911	AA427950	Hs.223405	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	7.3	TM
121913	AA428179	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	2.5	other
121915	AA428947	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	2.3	other
121983	AA428970	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	2.3	other
121985	AA428970	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	3.4	other
121985	AA428970	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	11.4	other
121985	AA428970	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	3.8	?
121989	AA430211	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	6.5	other
122009	AA428763	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	2.2	other
122013	AA431085	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	6.6	other
122050	AA430706	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	13.1	other
122050	AA430706	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	8.1	other
122050	AA430706	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	13.1	?
122114	AA431023	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	1.5	other
122188	AA430838	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	3.4	other
122204	AA433338	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	5.6	other
122246	AA432650	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	5.2	other
122247	AA433819	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	5.6	other
122302	AA441601	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	5.6	other
122341	AA450169	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	2	other
122356	AA447494	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	7.4	SS, TM
122371	AA468555	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	12.2	?
122372	AA468555	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	5	?
122372	AA468555	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	7.8	?
122405	AA446572	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	2.8	TM
122412	AA446572	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	7.4	other
122415	AA446572	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	1.9	other
122415	AA446572	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	6.9	?
122440	AA452139	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	2.6	other
122446	AA447603	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	1.8	TM
122446	AA447603	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	3.5	other
122458	AA452139	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	1.5	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	9.7	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	4.9	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	6.2	?
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	5.5	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	1.3	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	1.2	?
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	10.1	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	2.5	SS
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	9.5	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	11	?
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	3.4	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	2	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	1.7	?
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	4.4	?
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	4.7	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	61.5	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	107.3	?
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	10.7	?
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	121.4	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	31.1	SS
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	5.6	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	8.5	SS
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	10.4	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	81.9	?
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	3.7	?
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	2.7	TM
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	75.3	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	7.8	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	5.8	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	1.3	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	4.2	other
122460	AA448158	Hs.198411	EST	EST, Moderately similar to A1601 X-in	5.3	other

[illegible]

5	131511	AA732133	Hs.27885	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ121333 fls, clone C	2	other	
	131528	AA705408	Hs.83306	UDP-glucose 4-epimerase	1.8	TM	
	131532	BE268276	Hs.13335	hypothetical protein MGC2592	7.4	other	
	131543	AF968681	Hs.17639	proteoglycan core protein 2	2.2	other	
	131544	AL355175	Hs.28855	programmed cell death 9 (POC9)	2.1	other	
	131562	NL003312	Hs.28777	H2A histone family, member L	1.7	other	
	131584	U03500	Hs.28792	H2A histone family, member L	1.7	other	
	131589	AL369351	Hs.27163	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ11041 fls, clone PL	5.2	other	
	131594	U03500	Hs.27163	nucleophosmin 500	5	other	
	131618	BE393822	Hs.26945	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZp761C029 (p	1.8	other	
10	131622	R78195	Hs.26945	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ11438 fls, clone HE	1.3	other	
	131623	AB037791	Hs.20716	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ10980	2.2	TM	
	131653	AW960597	Hs.30184	HSPC182 protein	3	other	
	131653	AW960597	Hs.30184	KIAA0354 protein	1.3	other	
	131658	AF52488	Hs.30026	unc-59A glycoprotein 2	2.8	other	
15	131662	BE559681	Hs.30736	phosphatase 1	2.8	other	
	131674	AA642331	Hs.31016	phosphatase 1	2.9	other	
	131722	D13757	Hs.311	phosphatase 1	3.4	other	
	131737	AA001641	Hs.3123	phosphatase 1	3.9	other	
20	131763	AF76532	Hs.317	phosphatase 1	3.4	other	
	131772	AA32560	Hs.317	phosphatase 1	2.4	SS	
	131787	AF01077	Hs.10825	KIAA0210 protein	2.4	SS	
	131793	AW968127	Hs.12246	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ14655 fls, clone NT	8	TM	
	131795	BE501646	Hs.32117	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ14655 fls, clone NT	2.4	SS	
25	131798	X60356	Hs.32117	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ14655 fls, clone NT	1.5	other	
	131817	U03538	Hs.3280	adenovirus 5 E1A binding protein	4.2	other	
	131824	U03538	Hs.32935	adenovirus 5 E1A binding protein	4.3	other	
	131850	AF15317	Hs.33184	TATA box binding protein (TBP)-associated	3.5	other	
	131878	AA025376	Hs.34010	phosphatase 1	5.2	TM	
30	131883	BE502341	Hs.34010	phosphatase 1	5.9	other	
	131900	AA059014	Hs.34010	phosphatase 1	8.7	other	
	131904	AF076866	Hs.3439	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ22933 fls, clone K	13.7	other	
	131905	AA179288	Hs.3439	stomach-1	5.5	other	
35	131913	AW207440	Hs.34593	degenerative spermatozoa (homolog) Dros	11.3	other	
	131916	AA025376	Hs.34593	degenerative spermatozoa (homolog) Dros	1.7	SS	
	131925	AF151048	Hs.34804	anaphase promoting complex subunit 11 (p	5.2	TM	
	131929	BE541211	Hs.34804	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ11472 fls, clone HE	2.8	other	
	131941	BE252983	Hs.35086	ubiquitin specific protease 1	2.4	other	
40	131950	AA351513	Hs.35340	x 001 protein	1.5	other	
	131962	AA000046	Hs.35748	hypothetical protein FLJ20039	2.3	other	
	131971	BE597100	Hs.35802	ESTs	1.4	other	
	131977	U03441	Hs.35802	hypothetical protein MDS25	3.5	other	
45	131985	AA503200	Hs.35802	proteoglycan-protein 2, complement 4-dl	8.6	TM	
	131991	AF533305	Hs.35802	proteoglycan-protein 2, complement 4-dl	2.4	other	
	132019	H55955	Hs.37272	binding site for 14-3-3 proteins	2.2	SS, TM	
	132062	BE268155	Hs.3886	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ12850	3.3	other	
	132084	NL002287	Hs.3886	ubiquitin specific protease 1	1.5	other	
50	132103	BE171921	Hs.3991	ESTs	3.7	other	
	132105	AW960474	Hs.3991	ESTs	1.5	other	
	132116	AW960474	Hs.3991	ESTs	5.8	TM	
	132176	AA057025	Hs.418	fresh-like 1	1.7	other	
55	132180	NL004460	Hs.418	fresh-like 1	3.4	other	
	132184	RA2432	Hs.4212	floral extrusion protein, alpha	14.7	SS	
	132235	AF559411	Hs.4287	E2F transcription factor 6	2.2	other	
	132252	AF559411	Hs.4287	E2F transcription factor 6	1.5	other	
60	132266	AA301228	Hs.43293	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ21550 fls, clone C	5.7	other	
	132273	AA227710	Hs.43538	hypothetical protein FLJ12850	2.1	other	
	132278	AA533507	Hs.43538	hypothetical protein FLJ12850	10	other	
	132288	N38110	Hs.44131	hypothetical protein FLJ13069	9.2	other	
	132288	N38110	Hs.44131	hypothetical protein FLJ13069	2	other	
	132288	N38110	Hs.44131	hypothetical protein FLJ13069	2	other	
65	132325	N37065	Hs.44205	cytochrome P450 2C8	6.8	SS	
	132325	N37065	Hs.44205	cytochrome P450 2C8	3.8	other	
	132370	AF572605	Hs.44855	hypothetical protein FLJ12118	1.5	other	
	132370	AF572605	Hs.44855	hypothetical protein FLJ12118	28.3	other	
	132370	AF572605	Hs.44855	hypothetical protein FLJ12118	1.9	other	

[illegible]

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TABLE 7A

Table 7 A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 7. For each probeset, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play	CAI number	Accession
10	102481 31281-28	U9380
15	105032 genbank_CAI127818	AA127818
20	409407 1134778_1	H19885 AW402806 110231

TABLE 8: Figure 8 from BRCA 001-1 US

Table 8 shows genes upregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue. Specifically, one column shows the ratio of expression of the indicated gene in breast tumor tissue compared to other body tissues, and another column shows the ratio of expression of the indicated gene in breast tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

Play	ExAccn	UnigeneID	Unigene Title	R1	R2
10	100075 AF152333	Hs.284160	protocadherin gamma subfamily B, 4	1	3.8
15	100229 AV52249	Hs.180107	polyomavirus (DNA directed), beta	1.7	6.3
20	100262 D38500	Hs.278469	postmeiotic segregation increased 2-like	0.8	4.8
25	100271 BE160081	Hs.258230	5100 calcium-binding protein A11 (calpiz)	3.2	2.3
30	100355 AB07114	Hs.71465	squalene epoxidase	3.3	1.4
35	100322 X51501	Hs.99949	prolactin-induced protein	11.9	0.4
40	100532 AA019824	Hs.301946	lysosomal	3.8	1.2
45	100599 X71343	Hs.334334	transcription factor AP-2 alpha (pach)	9.4	9.4
50	100676 X27761	Hs.287520	fibronectin 1	3	7.8
55	100680 AA383266	Hs.1657	cytochrome c	4.4	4.4
60	100885 U01351	Hs.75772	cytochrome c	3.9	3.9
65	101046 K01160	Hs.250569	histatin 1	0.8	4.1
70	101148 AA382524	Hs.78944	regulator of G-protein signaling 2, 24k	1.2	1.2
75	101161 NLC002623	Hs.37044	perlecan	3.1	1.1
80	101201 L2324	Hs.2256	matrix metalloproteinase 7 (MMP7, ucler)	4.4	0.6
85	101212 A198220	Hs.83164	collagen, type XV, alpha 1	3.1	3.4
90	101441 AW468397	Hs.100000	5100 calcium-binding protein A8 (calpian)	0.9	4.2
95	101447 M21305	Hs.169248	glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase	29.9	0.3
100	101469 AA310162	Hs.56723	lysosomal	0.8	4.9
105	101567 M33552	Hs.118192	H2A histone family, member Z	1	5.9
110	101600 BE561617	Hs.82124	laminin, beta 1	2.8	4
115	101624 M55988	Hs.83347	angiotensinogen, alpha-1, collagen type I gene, 3	3.1	1.7
120	101674 NLC002281	Hs.184062	putative Ras-binding protein	1.5	4.1
125	101977 AF112213	Hs.313	skeletal phosphoprotein 1 (osteopontin)	3.1	1.4
130	102183 ALJ38335	Hs.78914	laminin	1.3	8.9
135	102190 AA334592	Hs.46452	mannose-binding protein	1.9	4.9
140	102304 AF015224	Hs.303946	Microfilament-associated phosphoprotein-2	2.2	3.8
145	102345 NLC00480	Hs.2159	dual specificity phosphatase 4	4.2	0.7
150	102457 NLC001394	Hs.198307	von Willebrand factor binding protein 1	1.1	4.1
155	102534 U86759	Hs.78025	KIAA0056 protein	4.5	0.5
160	102641 U37654	Hs.6458	chaperonin containing TCP1, subunit 2 (b)	1.4	4.2
165	102827 BC244698	Hs.159503	collagen, type VI, alpha 2	0.9	3.9
170	102991 AV23542	Hs.75772	cytochrome c	1.5	10.9
175	103119 X83629	Hs.75772	cytochrome c	2.2	6.2
180	103175 X83089	Hs.2877	cadherin 3, type 1, P-cadherin (piscata)	5.5	3.7
185	103286 C38618	Hs.79227	myosin (H-protein) 2 (HSCD)	3.7	0.5
190	103319 X83482	Hs.54941	phosphorylase kinase, alpha 2 (liver)	1.3	4
195	103372 BE536700	Hs.82359	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily	1.3	3.8
200	103419 T34708	Hs.4688	acyl-CoA synthetase	0.8	4.6
205	103471 Y08815	Hs.727297	Sec22 (S. cerevisiae)	1.1	5.1
210	103546 Z14244	Hs.75772	cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIIb	3.7	1.2
215				0.9	4.4

106903	H2087	Ha.31659	hybrid hormone receptor-associated prot	1.5	3.6
106155	AA25414	Ha.33267	nuclear factor IIB	5.4	1.2
106255	BE813206	Ha.279607	calpastatin	1.8	4
106414	BE588203	Ha.28827	mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase	5.1	6.1
106538	AK00074	Ha.276635	HOCMA1BP protein	1.2	5.9
106568	AW051564	Ha.28235	patched related protein translocated in	1.8	5.4
106574	BE044323	Ha.227280	U8 snRNA-associated Sm-RNA protein	2.5	11.2
106513	N88904	Ha.30212	hybrid receptor interacting protein 15	1.2	3.6
106517	H09548	Ha.5367	ESTs, Weakly similar to 130222 hypothetical	0.9	3.8
106519	AA459480	Ha.23856	hypothetical protein FLJ20502	1.3	3.6
106701	BE307614	Ha.25707	gating factor 3b, subunit 4, cDNA	1.6	7.3
106721	AA710038	Ha.6893	ESTs	1.7	6.1
106778	AA268070	Ha.6893	hypothetical protein FLJ20420	1	5.4
106868	AA874168	Ha.263231	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ23111, clone L	1.6	5.4
106868	BE165538	Ha.301163	muscle possessing ankyrin repeat 1	3.3	1.2
106867	BE503373	Ha.334335	hypothetical protein FLJ13376	1.4	6.3
106940	T63594	Ha.335008	hypothetical protein FLJ10120	3.3	1.9
106960	AF216731	Ha.26813	CD414	3	3
107052	BE391904	Ha.12482	glycerophosphate O-acyltransferase	1.7	7.8
107061	BE167811	Ha.6354	stomach cell derived factor receptor 1	1.2	4.3
107148	AB285007	Ha.299883	hypothetical protein FLJ23389	1.8	6.3
107222	BE172058	Ha.52369	tumor rejection antigen (gp96) 1	1.2	6.9
107235	BE287785	Ha.22595	hypothetical protein FLJ10837	1.4	3.5
107265	AA186629	Ha.80120	UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-galactosamine polyp	2.8	4.3
107814	AA027228	Ha.60512	ESTs	1.8	4
107865	AF109218	Ha.61329	ESTs, Weakly similar to T16370 hypothetical	1.3	3.5
108033	AA398833	Ha.108787	phosphatidylcholine glycan, class N	1.8	3.5
108060	AA291440	Ha.32748	Homo sapiens cDNA: CD4BP0088 mRNA sequen	1.8	1.8
108061	AA036568	Ha.33149	paleo box gene 8	1.1	3.5
108137	AA283611	Ha.26578	muscleblind (Drosophila)-Da	0.7	5.6
108166	AB063679	Ha.26578	ESTs, Weakly similar to HMG-1, HUMAN HGH	1.2	1.2
108245	AB063679	Ha.27760	Homo sapiens cDNA: cDNA DKFZ664A072 (f	3.1	5.6
108257	AA136860	Ha.298145	calcium response modulator protein-S, C	1.5	4.6
108339	AA136860	Ha.51635	hypothetical protein MGC5350	1.5	4
108371	AA074374	Ha.51635	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU7_HUMAN ALU S	1.3	6.3
108399	AF066070	Ha.237519	EST	1	3.6
108400	AA079500	Ha.301957	glutathione S-transferase cDNA HT29 (937	1.5	3.6
108401	AA112059	Ha.429	ATPase, Ca++-transporting, cardiac musc	2	4.9
108461	AA036522	Ha.185751	ESTs	1.1	3.5
108464	AA036522	Ha.61847	ESTs	1.2	3.8
108484	AA036522	Ha.44672	hypothetical protein FLJ10470	1.4	3.8
108824	AA001332	Ha.102548	glucocorticoid receptor DNA binding fact	1.2	4
108863	BE276691	Ha.194691	retinol acid induced 3	1.3	3.6
108902	AA153212	Ha.72947	ESTs	1.1	4.1
108907	AF123585	Ha.22394	hypothetical protein FLJ10893	1.2	3.5
108997	AA167512	Ha.301957	glutathione S-transferase cDNA HT29 (937	1.5	3.6
109160	BE206501	Ha.84239	ATPase, Ca++-transporting, cardiac musc	2	4.9
109244	BE170530	Ha.84239	ATPase, Ca++-transporting, cardiac musc	2	4.9
109461	AA078923	Ha.298145	calcium response modulator protein-S, C	1.5	4.6
109484	AA068263	Ha.72531	hypothetical protein FLJ11838	1.9	4
109705	AA173942	Ha.326148	Homo sapiens cDNA: cDNA DKFZ664A072 (f	3.1	5.6
109909	BE073287	Ha.8814	ESTs, Weakly similar to AA3922 much 2 p	1.4	7.4
110107	AA151660	Ha.31444	ESTs	1.2	3.5
110411	AA001578	Ha.6945	Homo sapiens cDNA for KIAA1741 protein,	3.7	3.3
110731	NL004659	Ha.186008	KIAA0676 protein	2.8	3.7
110736	NL02107	Ha.182599	ESTs	1.6	3.5
110930	BE282691	Ha.14947	ESTs	3.1	1.2
110935	AF533200	Ha.327552	hypothetical protein DKFZ664K142	1.9	7.5
111051	AA081293	Ha.12186	hypothetical protein FLJ22558	2	4
111110	AA001568	Ha.23816	hypothetical protein FLJ10704	1.1	3.8
111358	BE301671	Ha.4987	mannosyl (alpha-1,2)-glycoprotein beta-	1	8.2
111357	BE314849	Ha.87128	hypothetical protein FLJ23309	3.3	6.1
111770	R27815	Ha.269401	ESTs, Moderately similar to S5557 alpha	1.2	5.4
111800	AF131784	Ha.25318	Homo sapiens cDNA 25194 mRNA sequence 3.2	0.8	0.8

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103658	NL000088	Ha.172928	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.2	3
103756	AA046874	glut13ackr17 Stradiene INT neuron (937	0.8	10	
103774	H24185	hypothetical protein	1.9	15.9	
103821	AA056971	Ha.189763	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ22463, clone H	1.2	3.9
103889	BE439904	Ha.2432	ATPase, H+-transporting, lysosomal (vacu	1.4	3.9
103980	AW130242	Ha.283478	hypothetical protein FSG44	1.6	4.1
104054	AA001913	Ha.7100	hypothetical protein	1.5	4.3
104115	AF183310	Ha.26102	oposella stand to bicorhinopharyngeal	7	7
104189	AB040627	Ha.301804	KIAA1464 protein	2	4.6
104200	AA020347	Ha.15303	KIAA0349 protein	0.7	4.5
104278	AW065653	Ha.109233	N-terminal acyltransferase complex and	3.3	3.3
104286	AW065652	Ha.103657	hypothetical protein PR02219	2.3	4.2
104319	AW064286	Ha.6950	Scd1 gamma	3.1	7
104325	AF133775	Ha.53340	X01 protein	4	1.3
104432	Y14191	Ha.69049	proteasome-induced protein	3.8	0.6
104464	AW065678	Ha.46462	melanocyte stem cell protein 1L beta	0.8	6.7
104779	AA001731	Ha.106300	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ664A072 (f	1.7	1.7
104825	W84424	Ha.11585	RUCN CNA 20100012 gene	2	7.5
104838	AF123303	Ha.23520	protease, serine, 23	1.8	7.4
104863	R2252	Ha.108106	protein kinase (cAMP-dependent, cataly	1.1	6.3
104782	AW070535	Ha.171774	hypothetical protein	1.4	3.9
104848	AA065651	Ha.355553	zinc finger protein 63 (HFP1)	1.5	4.2
104849	AA079605	Ha.214507	undifferentiated hypodermis protein HAR	1.1	4.1
104850	AL133035	Ha.8778	ribosomal protein S8	1.3	4.6
104852	W01684	Ha.20107	ESTs	0.8	4.2
104851	AA058630	Ha.20759	RNA POLYMERASE I AND TRANSCRIPT RELEASE	1.7	1.7
104873	W03331	Ha.20587	host cell factor homolog	0.8	5.4
104891	W44626	Ha.33527	ESTs	0.7	6.8
104920	AW065689	Ha.306033	Novel human gene mapping to chromosome 22	1	3.9
104926	BE286008	Ha.33363	DKFZP434A033 protein	3.3	3.3
104936	AA026020	Ha.173416	desmoplakin (DP1)	1.2	3.7
104977	AA026020	Ha.173416	KIAA1097 protein	1.1	5.5
104977	AA026020	Ha.187272	arabidopsis thaliana protein A1	3.2	1.4
105020	BE511061	Ha.337772	Homo sapiens, Similar to RUCN CNA 20100012	1.5	11.4
105035	BE079500	Ha.8659	Homo sapiens, Similar to RUCN CNA 20100012	1.5	7.2
105159	AF146277	Ha.3006	VAMP (vesicle-associated membrane protein	1.1	3.5
105162	BE407961	Ha.263591	CD2-associated protein	1.2	10
105178	AA313825	Ha.71941	ADG36 protein	3.6	8.3
105274	AA045929	Ha.18271	golgi phosphoprotein 3	1.7	6.8
105303	BE243327	Ha.281868	ATPase, H+-transporting, lysosomal (vacu	1.1	3.7
105413	AA015709	Ha.182628	chromosome 22 open reading frame 6	1.5	4
105432	W02027	Ha.172089	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ664A072 (f	1.5	1.5
105432	W02027	Ha.23439	ESTs	4.3	2.9
105432	W02027	Ha.76698	stress-associated endoplasmic reticulum	1.5	5
105443	AA232372	Ha.12144	KIAA1033 protein	1.2	3.6
105482	AA057117	Ha.23458	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ23015, clone L	1.7	15.8
105495	AL037715	Ha.289112	CGI-43 protein	2	4.8
105539	AB040684	Ha.109584	microfilament-associated protein 3	1.3	3.9
105594	AB024134	Ha.25001	lysine 3-monooxygenase/hydrophobic 5-mo	2.7	11.4
105623	BE504200	Ha.30127	hypothetical protein	1.3	6.1
105607	AA178946	Ha.16889	ESTs, Moderately similar to CAC1 RAT COL	1.9	24.6
105812	BE514169	Ha.20814	CGI-27 protein	1.8	3.6
105823	AA59444	Ha.20360	ESTs	1.9	6.6
105831	AA235469	Ha.42702	ribbed gastrulation	1.5	4.3
105851	AG27976	Ha.24391	hypothetical protein FLJ13612	3.8	1.9
105979	BE392814	Ha.33033	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11434, clone PL	1.7	7.4
105918	AW026483	Ha.21538	hypothetical protein MGC14158	1.2	1.2
105941	AL137728	Ha.12258	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZP434B0920 (f	1.3	4.8
105959	AB030075	Ha.10569	development and differentiation enhanc	1.1	5.9
105960	AB030058	Ha.17377	coronin, actin-binding protein, 1C	2	4.6
106012	AA206568	Ha.29403	hypothetical protein FLJ22680	4.1	1.2
106012	AA206568	Ha.10895	ESTs	4.1	2.8
106080	NL001328	Ha.171391	C-terminal binding protein 2	2.8	7
106070	T74445	Ha.5957	Homo sapiens cDNA 24145 mRNA sequence 1.4	1.4	10.7

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[illegible]

128453	X0761	Ha.28120	Interactin 1	1.2
128460	T1206	Ha.23746	ESTs, highly similar to LDHF HUMAN LAGC3	0.8
128491	H0378	Ha.16363	Hydrolytic protein DUF2434Y29	0.8
128495	NM_00594	Ha.10562	MDM1 (modulator against descapaplegic, Dr	1.3
128546	NM_003478	Ha.101269	cell 5	0.8
128574	A1165977	Ha.36350	UblA600, gene product 18	0.8
128581	NL_014721	Ha.102471	UblA600, specific protein	0.8
128582	A432202	Ha.102471	UblA600, gene product 18	0.8
128583	D8742	Ha.103147	hyphodermal protein FLJ1347	1.4
128584	BE24444	Ha.10315	slow carrier family 7 (cationic amino	1.4
128585	BE24669	Ha.24275	WV domain-containing protein 3	0.8
128586	BE24669	Ha.24275	WV domain-containing protein 3	0.8
128587	A1165977	Ha.102471	UblA600, gene product 18	0.8
128588	A432202	Ha.102471	UblA600, specific protein	0.8
128589	A152842	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128590	D06385	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128591	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128592	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128593	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128594	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128595	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128596	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128597	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128598	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128599	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128600	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128601	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128602	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128603	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128604	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128605	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128606	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128607	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128608	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128609	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128610	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128611	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128612	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128613	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128614	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128615	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128616	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128617	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128618	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128619	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128620	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128621	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128622	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128623	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128624	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128625	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128626	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128627	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128628	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128629	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128630	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128631	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128632	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128633	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128634	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128635	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2.8
128636	A0001454	Ha.104222	hyphodermal protein FLJ20338	2

125906	AVB193941	Ha_169254	hypothetical protein DKF75681133	24
126119	AA209534	Ha_284243	CEP350, NEF-9 protein	12
126220	DT9333	Ha_239720	CAPRIN1 transcription complex, subunit 1	3.6
126261	AI110212	Ha_301005	protein-arch domain binding protein 8	1.1
126354	AB203033	Ha_181300	et-1 (repressor of <i>tr</i> in <i>C. elegans</i>)	0.9
126563	AB207408	Ha_11886	actin-1 (repressor of <i>tr</i> in <i>C. elegans</i>)	4.8
126570	AB589132	Ha_11816	nucleoside	4.7
126588	US32039	Ha_24837	intermediate-2 alpha (line-2 alpha)	0.9
126591	AB26339	Ha_119571	collagen, type II, alpha 1 [EtHans-Dani]	3.7
126712	U43638	Ha_121072	coding region 3	4.7
126768	AB392272	Ha_12305	hypothetical protein DKF75681133	1.2
126768	BE374974	Ha_124969	Howe septins clone 210707 mRNA sequence 14	3.8
126768	BE218319	Ha_5907	GTPase Rabi14	2.8
126767	ME28339	Ha_1252	oprophosphatase II (beta-2-lycoprotein I)	5.1
126767	AF052112	Ha_12540	Yersinial	0.3
126834	AL080084	Ha_296155	COL-100 protein	1.8
126836	AW410223	Ha_206531	YNE1 (G. cerevisiae)-kita 1	0.9
126843	NM_014840	Ha_206538	YNE1 (G. cerevisiae)-kita 1	0.8
126874	AA625637	Ha_181551	hypothetical protein MGC2584	3.6
126878	Z43161	Ha_283714	3D alpha protein	1.1
126904	AI149459	Ha_13285	neuronal potassium channel alpha subunit 1	3.5
126947	AK07773	Ha_278540	protein phosphatase 3 (formery 2B), reg 2	5.1
126978	X14028	Ha_234734	Yersinial	0.9
126982	U14211	Ha_142570	gpi-Hs septins gemfire transcript of lg h	1.2
130007	R15917	Ha_146381	Howe septins clone 24229 mRNA sequence 43	3.8
130064	BE277024	Ha_146381	RNA binding motif protein, A chromosome	1.8
130064	X57815.comp	Ha_146381	Emphyli selected from AFFX single pr	3.6
130068	M33143	Ha_262869	plasmalogen-like	1.4
130080	H97878	Ha_132380	the finger protein 38 (KIX 16)	1.4
130085	A0001635	Ha_14838	hypothetical protein FLJ10773	0.2
130102	W81010	Ha_14998	DHIC1 protein	1
130115	TA47675	Ha_180610	splicing factor prehn/klumina rich 1	4.1
130115	T47284	Ha_149523	X-box binding protein 262	5.3
130123	NM_005695	Ha_150390	the finger protein 262	0.8
130150	BE094648	Ha_15113	homogentisate 1,2-deoxygenase (homogent)	4.2
130161	RA2678	Ha_151345	KIAA0584 protein	0.5
130210	M23115	Ha_15326	ATPase, Ca++ transporting, cardiac musc	3.7
130213	BE273470	Ha_15265	homologous nuclear ribonucleoprotein 17	0.4
130215	BE301683	Ha_152707	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	1.7
130232	U29463	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	1.2
130252	U92014	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	4.2
130281	W718907	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	3.6
130343	AB040914	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	4.4
130355	A0007800	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	7.5
130414	AW842162	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	3.2
130417	AF163513	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	1.7
130440	AA452988	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	1.1
130442	NM_006245	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	5.3
130465	AF052955	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	4.9
130479	RA4163	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	3.8
130499	AB007915	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	4.2
130546	AB589022	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	1.1
130558	AA232119	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	9.1
130606	AB52143	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	1.2
130612	BE242873	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	3.6
130616	AA049563	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	1.1
130623	AL045128	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	3.6
130629	AA042886	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	0.8
130632	AW073971	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	0.9
130639	AB57212	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	0.8
130641	AF155535	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	2.9
130653	AB81781	Ha_153527	glyceraldehyde acylated synthetase 1	1.2
130653	AB81781	Ha_15352		3.6
130653	AB81781	Ha_15352		1.5
130653	AB81781	Ha_15352		4
130668	AL117508	Ha_194035	KIA0737 gene product	1.3
130668	AL117508	Ha_17890	hypothetical protein MGC1314 similar to ESTs	3.9
130668	AL28905	Ha_17890	hypothetical protein MGC1314 similar to ESTs	3.2
130693	RE8337	Ha_17892	ESTs	0.8
130694	NM_041827	Ha_17893	KIAA0653 gene product	4.8

13068	AA325308	Ha.18018	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKF7568H024 (l)	1.8	
13070	Z88363	Ha.18079	prophosphatidylglycerol, class O	6.7	
13071	AY150625	Ha.20359	hypothetical protein FLJ12701	1.1	
13072	AF028291	Ha.15333	Homo sapiens cDNA; FLJ21149 fls, clone C	1.2	4.1
13076	AF072813	Ha.25231	reduction 3	1.2	11.2
13078	AA088089	Ha.19525	hypothetical protein FLJ22784	1.8	6.8
13080	NL001781	Ha.1973	cydin F	1.3	4.1
13083	U10805	Ha.20521	HMT (hnpNP methyltransferase, S. cerevi	3.2	5.9
13090	AB037750	Ha.21061	KUAI1329 protein	1	3.8
13098	AW195747	Ha.21122	hypothetical protein FLJ11830 similar to	1.3	7.9
13091	BE409769	Ha.21169	DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily A, member	2.7	4
13093	BE330905	Ha.21198	translocase of outer mitochondrial membr	1.9	4
13093	H08115	Ha.21293	UDP-N-acetylglucosamine pyrophosphorylase	1.5	10.3
13099	AB021182	Ha.18423	KUAI0935 protein	1.9	6.8
13097	AA133071	Ha.18579	luciferase entropylidase	1.4	3.5
13097	AA089923	Ha.23720	PEST-containing nuclear protein	1.3	3.8
13107	BE241101	Ha.22391	chromosome Zipcar reading frame 3	1.9	4.1
13109	D87458	Ha.16519	Gap 2	1.6	3.5
13160	AA194422	Ha.22654	protein V1	4.9	3
13167	AL197482	Ha.22337	Happa-B-interacting Ras-like protein 2	2	3.7
13161	BE387381	Ha.22361	DNF2P586H1523 protein	1	4.5
13167	BE277770	Ha.20736	ESTs, weakly similar to T31475 hypotheti	0.9	3.5
13167	BE520368	Ha.27334	GCM1 (genital control of amino-acid synt	2.1	4.5
13169	BE584723	Ha.23060	DNF2P594F0522 protein	1.1	4.6
13168	AB033069	Ha.23413	KUAI1273 protein	1.2	4.2
13168	AB033069	Ha.230128	p53-induced calcium signal transduc	4.5	13.5
13160	X77753	Ha.23582	tumor-associated calcium signal transduc	3.4	0.4
13164	AW172209	Ha.232117	ESTs	0.8	4.9
13164	AW172209	Ha.182765	kenalin 19	3.3	2.4
13161	BE25094	Ha.25363	ESTs, Moderately similar to G30022 hypot	0.6	4
13164	AW684222	Ha.24083	KUAI0997 protein	1.4	3.8
13169	AW679155	Ha.23975	enhin acid transporter 2	1.2	8.5
13175	AL050707	Ha.24341	transcriptional co-activator with PDZ-3	0.7	4.7
13176	AB154485	Ha.24301	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ20738 fls, clone HE	2.1	8.2
13173	D89053	Ha.246012	hsp-40/Coenryme A ligase, long chain	1.7	3.5
13127	AW55688	Ha.24608	DNF2P594D177 protein	1.3	9.4
13192	AD071159	Ha.24930	hantavirus-specific capsomere a	1.6	4.8
13193	AD071102	Ha.24950	regulator of G-protein signaling 5	1.4	4.4
13197	AV750575	Ha.17393	nuclear factor IIA	3.3	2.2
13197	AD233599	Ha.14904	nuclear receptor co-repressor 1	1.8	3.0
13193	NL008652	Ha.26146	Dome syndrome critical region gene 3	1	11.1
13198	NL014810	Ha.82200	KUAI049 gene product	5	2
13192	AA525091	Ha.28869	nuclear receptor subfamily 7, group F, m	0.9	3.5
13193	AF056016	Ha.284137	hypothetical protein FLJ17868	2	6.5
13194	BE270734	Ha.2795	lactate dehydrogenase A	1.5	10.7
13124	AB040827	Ha.301804	KUAI1494 protein	1.5	4.7
13126	AD076408	Ha.28309	UDP-glucose dehydrogenase	1.3	4.7
13134	AF157226	Ha.184788	TBP-interacting protein	1.3	4.9
13155	T47384	Ha.27485	Interferon, alpha-inhibitor protein 27	1.5	8
13198	AA036296	Ha.234285	DNF2P595C011 protein	1.8	3.5
13199	C18825	Ha.29191	epithelial membrane protein 2	1.3	8.2
13199	D83032	Ha.199994	nuclear protein	2.8	3.9
13198	BE314605	Ha.289082	Homo sapiens cDNA; FLJ22380 fls, clone H	1.3	11.2
13197	H03314	Ha.10130	ESTs	1.3	4.8
13197	C19034	Ha.28613	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11475 fls, clone NT	3.2	8.7
13170	AF103788	Ha.30819	hypothetical protein	1.3	5.2
131703	AW160285	Ha.30888	cyclochrome c oxidase subunit VIIa polype	3.3	7.8
131729	AF017895	Ha.31388	secreted lipocalin-related protein 2	10.6	14.7
131764	AB056844	Ha.31713	peroxiredoxin 5	1.1	3.9
131761	AF077035	Ha.31089	DNF2P596G1722 protein	1.8	3.2
131791	X82111	Ha.32111	hsp40/Hsp70 gene for immunoglobulin	1.1	3.5
13183	AB081917	Ha.3321	ESTs, highly similar to RAL1 HUMAN RCOU53	1.2	4.2
13190	NL014874	Ha.3353	KUAI0211 gene product	0.6	4.8
13193	NL004642	Ha.3438	defect in oral cancer (metast. homology)	2.4	4.9
13193	AV207440	Ha.103973	doggerine spermatozoal homology Dros	2.4	8
13193	AY172603	Ha.69416	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12758 fls, clone NT	1.7	9.2
13194	BE252583	Ha.35068	Ubiquitin specific protease 1	0.5	5.2

[illegible]

TABLE 8A

Table 8A shows the accession numbers for those keys lacking unigenedD's for Table 8. For each probe set, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play	CAT number	Accessions
10469	116761_1	A0079487 AA12847 AA128291 AA076887 AA076800
12078	182080_1	A0073071 TB0817 AA123353
11468	105866_1	A0073409 AA12801 AA074451 AA082852 AA07732 AA084908 AA084751 AA076842 AA131172 AA085374 AA079519
		AA074150 AA11324 AA102437 AA070333 AA070143 AA084652 AA084393 AA074592 AA083434 AA084335
		AA078829 AA079344 AA086916 AA079275 AA079514 AA084069 AA081976 AA080687 AA083115 AA076942 AA085288
12326	gentbank_M408857	AA086857
12333	gentbank_M408751	AA088751
12590	gentbank_T91518	T91518
12514	gentbank_Y38419	W38419
11873	gentbank_N58845	N58845
11856	gentbank_N87343	N87343
101046	entrez_X01160X01160	
12992	221_267	Z14221 AW3381862 AB79320 AW401444 Z8542 M29470 AW405502 X61011 M34024 AA327072 Z14166 Z14167 Z14165
		AW403806 Z14020 AA333972 Z14026 Z14201 M18513 Z14202 AW403864 X14594 AF062221 UA3760 X55992 X56903 X02107
		Z80847 X55985 X55993 AF062142 X55991 X17673 Z47274 Z47277 Z47278 Z47279 Z47280 Z47281 Z47282 Z47283 Z47284 Z47285
		AF062134 AF062135 X81733 Z08940 X81733 X81743 X81744 X81732 Z08943 AW402942 AW403516 X55919 AF062190
		AF062177 AF062232 AF062115 Z47240 AF062263 AF062261 AF062223 AF062211 Z47238 AW401714 AW404008 AW404951
		LO1278 AF062230 X09593 Z47214 Z47232 Z47218 M26595 AF062184 X55955 X3433 X81731 Z11946 Z47226 AF062205 AF14012
		AW407843 Z41471 AW402984 U09633 AW405627 L33051 Z8907 M17750 Z8954 M17751 AJ238360 U10885 L14471 X55626
		AS914341 L12087 L12088 U09231 L12194 AF062243 AF062200 L04469 U09570 AF065604 U15773 X54293 X55950 U09536
		XT1695 X09380 U09877 C04877 AB021539 AF033799 Z33899 U09598 AJ253353 AF114062 Z33391 X55899 AF174058 X55980
		Q48376 AB021529 Z16118 U09488 U04173 X81746 U21262 U21272 U06580 AF174060 U06547 U06361 Z16321 S73957
		M28435 AF171339 AF171517 Z06398 U21264 Z06395 AF171512 AF062260 T29338 T05386 AF174087 U21769 T05384
		U17373 AF174057 M17749 X69592 AF174038 U04478 U04468 AF110519 AF04324 AF015130 AF090414 AF090418 AF091539 AB021519
		Z86957 AF021982 Z82898 Z86958 L34164 AF062251 AF062254 U09549 U09541 DC0887 AF062522 AF062120 AF062520
		AF062201 L14306 U09536 L18918 L03083 AF060428 AB021530 AB021534 Z59855 Z59854 Z33903 X52884 AF10282 U0959
		AF062258 AF062267 AF062207 AW080326 L33037 U04328 X81742 L04338 U03365 AF03269 S56184 AF062191
		AF191082 AW095994 AF103184 L04343 AW094660 AF001424 AF103163 Z98717 AF103143 L04338 U03365 AF03269 S56184 AF062191
		AF017436 AJ008207 AJ008163 AJ008165 AJ008167 AJ008208 AF103210 AF068680 U08601 AF103159 AJ010394 AF035027 AJ007327 AF103115
		AF068659 AF068660 AF068665 AF068672 AW371244 AW403870 AW408074 AW404575 AW362153 AW362153 AW403800 AW406702
		AW351514 D78345 T28140 J00231 NM1_002179 AW405148 AA301091 X04648 H64650 AW402990 AW406534 T33007
		AB57880 AW368859 AF064333 AW405386 AA482084 AB72288 AA152566 AW404328 AB31674 AJ709348 AA603112
		AW514684 AA455715 H64692 AW404789 AA487530 AA175498 AA258885 Z17613 Z18113
108470	gentbank_M4076500	AA076500
10447	entrez_M21305	M21305
12447	gentbank_M48000	N18000
101624	entrez_M43598	M55988
131701	221_260	X82111 S57594 AJ110566 Z47243 Z47235 AF062268 Z47237 AJ110559 AF062130 AF062282 X62108 AA335589 AA464704
		X68981 AW402964 M09088 Z89735 Z89724 Z89736 AF035018 X70161 U00545 AF174046 AF174071 U00553 U06288
		AF021080 AF062255 AF174081 S73953 AF062135 AF062155 X61487 U00545 AF174070 AF129754 U08789 Z89714 Z89738
		S73588 AA08175 AA081168 AA001168 T06403 H19753 F42220 AF104537 H42300 T33867 H46239 H26500

TABLE 9: Figure 9 from BRCA 001-2 US

5 Table 9 depicts a preferred group of genes upregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

	Play:	Unique Eos probe(s) Identifier number	Exemplar Accession number, Genbank accession number	Unigene number	Unigene Title:
10	EAccon:				
	UniGene:				
	UniGene Title:				
15	Play	EAccon	UnigeneID	UnigeneTitle	
	100590	A438256	Hs.1557	estrogen receptor 1	
	102211	B514324	Hs.78776	positive transcription factor protein	
	103367	BF70266	Hs.81228	S1A oncogene transposase glycoprotein	
	104115	AF183810	Hs.26102	opposite strand to fibrocyte/hyaline syndrome I	
	105038	AW503733	Hs.9414	KIA14488 protein	
	105050	AW602188	Hs.222395	CCEP1 protein	
	105990	A659056	Hs.29403	hypothelial protein FLJ2060	
	106155	AA125414	Hs.33387	nuclear factor I/B	
	106373	A593507	Hs.21907	histone acetyltransferase	
	106414	B556205	Hs.28827	mibogen-activated protein kinase kinase 2	
	110009	BF157194	Hs.8514	ESTs, Wasty similar to A43932 multi 2 precursor, intrachain	
	111900	AF103787	Hs.25318	Homo sapiens clone ZS194 mRNA sequence	
	114540	AB942421	Hs.75323	prohibitin	
	116470	U272141	Hs.83464	SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 4	
	117260	M19217	Hs.17129	Homo sapiens CDNA; FLJ27409 fs. core COL03924	
	119771	N095687	Hs.23333	EST	
	121723	A4254369	Hs.104600	hypothelial protein FLJ10194	
	124059	B5287335	Hs.287313	ESTs, Wasty similar to B56054 hypothelial protein YGL050W	
	131148	AW953575	Hs.30125	p53-induced protein PIGPC1	
	132371	A1326448	Hs.46877	PRO2000 protein	
	134169	A635916	Hs.178137	transducer of ERBB2, 1	
	307235	ALM9587	Hs.186361	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ564F112	
	452410	AL133619	Hs.29383	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ5434	
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TABLE 10: Figure 10 from BRCA 001-3 PCT

5 Table 10 depicts a preferred group of genes upregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

[illegible]

101084	AW05934	Hs.75238	nucleolar GTPase	4.1	53	13	4	5.8	218	38	11	multimedial polyprotein similar to S
101104	AW65238	Hs.16795	neuropeptide Y receptor Y1	15.3	153	1	14.1	3.7	1421	388	19	lactotransferrin
101185	NL.00162	Hs.17087	cytochrome P-450	11.3	113	8	3.9	3.1	94	30	5.8	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; matrilysin)
101188	L20320	Hs.18429	cytochrome P-450	3.1	118	38	2	4.8	332	31	3.1	CDC28 protein kinase 1
101201	L25324	Hs.2155	matrix metalloproteinase 7 (MMP7; uterin	8.2	396	48	0.9	4.8	312	63	39.9	CDC28 protein kinase 1
101232	AU07288	Hs.242934	ADP-ribosylation factor-1	4	110	28	10.7	5.2	331	84	3.5	cadherin 3, type 1, P-cadherin (p120cat)
101275	BE54527	Hs.27373	Ta translation elongation factor, ribozyme	4	50	12	4.4	4.9	331	84	3.5	Nucleic acid (nucleoside)
101306	BE53551	Hs.74137	transmembrane binding protein, mibz	6.6	135	21	13.1	4.3	497	458	3.8	Nucleic acid (nucleoside)
101336	BE267931	Hs.76996	proliferating cell nuclear antigen	6.4	249	39	22.4	3.5	786	228	3.2	serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor
101447	M421305		gp-Human alpha satellite and related 3	6.5	878	135	0.8	3.5	191	34	4.1	recombinant human gamma interferon
101448	NL.00424	Hs.19550	keratin 5 (epidermal) before synthesis	4.8	522	130	0.7	4.1	53	13	4.3	viral human recombination factor
101470	NL.00564	Hs.1846	tumor protein p53 (Li-Fraumeni syndrome)	5.1	97	18	9.3	3.4	34	8	8.2	uracil DNA glycosylase
101473	NL.00289	Hs.75	RAS p21 protein activator (GTPase activating	5.5	96	1	8.9	3.9	43	11	9.3	shc oncogene homodimer (Drosophila) homolog
101476	NL.00289	Hs.75	interleukin-8 receptor (GTPase activating	11.2	112	8	5.9	6.3	97	1	9.3	shc oncogene homodimer (Drosophila) homolog
101487	AW05486	Hs.20315	interleukin-8 receptor, type 1	3.8	39	3	3.2	2.6	97	1	9.3	shc oncogene homodimer (Drosophila) homolog
101507	AW16958	Hs.26212	guanylate binding protein, type 1	3.8	38	1	2.6	2.6	97	1	9.3	shc oncogene homodimer (Drosophila) homolog
101621	BE319404	Hs.62681	guanylate binding protein, type 1	3.8	38	1	2.6	2.6	97	1	9.3	shc oncogene homodimer (Drosophila) homolog
101624	MO5988		guanylate binding protein, type 1	3.8	38	1	2.6	2.6	97	1	9.3	shc oncogene homodimer (Drosophila) homolog
101654	AW43899	Hs.121017	H2A histone family, member A	2.1	2888	923	2.2	4.9	153	31	2.4	pyruvate carboxylase synthetase
101674	M63256	Hs.75124	cellular degeneration-related protein	6.4	94	2	4.9	4.9	153	31	2.4	pyruvate carboxylase synthetase
101724	L11690	Hs.620	bulbos phosphorylated antigen 1 (2302/204d)	9.4	94	2	4.9	4.9	153	31	2.4	pyruvate carboxylase synthetase
101754	S70114	Hs.239489	TAT cytosolic granule-associated RNA-R	3.9	89	5	8	3.9	49	13	2.5	glycophorin phosphatase synthetase
101767	M81057	Hs.180894	carboxypeptidase B1 (fissure)	8.6	824	227	1.4	7.9	79	2	8.9	glycophorin phosphatase synthetase
101781	M83822	Hs.62354	cell division cycle 4-like	3	144	16	13	3.4	16	13	3.4	glycophorin phosphatase synthetase
101784	M84505	Hs.62357	putative cytochrome oxidase	3.3	38	11	2.4	3.3	745	229	1.8	cytochrome c oxidase
101803	AW024390	Hs.155691	pre-B-cell leukemia transcription factor	4.4	180	34	15.9	3.2	41	13	2.8	cytochrome c oxidase
101809	M85849	Hs.232733	gap junction protein, beta 2, 280 (conn	12	120	8	9	7.3	73	1	5.2	collagen, type 1, alpha 1
101839	AA46664	Hs.682	GAT-3 2 antigen, epithelial glycoprotein	7.3	73	1	3.3	3.8	1612	429	3.1	collagen, type 1, alpha 1
101888	AA49810	Hs.8243	transcription elongation factor A (SLP)	3.8	389	105	3.3	3.2	32	9	2.7	collagen, type 1, alpha 1
101960	AW05327	Hs.184682	caprin-3, acidic	3.8	389	105	3.3	3.2	32	9	2.7	collagen, type 1, alpha 1
102009	BE245149	Hs.62543	protein tyrosine kinase 9	9.5	95	4	8.8	4.2	488	69	9.3	collagen, type 1, alpha 1
102035	U11313	Hs.7570	serum cancer protein 9	4.2	42	7	3.4	7				

[illegible]

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114124	WT5354	Ha_125019	lymphoid nuclear protein (LAP-4) mRNA	24.2	242	10	5.8	ESTs	115307	AA19355	Ha_65951	RNAi-associated phosphoprotein p18 (RimM)	3.1	31	4	1.1
114130	AA384793	Ha_15740	Homo sapiens mRNA, cDNA DQ424343.1	3.8	67	1	6.3	ESTs	115379	AA088411	Ha_61915	RNAi binding motif, single stranded ltr	3.3	36	1	1.9
114162	AF135651	Ha_15740	proteasome activator complex subunit 1	3.7	73	19	1.8	ESTs	116825	AF088140	Ha_241587	ESTs	3.6	36	1	1.9
114186	AF017445	Ha_155262	luciferase-1 phosphatase guanylylhydrolase	4.4	104	24	5.1	ESTs	116874	AF088145	Ha_97127	ESTs	4.5	98	22	6.9
114208	AA048468	Ha_7839	ESTs	5.7	57	1	4.9	ESTs	116880	AA062848	Ha_273329	ESTs	4.2	42	1	2.7
114229	AF137607	Ha_267445	Homo sapiens mRNA, cDNA DQ424343.1	3.3	33	1	2.4	ESTs	116710	F0577	Ha_306063	weak avian sarcoma virus CT10 oncogene	7.1	71	9	6.8
114251	H53281	Ha_21948	ESTs	4.2	43	11	1.4	ESTs	116724	AA741307	Ha_65841	hypothetical protein FLJ22073	4.3	190	44	5.4
114306	AF100140	Ha_5340	blastocyst growth factor 3	4.5	45	2	3	ESTs	116786	H25336	Ha_301527	ESTs, Moderately similar to unknown f.l.a.	22.8	108	22	9
114360	AF0970728	Ha_26102	brachyothylactin syndrome 1	4.4	44	1	3	ESTs	116787	H25336	Ha_301527	ESTs, Moderately similar to unknown f.l.a.	22.8	108	22	9
114452	AF0701728	Ha_91011	estrogen gradient 1 (Xenopus laevis) hom	4.7	770	188	5.8	ESTs	116790	AA161357	Ha_101174	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14415 f1, clone HE	4.6	163	35	7.3
114562	AB219336	Ha_107149	novel protein similar to trichostatin, yeast	5.2	52	3	2.3	ESTs	116844	HA6103	Ha_337434	microtubule-associated protein tau	4.6	163	35	7.3
114767	AB259855	Ha_154443	neuroendocrine malignancy deficient (S.	4.6	196	43	10	ESTs	117027	AA052028	Ha_130053	ESTs, Weakly similar to A601010, chine	6.9	69	10	2.4
114768	AF217244	Ha_182339	est homologous factor	13.7	137	1	8.9	ESTs	117027	AA052028	Ha_130053	ESTs	4.8	48	1	2.5
114774	AA056507	Ha_184325	CGA-76 protein	3.3	163	51	7.3	ESTs	117067	H51184	Ha_335787	ESTs	3.3	33	1	2.3
114788	AA159181	Ha_184325	serologically defined colon cancer antigen	3.3	163	51	7.3	ESTs	117129	H51184	Ha_335787	ESTs	3.3	33	1	2.3
114821	AA048602	Ha_55468	ESTs	7.4	137	19	1.8	ESTs	117129	H51184	Ha_335787	ESTs	3.3	33	1	2.3
114850	AA157455	Ha_42179	brachyothylactin syndrome 1	4.7	57	12	4.7	ESTs	117129	H51184	Ha_335787	ESTs	3.3	33	1	2.3
114850	AA157455	Ha_42179	brachyothylactin syndrome 1	4.7	57	12	4.7	ESTs	117129	H51184	Ha_335787	ESTs	3.3	33	1	2.3
114850	AA157455	Ha_42179	brachyothylactin syndrome 1	4.7	57	12	4.7	ESTs	117129	H51184	Ha_335787	ESTs	3.3	33	1	2.3
114850	AA157455	Ha_42179	brachyothylactin syndrome 1	4.7	57	12	4.7	ESTs	117129	H51184	Ha_335787	ESTs	3.3	33	1	2.3
114850	AA157455	Ha_42179	brachyothylactin syndrome 1	4.7	57	12	4.7	ESTs	117129	H51184	Ha_335787	ESTs	3.3	33	1	2.3
114850	AA157455	Ha_42179	brachyothylactin syndrome 1	4.7	57	12	4.7	ESTs	117129	H51184	Ha_335787	ESTs	3.3	33	1	2.3
114850	AA157455	Ha_42179	brachyothylactin syndrome 1	4.7	57	12	4.7	ESTs	117129	H51184	Ha_335787	ESTs	3.3	33	1	2.3
114850	AA157455	Ha_42179	brachyothylactin syndrome 1	4.7	57	12	4.7	ESTs	117129	H51184	Ha_335787	ESTs	3.3	33	1	2.3
114850	AA157455	Ha_42179	brachyothylactin syndrome 1	4.7	57	12	4									

5	125300	AK02995	Hs.18475	Homo sapiens clone 25051 mRNA sequence	4.2	104	25	7.8	130732	BE247676	Hs.18442	E-1 enzyme	8.1	81	3	2.8	
	125978	U25955	Hs.101810	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14323 (fs, clone NT)	3.1	172	55	3.1	130731	AF052105	Hs.18079	chromosome 12 open reading frame	4.9	49	1	4.3	
	125985	U21875	Hs.272499	short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase family	3.3	105	32	3	130760	AA187226	Hs.18047	hypothetical protein MGC11321	3.8	100	28	0.8	
	125990	MA4373	Hs.10247	activated kinase cell adhesion molecule	7.3	106	15	5	130863	Y10805	Hs.20521	HAUT1 (HNF1P methyltransferase, S, cervi)	3.4	525	154	5.3	
	125993	D97432	Hs.10315	putative carrier family 7 (cellular amino	3.1	130	38	3.1	130971	AF080159	Hs.226373	Inhibitor of kappa light polypeptide gene	10.5	121	12	1.8	
	1259742	AA307211	Hs.251351	prolactinase (prolactin, macrophage) subunit,	3.6	130	38	3.1	130988	AL044315	Hs.173394	Homo sapiens mRNA for KIAA1152 protein,	6	202	34	3.7	
	1259773	NL004131	Hs.1051	granzyme 2 (granzyme 2, cytotoxic T-lymph	3.9	43	11	7.8	130974	NL003284	Hs.3178	H2B histone family, member Q	7.1	100	14	7.5	
	1259790	AF026592	Hs.105700	serine protease 2, cytochrome 4	17.4	409	24	7.8	130979	NL012464	Hs.169333	single-stranded-DNA-binding protein	3.2	87	27	1.7	
	1259783	AB011125	Hs.105749	serine protease 2, cytochrome 4	3.1	34	11	2.7	130987	BE113269	Hs.21833	hypothetical protein DKFZ761N0824	3.5	124	35	6.5	
10	1259784	NL014720	Hs.106350	Sa2-2-related serine/threonine kinase	3.8	36	5	1.5	130993	TG7491	Hs.21928	ESTs	4.5	45	1	2.5	
	1259835	AA001731	Hs.106350	Homo sapiens mRNA, cDNA DKFZ76561H0524	11.3	288	87	7.9	131076	AA743230	Hs.26433	dolichyl-phosphate (UDP-N-acetylglucosam	3.2	210	66	3.8	
	1259856	BE17419	Hs.21951	hypothetical protein, cDNA, clone NT	7.1	392	56	3.6	131085	BE207357	Hs.3454	KIAA1821 protein	3.8	42	11	0.8	
	1259856	BE17419	Hs.21951	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12900 (fs, clone NT	8.2	82	1	7.4	131126	BE510432	Hs.32340	KIAA1821 protein	8.7	87	6	1.9	
15	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	a dehydratase and methyltransferase doma	5	50	1	3.3	131126	BE510432	Hs.32340	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ21048 (fs, clone H	5.8	115	20	2.3	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	ESTs	5	50	1	3.3	131148	AW035575	Hs.333333	phs-reduced protein PGPCT1	3.8	585	153	3.7	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	hypothetical protein 2	3.2	814	257	2.4	131178	AA035575	Hs.333333	keratin 19	3.2	1320	236	3.2	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	chromosome 14 open reading frame 2	14.2	142	6	9.4	131200	BE540516	Hs.23853	ESTs, highly similar to A31619 protein	3.8	38	1	3.3	
20	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	polyomavirus binding protein-interactin	7.1	71	1	6.2	131200	BE540516	Hs.23853	Hypothetical protein MGC3195	6.1	343	56	16.4	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	TAR1-binding protein 2, KIAA0433 protein	5	64	13	6.3	131245	AL020060	Hs.24765	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ20738 (fs, clone HE	4	95	24	1.1	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	uncategorized hematopoietic stem/proge	5.2	75	15	6.4	131248	AL020060	Hs.24765	fibronectin domain-containing	8	100	13	2.9	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	leptin receptor overlapping transcript4	3.7	39	11	3.2	131273	AW203008	Hs.283378	Bardet-Biedl syndrome 2	4	95	24	1.1	
25	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	KIAA0490 protein	9.5	95	1	8.5	131319	NL003155	Hs.25590	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ21778 (fs, clone H	3.5	402	114	2.1	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	ras association (RACGAP)-6 domain con	7.5	92	12	1.4	131357	AF750575	Hs.173933	slamfocath 1	3.3	775	233	2.4	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	Homo sapiens clone 23785 mRNA sequence	3.9	54	14	5.1	131375	AW203165	Hs.143134	nuclear factor 1A	3.8	38	1	3	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	phosphatidyltransferase (lytic), class F	3.9	54	14	5.1	131379	AK001123	Hs.26176	hypothetical protein FLJ10281	3.9	116	30	0.5	
30	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	Ras-GTPase-activating protein SH3-domain	3.6	36	1	2.7	131388	NL014810	Hs.32200	KIAA0480 gene product	7.8	78	1	6	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	hypothetical protein FLJ21127	4	40	4	3.2	131476	AA62841	Hs.27783	KIAA1458 protein	5.1	113	22	6.1	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12566 (fs, clone NT	4.6	159	44	2.3	131501	AA62841	Hs.27783	nuclear receptor subfamily 2, group F, m	8.4	169	20	4.8	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danl	6.4	111	175	5	131535	N21210	Hs.15277	GK001 protein	3.1	187	63	18.7	
35	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	ATP-binding cassette, sub-family E (OABP	4.8	48	8	3.8	131544	AA035575	Hs.28555	hypothetical protein FLJ13510	5.9	59	1	4.4	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	cytochrome P450, sub-family 1, group 1, m	4.5	45	1	2.4	131544	AA035575	Hs.28555	proteasomal cell death 5 (PDCD5)	5.1	51	1	3.9	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group 1, m	4.5	45	1	2.4	131562	NL003529	Hs.38777	muscleblind (Drosophila) like	3.8	79	21	6.9	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13498 (fs, clone PL	3.1	31	2	2.5	131584	TG3500	Hs.28792	H2A histone family member 1	4	350	88	3	
40	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	cardiac SH3 domain-binding protein	11.4	114	1	10	131604	AA035575	Hs.28792	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11504 (fs, clone PL	4.7	381	81	8.4	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	ESTs	4.7	558	119	4.5	131604	AA035575	Hs.28792	hypothetical protein FLJ10687	4.6	46	1	3.8	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	chromosome 5 open reading frame 2	3.2	32	1	0.2	131604	NL002104	Hs.3065	granzyme 1 (serine protease, granzyme 3;	3.2	82	26	0.6	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	soluble carrier family 5 (fibroblast transp	3.2	32	1	0.2	131607	BE297535	Hs.3065	heat shock 70MD protein 88 (molecular-2)	6.7	93	14	8.4	
45	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	X-box binding protein 1	5.3	53	9	3.4	131609	AB017224	Hs.30698	transcription factor-like 5 (basic helix	3.8	51	14	1.7	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	calcium/calmodulin-dependent serine prot	4.2	42	11	1.1	131739	AF017956	Hs.31386	SART protein	7.2	72	4	5.7	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	TAR (HIV) RNA-binding protein 1	13.2	132	33	25	131742	AA014240	Hs.31433	searched farnesyl-related protein 2	2.1	1561	757	1.7	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	KIAA1481 protein	3.3	33	25	10.4	131775	AB017458	Hs.31921	ESTs	11.7	117	1	10.1	
50	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	nuclear receptor interacting protein 1	8.1	81	9	5.5	131775	AB017458	Hs.31921	KIAA0848 protein	4.8	48	1	4.8	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	slamfocath 2	7.2	72	1	1.9	131786	X68998	Hs.301449	KIAA0240 protein	3.2	207	64	5.5	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	chromosome 5 open reading frame 2	14.8	219	15	7.8	131786	X68998	Hs.301449	adenovirus 5 E1A binding protein	3.4	115	34	9.1	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	soluble carrier family 5 (fibroblast transp	3.2	32	1	0.2	131786	X68998	Hs.301449	DKFZ556F04 protein	5.8	81	16	1.4	
55	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	X-box binding protein 1	5.3	53	9	3.4	131853	AA081817	Hs.3331	ESTs, highly similar to IRLX HUMAN IROQU	4.9	632	129	1.7	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	calcium/calmodulin-dependent serine prot	4.2	42	11	1.1	131853	AA081817	Hs.3331	topoisomerase (DNA II) alpha (1700d)	6.8	68	1	5.8	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	TAR (HIV) RNA-binding protein 1	13.2	132	33	25	131881	AW261018	Hs.3383	upstream regulatory element binding prot	4	140	35	1.8	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	KIAA1481 protein	3.3	33	25	10.4	131881	AW261018	Hs.3383	ESTs	5.7	57	1	4.5	
60	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	nuclear receptor interacting protein 1	8.1	81	9	5.5	131904	AF078668	Hs.284268	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ2293 (fs, clone K	5.5	55	90	17	2.9
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	slamfocath 2	7.2	72	1	1.9	131904	AF078668	Hs.284268	protein phosphatase 3 (formerly 2B), cat	5.6	56	85	8.1	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	chromosome 5 open reading frame 2	14.8	219	15	7.8	131919	T15403	Hs.272458	ubiquitin specific protease 1	7.4	103	14	6.5	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	soluble carrier family 5 (fibroblast transp	3.2	32	1	0.2	131941	BE252953	Hs.35083	nonhealing factor C (leukemia 1) 4 (37	3.7	37	3	2.5	
65	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	X-box binding protein 1	5.3	53	9	3.4	131945	NL002916	Hs.35120	hypothetical protein FLJ22418	3.5	35	1	4.4	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	calcium/calmodulin-dependent serine prot	4.2	42	11	1.1	131945	NL002916	Hs.35120	proteasomal protein 2, acetyltransferase 4-di	4.2	42	1	1.2	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	TAR (HIV) RNA-binding protein 1	13.2	132	33	25	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	chaperonin-mediated associated overexp	22.6	226	10	0.9	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	KIAA1481 protein	3.3	33	25	10.4	131977	180441	Hs.38722	serine-lysine kinase	3.1	227	73	16.8	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	nuclear receptor interacting protein 1	8.1	81	9	5.5	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	hypothetical protein FLJ22418	3.5	35	1	4.4	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	slamfocath 2	7.2	72	1	1.9	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	chaperonin-mediated associated overexp	22.6	226	10	0.9	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	chromosome 5 open reading frame 2	14.8	219	15	7.8	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	serine-lysine kinase	3.1	227	73	16.8	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	soluble carrier family 5 (fibroblast transp	3.2	32	1	0.2	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	hypothetical protein FLJ22418	3.5	35	1	4.4	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	X-box binding protein 1	5.3	53	9	3.4	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	chaperonin-mediated associated overexp	22.6	226	10	0.9	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	calcium/calmodulin-dependent serine prot	4.2	42	11	1.1	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	serine-lysine kinase	3.1	227	73	16.8	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	TAR (HIV) RNA-binding protein 1	13.2	132	33	25	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	hypothetical protein FLJ22418	3.5	35	1	4.4	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	KIAA1481 protein	3.3	33	25	10.4	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	chaperonin-mediated associated overexp	22.6	226	10	0.9	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	nuclear receptor interacting protein 1	8.1	81	9	5.5	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	serine-lysine kinase	3.1	227	73	16.8	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	slamfocath 2	7.2	72	1	1.9	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	hypothetical protein FLJ22418	3.5	35	1	4.4	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	chromosome 5 open reading frame 2	14.8	219	15	7.8	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	serine-lysine kinase	3.1	227	73	16.8	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	soluble carrier family 5 (fibroblast transp	3.2	32	1	0.2	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	hypothetical protein FLJ22418	3.5	35	1	4.4	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	X-box binding protein 1	5.3	53	9	3.4	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	chaperonin-mediated associated overexp	22.6	226	10	0.9	
	1259773	BE250162	Hs.107368	calcium/calmodulin-dependent serine prot	4.2	42	11	1.1	131985	W07023	Hs.25878	serine-lysine kinase	3.1	227	73	16.8	
	12																

135117	V32493	Ha.6594	Human spleen cDNA FLJ10561 (a. clone NT	53	1	4.1
135144	NAL016255	Ha.92760	Autosomal Highly Conserved Protein	74	5	2.4
135155	AK001835	Ha.267812	sorting, each 4	6.6	11	6.3
135172	AB208956	Ha.166556	Human spleen, Similar to TEA domain faml	6.1	1	9.1
135242	AF831187	Ha.121444	KOAL103 protein	3.4	26	1.4
135243	BE453721	Ha.97100	Cylin E1	3.1	1	2.3
135269	NC_003030	Ha.97101	Positive G protein-coupled receptor	3.4	50	9.1
135356	BE317248	Ha.16104	YY1 transcription factor	3.4	142	2.5
135357	U05527	Ha.75572	hypothetical protein FLJ11274	3.1	31	1.7
135389	U05527	Ha.99872	cathepsin D (lysosomal aspartyl protease	4.7	710	15.1
135397	L14922	Ha.166563	fatal Alzheimer antigen	20.8	4	19.1
135400	X78592	Ha.99515	replication factor C (activator 1) (14	3.2	1	2.4
			androgen receptor (dihydrotestosterone r	3.2	117	37
			ESTs	5.8	16	5.5
			ESTs	10.47	596	1.6
			574 oncophal trophoblast glycoprotein	1.8	1047	5.6
			myo-18-qlucosidase; 4-phos-glucanotransfere	5	283	5.8
			polymetas (RNA) (1) (DNA directed) polypeptide B	3.1	31	1
			stromal cell-derived factor 1	7.8	137	18
			ESTs; Moderately similar to III ALU SUBFAMILY	11.4	25	0.9
			ESTs	4.7	151	9.3
			RUP1A; member of PAS oncogene family	4.7	3	4.4
			EST176522 Colon carcinoma (Caco-2) cell line II	4	40	1
			apoferritin D	4	121	3.4
			ESTs; Moderately similar to III ALU SUBFAMILY	3.5	113	1.7
				3.4	107	3.2

TABLE 10A

Table 10 A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 10. For each probeset, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Phylo	Unique Eos probeset identifier number	Gene cluster number	Accession
CAT number	Accession	Genbank accession numbers	
Phylo	CAT number	Accession	
123619	371681_1	AA62984 AA69200	
104602	524482_2	H47510 R6920	
121501	283769_1	AA16568 AA42889 AA17233 AA44223	
123523	genbank_AA606588	AA606588	
100821	U9-JIT4306	M25450 U08116	
125091	genbank_T91518	T91518	
125150	NOT_FOUND_W38240	W38240	
118475	genbank_N68845	N68845	
104787	genbank_AA027317	AA027317	
106055	genbank_AA17704	AA17704	
113702	genbank_T97307	T97307	
101046	entrez_K01160	K01160	
101447	entrez_M21305	M21305	
101824	entrez_M55988	M55988	
124677	genbank_S01073	S01073	
110891	genbank_U01560	U01560	
118203	genbank_U08488	U08488	
110775	genbank_U22414	U22414	
112082	genbank_R44538	R44538	
112233	genbank_J51818	J51818	
107014	genbank_AA59820	AA59820	
114988	genbank_AA251093	AA251093	

TABLE 11: Figure 11 from BRCA 001-3 PCT

Table 11 depicts a preferred group of genes upregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

Play: Unique Eos protease Identifier number
 Eos: Extremity Accession number, Genbank accession number
 UnigeneID: Unigene number
 Unigene Title: Unigene gene title
 R1: Ratio of tumor to normal body tissue
 R2: Ratio of 90th percentile tumor to normal body
 R3: Ratio of 75th percentile normal body to tumor
 R4: Ratio of tumor to normal breast tissue

Play	Eos	UnigeneID	Unigene Title	R1	R2	R3	R4
10	100131 D12485	HS.1951	etanolinduced lymphoproliferation	13.2	244	19	9.9
	101047 D13668	HS.138348	etanolinduced specific factor 2 (etn2)	15.7	100	68	5
	100572 X51501	HS.89948	protein-induced protein	22.7	780	34	1.4
25	100568 U6424	HS.169810	CD44 antigen (hyaluronate receptor)	8.5	85	1	3.2
	101010 AW682258	HS.169266	neuropilin-1 receptor Y1	15.3	153	1	14.1
	101478 NM_002890	HS.758	RAS p21 protein activator (GTPase activator)	9.6	96	1	8.5
	101724 L11690	HS.620	bulbosus phospholipid anion (120kDa)	9.4	94	1	0.3
	101754 S70114	HS.239469	TAT cytosolic granule-associated RNA 5.2	8.9	89	5	8
30	101880 ALA9810	HS.45243	transcription elongation factor 4 (SII)	7.3	73	1	5.3
	102165 BE31280	HS.159827	mannosyltransferase 3	9.3	93	5	8
	102304 AF015224	HS.64652	mannosyltransferase 1	8.5	208	243	1.4
	102346 U37519	HS.87539	adenosine dehydrogenase 3 family, member 4	6.4	426	67	2.3
	102457 NM_001394	HS.2358	oligodendrocyte myelin glycoprotein 4	20.2	202	5	1.3
35	102567 U38320	HS.146847	TRAF family member-associated NF-κB inducer	8.2	82	1	6.8
	102823 D63390	HS.5057	cathepsin D	5.6	56	1	5.3
	103557 AL133415	HS.207755	virgin	7.5	138	18	3.4
	103813 NM_000346	HS.3316	SRY (sex determining region Y) box 9 (ca)	7.3	73	1	5.2
40	104115 AF10310	HS.36102	osteoblast growth factor 1 (osteoblast growth factor)	28	280	1	26.6
	104657 U20923	HS.30063	ESTs	14.9	149	1	6.4
	104804 AB58702	HS.18953	ESTs	7.7	77	1	5.1
	104807 AB38568	HS.125790	osteocalcin repeat-containing 2	7	70	1	6.5
	104886 AW103108	HS.231653	ESTs	7.4	74	1	8
45	104943 AF072873	HS.114216	frizzled (Discocephala) homolog 6	16.2	162	1	4.2
	105038 AW503733	HS.9414	NKX1468 protein	5.5	55	1	5.2
	105050 AW602168	HS.222399	CEBP1 protein	2.8	131	47	3.9
	105516 AW001265	HS.30738	hypothetical protein FLJ10407	8.3	83	3	1.8
	105730 AW037314	HS.5394	DIG2P56A052 protein	6.9	69	1	4.4
50	106012 AIZ04065	HS.8895	ESTs	21.2	212	6	17.4
	106065 AF15402	HS.11713	E74-like factor 5 (zeta domain transcrip)	26.3	263	14	1
	106155 AA425414	HS.33287	nuclear factor Iβ	9.9	483	49	1.8
	107102 AB037765	HS.30652	KIAA1344 protein	6.3	63	1	5.4
	107136 AW81653	HS.5207	GROX1 protein	2.5	352	155	4.3
	107151 AW370053	HS.6687	ESTs	15.6	156	7	10.8
55	107922 BE153655	HS.61660	lg superfamily receptor UNIR	9	90	1	5.5
	108339 AW151340	HS.51615	ESTs	18.7	187	1	17
	109112 AW191598	HS.25924	hypothetical protein FLJ13782	4.1	334	82	3.4
	109292 AW815748	HS.188663	KIAA11702 protein	7.1	71	1	8.5
60	109415 U80736	HS.10828	frizzled-like repeat containing 9	12.3	123	1	11.3
	109812 AW088822	HS.301526	L-lysine-dependent amine oxidase	14.2	142	1	9.5
	110095 BE075207	HS.6814	ESTs	6.3	630	110	7.2
	110915 BE092285	HS.20724	hypothetical protein FLJ13187	20.9	209	1	18.5
	111164 M46160	HS.122489	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12281 fs, clone OV	7.7	77	1	5

111179	AK001139	HS.10780	esophag (LRR class 1)	25.1	288	12	8.7
111180	AK002055	HS.151046	hypothetical protein FLJ11183	6.3	63	1	5.8
111223	AA55773	HS.334638	KIAA1858 protein	3.6	402	112	4.9
111357	BE316493	HS.871728	hypothetical protein FLJ23309	3.8	425	111	4
112244	AB028000	HS.70823	KIAA1077 protein	5.7	557	100	8.7
113047	AB71840	HS.7546	ESTs	9.6	124	13	9
113072	T87307	HS.35035.1	Scavenger-like liver protein	12.3	129	11	11.7
114174	W57554	HS.125019	lymphoid nuclear protein (LAF-4) mRNA	24.2	242	10	5.6
114138	AW384793	HS.182339	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ434E033 (p	6.7	67	1	6.3
114768	AF212948	HS.42179	est homologous factor	13.7	137	1	8.9
114850	AL157545	HS.42179	brachyodomain and PHD finger containing, 3	8.1	81	1	7.8
114865	AT33881	HS.7472	BMP-1-RB	35.9	359	10	29.7
114880	AA261089	HS.165372	gpcr4003.1 NCL CGAP	11.5	115	1	8.9
115206	AW183695	HS.58572	ESTs	5.8	58	1	5
115719	AW826405	HS.58572	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE3507281, mRNA	7.6	144	19	13.9
115844	U370893	HS.13258	hypothetical protein MGC3370	6.2	62	1	5.4
116470	AZ72141	HS.334581	SRY (sex determining region Y) box 4	1.8	1047	598	1.5
116585	U56305	HS.301527	ESTs	22.8	228	9	12.4
117260	M18217	HS.172129	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ21409 fs, clone C	3.9	322	83	4.4
117412	K32338	HS.42545	solute carrier family 18 (monocarboxylic	17.4	174	9	8.9
118472	AL157545	HS.42179	brachyodomain and PHD finger containing, 3	14.5	145	1	2.4
119271	A081118	HS.653326	Fenoxanthene, complementation group F	8.2	82	1	6.4
119711	AB05887	HS.2533	EST	3.5	2073	595	2.1
120562	BE244580	HS.302287	hypothetical protein FLJ10330	8.5	127	15	1.8
121463	AK000022	HS.239381	hypothetical protein FLJ20275	10.3	103	1	9.3
121723	AA234368	HS.104000	hypothetical protein FLJ10134	2.8	214	74	3.7
122663	AA478448	HS.69359	KIAA1098 protein	7.2	72	1	5.7
123137	A073513	HS.100686	ESTs	9.9	351	36	13.9
123159	AA02984	HS.68087.02.1	NCL CGAP P2	8.5	85	1	4.3
123709	AA705910	HS.12742	ESTs	2.9	60	18	4.8
124008	AB17453	HS.270016	ESTs	5.8	321	58	17
124059	BE387335	HS.23157	ESTs	10.4	880	65	5.3
124308	AL438927	HS.41779	phosphon protein 85	10.5	105	1	9.3
124379	AW01860	HS.16490	ESTs	13.1	131	1	5.1
124517	A037921	HS.14383	SRY domain binding glutamic acid-rich pr	6.7	67	1	6
124739	D06237	HS.27803	protein O16 protein	30.6	306	4	26.5
124835	AB54588	HS.286251	programmed cell death 4	7.5	75	1	5.5
124842	AB94143	HS.105700	secreted frizzled-related protein 4	17.4	409	24	7.8
124900	AF226892	HS.27181	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12500 fs, clone NT	7.1	392	56	3.6
124925	BE7419	HS.107888	ESTs	8.2	82	1	7.4
125017	AA115333	HS.107888	ESTs	7.1	71	1	8.2
125228	AF13758	HS.109843	polydiphenyl binding protein-Hamelin	9.5	95	1	8.5
125337	NM_014918	HS.110488	KIAA0560 protein	7.1	150	21	14.5
125358	BE220808	HS.184687	Homo sapiens clone 23785 mRNA sequence	11.4	114	1	10
125821	AB028945	HS.17266	coradin SK3 domain-binding protein	6.7	67	1	5.7
130038	BE081916	HS.125849	chromosome 8 open reading frame 2	1	1	1	1
130057	AF027153	HS.324787	solute carrier family 5 (fructose transp	1	1	1	1
130085	AK001635	HS.14838	hypothetical protein FLJ10773	14.6	219	15	7.6
130343	ABM40914	HS.278628	KIAA1481 protein	13.2	331	25	12.4
130385	AW087800	HS.155223	siRNA-binding 2	72.2	722	1	19
130407	BE350569	HS.334727	hypothetical protein MGC3017	6.5	65	4	6.3
130441	U33830	HS.155337	protein Kinase, DNA-activated, catalytic	6.1	61	1	6.7
130455	DS0041	HS.155336	N-acetyltransferase 1 (lysine N-acety	10.8	708	68	9.2
130504	A438258	HS.1657	estrogen receptor 1	32.2	322	1	47
130617	U93816	HS.1874	glutamine: succinate-CoA ligase	17.5	175	2	12.8
130712	AZ71881	HS.278762	hemodominant-binding 7	3.6	585	153	3.7
131148	AB953574	HS.333125	β3-tubulin protein P8PC1	7.6	76	1	6
131386	NM_014810	HS.62200	KIAA0440 gene product	4.7	381	61	6.4
131564	T53500	HS.237782	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11041 fs, clone PL	11.7	117	1	10.1
131742	AB081420	HS.31413	ESTs	6.8	68	1	5.6
131767	J04088	HS.153346	topoisomerase (DNA) II alpha (170kD)	40.2	402	1	4
131865	AA303000	HS.38953	hypothetical protein FLJ22418	18.6	186	10	1.5
132318	U28831	HS.44568	KIAA1641 protein	9.3	93	1	8.4
132528	T67938	HS.50738	SMC2 (structural maintenance of chromoso	6.5	65	1	5.8
132742	A025480	HS.292812	ESTs	12.7	311	23	2.4
132990	X77343	HS.334334	transcription factor AP-2 alpha (actin)	4.6	427	83	10.4
133015	A002744	HS.248315	UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-glucosamine: poly				

133189	AF231981	Hs.250175	homolog of yeast long chain polynucleom	3	816	275	3.9
133240	AK001489	Hs.422804	ADP-cholesterol transferase 1	8.1	81	1	4.8
133271	248533	Hs.233742	H. sapiens mRNA for neurotrophin	12.4	124	6	10.8
133640	AF046428	Hs.153555	ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2N (homolo	8.5	85	1	7.2
133746	AF1410035	Hs.175582	NAD (modulator against desaminase), Or	9.3	93	1	7.8
133959	AF533244	Hs.78305	PAZ2, member RAS oncogene family	7.8	78	1	5.8
134110	U41060	Hs.79136	LIV-1 protein, estrogen regulated	4.5	1472	330	2.1
134485	X87153	Hs.83942	calhespin K (pseudocystosin)	34.3	411	12	5.1
134684	AK001741	Hs.8739	hypothetical protein FLJ10378	6.4	64	1	5.1
134880	AF079195	Hs.00606	13 kDa telomerase	5.7	57	1	5
135029	H59818	Hs.187579	hydroxysteroid (17-beta) dehydrogenase 7	11.5	115	1	10
133389	U08237	Hs.89872	fetal Alzheimer antigen	20.8	208	4	19.1
128305	AF549588	Hs.279009	malic Glu protein	9.4	94	3	5.3

5

10

TABLE 11A

Table 11A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 11. For each probe, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

10

Play: Unique Eas probe/seq identifier number
CAT number: Gene cluster number
Accession: Genbank accession numbers

15

Play: CAT number Accession

20 133619 371881.1 AA602864 AA602800
113702 genbank_U197307 197307
114988 genbank_AA251089 AA251089

TABLE 12: Figure 12 from BRCA 001-3 PCT

5 Table 12 depicts a preferred group of genes upregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

Play:	ExAccn:	Unique Eos probe/ identifier number	Exemplar Accession number, Genbank accession number
UniGeneID:	UniGene Title:	UniGene gene title	UniGene gene title
R1:	R2:	Ratio of tumor to normal body tissue	Ratio of tumor to normal body tissue
R3:	R4:	Ratio of 60th percentile tumor to body	Ratio of 75th percentile body to tumor
R1:	R2:	Ratio of tumor to normal breast tissue	Ratio of tumor to normal breast tissue
Play	ExAccn	UniGeneID	UniGene Title
10	100131 D12465	Ha.11951	phosphodiesterase 1 (PC-1)
20	105500 AW602165	Ha.222399	ESTs
	112244 AB020000	Ha.70823	KIA01077 protein
	114124 W67584	Ha.125019	ESTs
25	118771 AW95807	Ha.2533	ESTs
	121723 AA243459	Ha.104800	ESTs
	128790 AF026692	Ha.105700	secreted frizzled-related protein 4
	131148 AF053575	Ha.201125	ESTs
	131985 AA500070	Ha.35393	ESTs
	133189 AF210881	Ha.250175	Homo sapiens clone Z5904 mRNA sequence 3
			13.2 244 19 9.9
			25.4 508 20 3
			5.7 557 100 6.7
			24.2 242 10 5.8
			3.5 2073 595 2.1
			2.9 214 74 3.7
			17.4 409 24 7.8
			3.8 585 153 3.7
			40.2 402 1 4
			615 275 3.9

TABLE 13: Table 1 from BRCA 001-5 US

5 Table 13 depicts a preferred group of genes upregulated in breast cancer cells.

Play:	ExAccn:	Unique Eos probe/ identifier number	Exemplar Accession number, Genbank accession number
UniGeneID:	UniGene Title:	UniGene gene title	UniGene gene title
R1:	R2:	Ratio of tumor to normal body tissue	Ratio of tumor to normal body tissue
Play	ExAccn	UniGeneID	UniGene Title
10	100038 M97935	control	control
20	100039 M97935	control	control
	100040 M97935	control	control
	100041 M97935	control	control
25	100042 AB001103	Ha.4295	protease (prosome, macrophage) 26S sub
	100091 AF001177	Ha.11783	Lun1 protein
	100100 AF005894	Ha.15338	actin-related protein 23 complex subunit
	100103 AF007875	Ha.5985	dehydratase (prosome, macrophage) 26S sub
	100114 D06596	Ha.22982	thymidylate synthase
	100121 D10495	Ha.153342	protein kinase C, delta
	100123 D10523	Ha.166669	coagulation dehydrogenase (prosome)
30	100126 D10594	Ha.81153	protease (prosome, macrophage) 26S sub
	100137 D19827	Ha.11951	phosphodiesterase (prosome, macrophage) 26S sub
	100144 D13943	Ha.29516	chaperonin containing TCP1: subunit 8 (
	100147 D13668	Ha.38348	Human mRNA for KIAA0018 gene, comp
	100154 D14657	Ha.18892	osteoblast specific factor 2 (HsdR1-like
35	100164 D14812	Ha.173714	KIAA0101 gene product
	100169 D14878	Ha.82043	MORF-related gene X
	100203 D25338	Ha.178553	D123 gene product
	100209 D25308	Ha.172189	adenylate cyclase 7
40	100215 D25399	Ha.82783	blatant reductase B (blatn reductase (N
	100216 D25399	Ha.1390	protease (prosome, macrophage) subunit
	100219 D25337	Ha.18110	bone marrow stromal cell antigen 2
	100227 D28915	Ha.82316	histone H4-ubiquitin: hepatitis C-associated
45	100248 D31888	Ha.78398	KIAA0071 protein
	100287 D43950	Ha.1620	chaperonin containing TCP1: subunit 5 (e
	100294 D43958	Ha.76454	antioxidant protein 1
	100307 D50525	Ha.659	hypothetical protein
50	100340 D53391	Ha.6703	phosphatidyl transferase
	100355 D78129	Ha.82563	KIAA0153 protein
	100363 D78154	Ha.71665	Homo sapiens mRNA for aquaporin epoxid
	100368 D78987	Ha.153479	actin-binding protein 3: cerebellar, hemob
	100372 D78987	Ha.184339	KIAA0175 gene product
55	100375 D80004	Ha.75069	KIAA0182 protein
	100379 D80060	Ha.278721	Kel gene, mouse; human homolog of
	100387 D83777	Ha.75137	KIAA0189 gene product
	100393 D84146	Ha.33913	novel RGD-containing protein
60	100405 D86425	Ha.154462	mitochondrial homeostasis deficient (m
	100406 D86479	Ha.82723	nitrogen 2
	100409 D86957	Ha.183397	AE-binding protein 1
	100421 D86957	Ha.80712	KIAA0202 protein
	100446 D87464	Ha.78276	Human mRNA for KIAA0232 gene, comp
65	100447 D87465	Ha.10037	KIAA0274 gene product
	100448 D87465	Ha.74553	KIAA0275 gene product
	100448 D87469	Ha.57652	ECF-like domain; multiple 2
			16.7
			6.3
			8.3
			14.8
			7.5
			4.9
			4.9
			13.4
			15.9
			4.6
			7.5
			4.4
			8.7
			9.5
			6
			9.5
			10.5
			4.6
			7.9
			5.8
			9.9
			4.9
			14.2
			11.3
			6.7
			5.7
			7.4
			5.8
			12.9
			8.4
			6.8
			4.4
			12.8
			4.6
			8.5
			8.4
			4.5
			8.1
			10.7
			7.2
			7.2
			5.4
			4.3
			11.9
			8.7
			6.4
			10
			8.2

104567	D80562	Hs.7478	ATPase, H ⁺ translocating, lysosomal (Nco)
104568	D80562	Hs.118722	transglutaminase 1 (alpha 1 (I)) (uocyt)
104569	H17112	Hs.1084	Ras-Like Protein 1a
104570	H17137	Hs.114359	Catechol methyltransferase, Aspartate, A
104571	H17100	Hs.114359	Collagen, Type VII, Alpha 1
104572	H17100	Hs.114359	Ribosomal Protein L38 Homolog
104573	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 1
104574	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 2
104575	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 3
104576	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 4
104577	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 5
104578	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 6
104579	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 7
104580	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 8
104581	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 9
104582	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 10
104583	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 11
104584	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 12
104585	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 13
104586	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 14
104587	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 15
104588	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 16
104589	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 17
104590	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 18
104591	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 19
104592	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 20
104593	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 21
104594	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 22
104595	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 23
104596	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 24
104597	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 25
104598	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 26
104599	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 27
104600	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 28
104601	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 29
104602	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 30
104603	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 31
104604	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 32
104605	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 33
104606	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 34
104607	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 35
104608	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 36
104609	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 37
104610	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 38
104611	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 39
104612	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 40
104613	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 41
104614	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 42
104615	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 43
104616	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 44
104617	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 45
104618	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 46
104619	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 47
104620	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 48
104621	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 49
104622	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 50
104623	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 51
104624	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 52
104625	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 53
104626	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 54
104627	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 55
104628	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 56
104629	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 57
104630	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 58
104631	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 59
104632	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 60
104633	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 61
104634	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 62
104635	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 63
104636	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 64
104637	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 65
104638	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 66
104639	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 67
104640	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 68
104641	H17312	Hs.132748	Epican, AL Splice 69
104642	H17312	Hs.132748	

102705	U77180	Hs.50002	small inducible cytokine subfamily A (C)	11.8	103464	Y00285	Hs.174743	insulin-like growth factor 2 receptor	4.2
102721	U79241	Hs.118688	Human gene 23759 mRNA; peridol cda	15	103470	Y00786	Hs.174103	Integrin, alpha L (antigen CD11A) (p180)	4.5
102726	U79242	Hs.181311	espinophyllin-RNA synthetase	6	103494	Y08991	Hs.83050	phosphotyrosyl 2-ketose-activated p	4.1
102739	U79282	Hs.155572	Human gene 23801 mRNA sequence	8	103505	Y09912	Hs.33102	transcription factor AP-2 beta (swelling)	4.5
102742	U79283	Hs.159264	Human gene 23849 mRNA sequence	13.1	103547	Z14692	Hs.180862	protease (protease; macrophage) subunit	4.3
102761	U82130	Hs.118910	tumor susceptibility gene 101	7	103551	Z15115	Hs.76248	topoisomerase (DNA) II beta (L10C)	4
102768	U85602	Hs.74407	nuclear protein p40	4.1	103565	Z22648	Hs.145354	thiolactonase-dependent peroxide reductase	7.8
102780	U87269	Hs.164198	E4F transcription factor 1	7.1	103587	Z23083	Hs.83128	5T4 carcinal lipocalin (glycoprotein)	14.6
102801	U89605	Hs.30041	pyridoxal pyridoxase, vitamin B6 kinase	4.7	103621	Z47727	Hs.156755	polysaccharide (RNA) II (DNA directed) pol	6.3
102803	U90426	Hs.178608	nuclear RNA helicase; DECO variant of D	7.5	103632	Z49042	Hs.178872	cytokeratin component, chromosome 11, s	4.4
102817	U90904	Hs.83724	Human gene 23773 mRNA sequence	8.6	103658	Z24615	Hs.175235	Human sperma DNA sequence from PAC	4.4
102823	U90914	Hs.5057	carboxypeptidase D	8	103680	Z30784	Hs.203784	chromodomain homolog 3 (Chromodomain HP19)	4.9
102827	U91327	Hs.84156	chaperonin containing TCP1; subunit 2 (b	8.1	103722	AA092473	Hs.203554	ESTs; Weakly similar to HSP70	6.1
102838	U94026	Hs.80558	Human uncoupling protein homolog (UCP	4.2	103774	AA092658	Hs.203718	ESTs; Weakly similar to HSP70	23.3
102841	U95006	Hs.37616	Human D9 spfca variant B mRNA comp	6.8	103821	AA172215	Hs.39748	ESTs; Moderately similar to TRANSCRIP	4
102844	U95006	Hs.324275	Human D9 spfca variant B mRNA comp	4	103866	AA23584	Hs.10737	ESTs; Weakly similar to gene 8008 protol	7.8
102858	X02419	Hs.17724	plasmaogen activator, proinase	22.7	103890	AA238843	Hs.72085	ESTs; Weakly similar to unknown (S.cere	4.8
102907	X02419	Hs.202833	human arginase (decarboxylase) 1	9.9	103954	AA324322	Hs.239189	hypothetical protein	5.3
102919	X13447	Hs.74849	adipose A1, nuclear-lysophospholipid	5.4	104054	AA324322	Hs.26102	ESTs	28.7
102920	X13238	Hs.74849	cytochrome c oxidase subunit IVc	4.8	104115	AA428090	Hs.26102	ESTs	5.7
102973	X15653	Hs.14601	hematopoietic cell-specific Uln substrate	4.8	104138	AA442659	Hs.263371	z6885, r1 Scars, beta, beta, JN2HFB, 9w	6.9
102985	X17640	Hs.118638	non-neuronal class II; protein (NM23A)	20.8	104147	AA451592	Hs.263307	ESTs; Highly similar to HSP70	5.2
102985	X17640	Hs.118638	G1 to S phase transition 1	10.7	104173	AA475564	Hs.76551	ESTs; Weakly similar to finger protein HZ	7.8
103016	X52003	Hs.81104	breast cancer; estrogen-ind	5.8	104181	AA475521	Hs.263740	ESTs	5.1
103016	X52003	Hs.81104	interleukin 1 receptor antagonist	7.3	104183	AA480838	Hs.114309	ESTs	4.3
103023	X53793	Hs.117850	multifunctional polypeptide similar to SA	17.8	104192	AA480838	Hs.114309	Human polyoma mRNA; cDNA DKF72654	12.3
103038	X54825	Hs.155374	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (interstitial col	5.6	104204	AB002231	Hs.16530	small inducible cytokine subfamily A (C)	6.2
103073	X59417	Hs.74077	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (stromelysin	4.2	104234	AB002231	Hs.16530	kinase family member 3B	4.2
103075	X59443	Hs.2334	protease (protease; macrophage) subunit	6.7	104271	C01687	Hs.7381	ATP synthase, H ₂ -translocating, ribonuc	4.5
103080	X59783	Hs.82332	cyberin D1 (PRAD1); parathyroid adenomat	5.7	104278	C02582	Hs.102253	ESTs; Highly similar to H-hematin acyl	4.7
103084	X59787	Hs.296281	interleukin enhancer binding factor 1	5.8	104307	D52818	Hs.111580	Endostatin alpha	4.2
103105	X81870	Hs.78513	protease (protease; macrophage) subunit	12	104309	D52818	Hs.284123	Human sperma mRNA; full length insert cD	6.4
103149	X83379	Hs.41407	translocating chain-associating membrane	4.2	104370	H10378	Hs.21051	ESTs	4.9
103160	X83433	Hs.171834	PCTAIRE protein kinase 1	18.9	104445	L44697	Hs.7351	Human sperma mRNA; cDNA DKF72658	11.8
103182	X83819	Hs.69885	lecithin: sphingomyelinase 2 (NADP+); mit	10.7	104453	X19169	Hs.123114	cytoskeleton SN	5.8
103188	X70040	Hs.2942	macrophage dimethyl 1 receptor (comet	4.1	104478	X23007	Hs.324275	protease; serine, 15	5.3
103191	X70218	Hs.2903	protein phosphatase 4 (formyl X); cataly	10.7	104558	X58678	Hs.88959	Human DNA sequence from clone 987N2	13.6
103193	X70476	Hs.52724	cytochrome P450 2C9 (CYP2C9) variant 2	8.2	104592	RH1003	Hs.255820	serine protease; umbilical endothelium	6.3
103194	X70549	Hs.76580	DEAH (Arg-Glu-Ala-Gly) box pol	13.7	104634	AA004274	Hs.19151	ESTs	10.1
103195	X70549	Hs.76580	endoplasmic reticulum elongation factor 1	13.4	104636	AA004415	Hs.106108	ESTs	4.3
103205	X72735	Hs.77367	monoclonal induced by gamma irradiation	15.1	104658	AA007145	Hs.27268	Human sperma mRNA; cDNA DKF72684	18.6
103207	X72735	Hs.77367	Human endogenous retrovirus mRNA for	5.3	104657	AA007234	Hs.301533	ESTs	4.8
103208	X72841	Hs.31314	retinoblastoma-binding protein 7	12.3	104767	AA025334	Hs.6552	ESTs	8.1
103216	X74262	Hs.15003	v-rel avian retroviral oncoprotein 4	4.1	104765	AA027163	Hs.7942	ESTs	10.9
103226	X75042	Hs.44313	beta enhanced gene transcript	6.9	104804	AA031357	Hs.31603	ESTs; Moderately similar to cAMP dehu	5.5
103230	X75951	Hs.74637	hexabrachion (hexach C; cytochrome)	7.9	104807	AA032147	Hs.22255	ESTs	10.4
103262	X75955	Hs.285114	lung resistance-related protein	5	104837	AA034669	Hs.21128	ESTs	4.8
103278	X76882	Hs.80880	laminin coiled coiled protein	4.6	104849	AA040270	Hs.214507	Human sperma mRNA; cDNA DKF72694	4.3
103297	X81783	Hs.8078	laminin coiled coiled protein	4.5	104867	AA045461	Hs.225978	Human gene from PACs, 37M17 and 305B	4.5
103302	X82103	Hs.3059	coiled coiled protein complex subunit 1	7.1	104884	AA053021	Hs.145111	SCD (cytochrome oxidase deficient yeast	4.7
103316	X83301	Hs.324728	SMA5	4.7	104886	AA053021	Hs.145111	ESTs; Weakly similar to phosphoprotein (8.6
103330	X83373	Hs.77498	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypept	4.7	104919	AA057183	Hs.25242	ESTs	5.5
103349	X83939	Hs.76553	serine/threonine kinase 9	5.3	104921	AA057183	Hs.25242	ESTs	4.2
103352	X83939	Hs.76553	uncl-RNA glycoprotein	4	104928	AA058446	Hs.33363	DKF72694N023 protein	7
103364	X83972	Hs.278978	SULT1C sulfotransferase	4.2	104938	AA064627	Hs.19725	ESTs; Highly similar to CG-72 protein (H	7.1
103374	X91783	Hs.84974	chloride channel; nucleotide-sensitive, 1A	13.6	104943	AA065217	Hs.174216	ESTs	4.7
103390	X92296	Hs.21607	myosin-RNA synthetase	14.2	104957	AA074919	Hs.10026	ESTs; Weakly similar to ORF Y10833 (S	5.5
103402	X94504	Hs.216946	collin 1 (non-muscle)	8.3	104961	AA076872	Hs.33655	ESTs	4.3
103410	X95206	Hs.180370	myosin-RNA synthetase	4.9	104988	AA084602	Hs.29669	chromosome-associated polypeptide C	8.3
103421	X97055	Hs.174591	Sac23 (S. cerevisiae) homolog B	5	104975	AA085071	Hs.50758	ESTs	6.2
103427	X97204	Hs.254655	adaptor-related protein complex 2; alpha	7	104977	AA086428	Hs.18272	ESTs	6.7
103430	X97344	Hs.20718	H. sapiens mRNA for Pg-12 protein	4.5	104987	AA107723	Hs.11881	ESTs	6.2
103438	X98263	Hs.152720	phosphatase of inner mitochondrial membr	4.5	105002	AA112565	Hs.182704	ESTs; Moderately similar to alternatively	6.9

105012	AA116036	Ha.6329	chromosome 20 open reading frame 1	10.7
105019	AA121878	Ha.9780	embryonic (prosome, macrophage) subunit	5.7
105029	AA126555	Ha.13268		4.4
105033	AA127654	Ha.21429	TP53 target gene 1	6.3
105035	AA128486	Ha.6853		8.5
105039	AA130249	Ha.36475		4
105062	AA134068	Ha.35129		4.3
105076	AA142836	Ha.27010		6.4
105087	AA147684	Ha.68172		9.2
105097	AA148039	Ha.179609	ESTs	3.7
105093	AA149051	Ha.32405	ESTs	6.3
105107	AA152002	Ha.26035	DKFZP566G23 protein	6.2
105127	AA158132	Ha.301957	ESTs; Weakly similar to cDNAs similar	5.7
105132	AA159301	Ha.247280	HIV associated factor	4.2
105143	AA163333	Ha.24808	ESTs	4.7
105144	AA171736	Ha.35947	methyl-CpG binding domain protein 4	9
105162	AA176590	Ha.4084	KIAA1025 protein	8.1
105168	AA181512	Ha.28005	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ6564	19.3
105209	AA205072	Ha.22743	KIAA0930 protein	7.4
105223	AA211388	Ha.7150	ESTs	5.1
105252	AA227428	Ha.9728	ESTs; Weakly similar to KIAA0512 prote	11.1
105263	AA227448	Ha.5003	KIAA0458 protein	6.4
105261	AA227871	Ha.6381	MEK partner 1	9.1
105263	AA227826	Ha.6692	ESTs	6.7
105274	AA228122	Ha.281666	ATPase, H ⁺ -transporting, lysosomal (vacu	5.3
105287	AA233451	Ha.163958	Uncoupling intermediary factor 1	8.7
105309	AA233790	Ha.4104	ESTs; Weakly similar to cDNA EST Y438	7.4
105312	AA233954	Ha.23348	S-phase kinase-associated protein 2 (p45)	5.8
105342	AA235288	Ha.157078	ESTs	4.5
105376	AA235959	Ha.8718	ESTs; Weakly similar to IIIA1 SUBFA	5.8
105386	AA236590	Ha.8115	ESTs	3.5
105397	AA242658	Ha.7395	ESTs; Weakly similar to housekeeping p	7.7
105399	AA243007	Ha.16420	ESTs; Highly similar to SH3 domain-bind	5.8
105400	AA243052	Ha.65948	RNA binding med protein 8	9.1
105404	AA243303	Ha.21187	ESTs	4.4
105409	AA243562	Ha.301655	ESTs	5.1
105436	AA252172	Ha.277656	ESTs; Moderately similar to cAMP induc	4.9
105443	AA253874	Ha.23458	ESTs	6
105453	AA258268	Ha.10283	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ6586	5.2
105455	AA259317	Ha.28785	DKFZP43A126 protein	8.7
105498	AA265323	Ha.301997	CGA-98 protein	9.5
105500	AA264465	Ha.222399	ESTs; Moderately similar to CCR4-associ	4.1
105507	AA256878	Ha.256318	ring finger protein (C3HRC3 type) 8	4.1
105538	AA258560	Ha.32587	ESTs	8
105544	AA261934	Ha.24670	ESTs; Weakly similar to 6209.4 (Drosoph	4.6
105546	AA262032	Ha.26281	ESTs	8.1
105549	AA262417	Ha.5415	homodimerase H; large subunit	4.6
105551	AA262477	Ha.35292	ESTs	9.1
105560	AA262785	Ha.306815	ESTs	4.5
105563	AA273302	Ha.18349	ESTs; Weakly similar to peridil CDS (c.a	4.2
105568	AA273323	Ha.17461	Homo sapiens clone 2406 mRNA sequen	11.9
105575	AA278717	Ha.12772	ESTs	5.9
105584	AA279012	Ha.3434	ESTs; Weakly similar to KIAA0665 prote	4
105586	AA279418	Ha.18490	ESTs	4
105594	AA279787	Ha.15467	ESTs; Moderately similar to putative pho	5.8
105610	AA279591	Ha.15972	ESTs; Weakly similar to thymosin horiba	5.3
105621	AA280655	Ha.6375	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ6584	4.8
105627	AA281245	Ha.23317	ESTs	7.5
105638	AA281599	Ha.247817	Homo sapiens mRNA for histone H2B	5.9
105645	AA282138	Ha.11225	ESTs	6.4
105650	AA282247	Ha.25635	ESTs; Highly similar to HSPC003 (H-lap	11.3
105656	AA283930	Ha.34506	ESTs	4.7
105674	AA284753	Ha.215789	CDW62 antigen (CAMPATH-1 antigen)	8
105687	AA286809	Ha.28423	ESTs	7.1
105700	AA287643	Ha.35764	ESTs; Weakly similar to hypothetical pro	4.9
105705	AA290767	Ha.101282	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZP43A	8
105709	AA291268	Ha.26761	DKFZP566L074 protein	8.8

105731	AA292711	Ha.28131	ESTs	6.4
105753	AA295789	Ha.110857	ESTs	7.1
105774	AA348044	Ha.29412	ESTs	7.1
105784	AA359771	Ha.17169	ESTs	13.4
105791	AA359803	Ha.14368	SH3-binding domain glutamic acid-rich p	4.3
105807	AA359803	Ha.10369	ESTs; Moderately similar to COLLAGEN	5.3
105808	AA359808	Ha.285131	KIAA0438 gene product	4.1
105812	AA394128	Ha.23814	ESTs; Highly similar to CG-27 protein (H	14.6
105813	AA394140	Ha.18355	ESTs	4.8
105819	AA397920	Ha.28783	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ6584	4.9
105870	AA398623	Ha.101067	ESTs	4.8
105874	AA400074	Ha.171118	ESTs	4
105874	AA400074	Ha.171118	Human fing zinc-finger protein (ZNF127-	4.8
105886	AA400999	Ha.7838	ESTs	5.2
105934	AA404248	Ha.16377	ESTs	5.2
105935	AA404277	Ha.263777	ESTs; Weakly similar to bisphosphate 3'-	4
105966	AA408105	Ha.5344	adenine-related protein complex 1; gamma	8.3
105974	AA408321	Ha.6224	KIAA0895 protein	4.6
105980	AA410338	Ha.29403	ESTs; Weakly similar to PROBABLE AT	4.5
105985	AA410510	Ha.5345	ESTs	5.8
106000	AA410972	Ha.20728	ESTs	5.9
106007	AA411462	Ha.11042	ESTs; Weakly similar to well 1 (H.sapien	8.9
106016	AA411819	Ha.8181	KIAA0838 protein	5
106034	AA412473	Ha.14528	ESTs	8.6
106042	AA412700	Ha.168885	ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2L 6	4.6
106057	AA417067	Ha.289074	ESTs	4.5
106065	AA417558	Ha.25206	ESTs	12.3
106078	AA417761	Ha.5957	Homo sapiens clone 24118 mRNA sequen	5
106103	AA421104	Ha.12894	ESTs	15.4
106128	AA424006	Ha.23972	ESTs; Moderately similar to HSAR (M.m	6.4
106154	AA425304	Ha.6594	ESTs	5.1
106157	AA425367	Ha.34892	ESTs	11.1
106166	AA425672	Ha.19851	NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 (alp	19.3
106204	AA428024	Ha.21479	ESTs	4.7
106210	AA428239	Ha.10338	ESTs	5.7
106220	AA428382	Ha.32186	ESTs; Moderately similar to melanogin p	7.7
106236	AA429951	Ha.21104	ESTs	8
106240	AA430074	Ha.16552	ESTs; Weakly similar to YrC18cp (S.cere	4.4
106263	AA431462	Ha.23329	ESTs	4.9
106288	AA435336	Ha.24338	ESTs	8.8
106293	AA435591	Ha.301444	signal sequence receptor, gamma (trnabac	8.7
106310	AA436244	Ha.17240	ESTs	4.5
106317	AA436588	Ha.108124	ESTs	4
106328	AA436705	Ha.26520	KIAA0705 gene product	4.4
106341	AA441788	Ha.5243	ESTs; Moderately similar to p1L2 hypoth	23.7
106346	AA442253	Ha.10702	ESTs	4.7
106349	AA442783	Ha.194588	cydn 82	8.1
106371	AA443823	Ha.170310	ESTs	6.6
106389	AA445949	Ha.62236	ESTs	4.7
106394	AA447223	Ha.23320	Homo sapiens clone 25142 mRNA sequen	4.4
106426	AA448382	Ha.16208	ESTs; Weakly similar to F55C12.3 (C.ale	4.5
106459	AA448741	Ha.4029	glutamate-emptified sequence-41	4.8
106462	AA448912	Ha.30532	ESTs; Highly similar to CG-177 protein (H	5.2
106468	AA450047	Ha.14770	ESTs	6.8
106478	AA450351	Ha.75251	ESTs	12.4
106484	AA452108	Ha.18387	transcription factor AP-2 alpha (exchangi	4.5
106503	AA452411	Ha.28878	ESTs; Highly similar to mediator (H.sapien	6.1
106507	AA452584	Ha.287819	protein phosphatase 1; regulatory (inhibi	4.9
106533	AA453786	Ha.145988	ESTs	8.3
106568	AA455970	Ha.28285	patched related protein translocated to m	7.8
106585	AA45598	Ha.57787	ESTs	8.2
106589	AA458846	Ha.28581	ESTs	4.8
106606	AA457730	Ha.283437	Homo sapiens clone 23851 mRNA sequen	4.4
106611	AA458904	Ha.28267	ESTs; Weakly similar to bromin (H.sapien	7
106614	AA459004	Ha.258150	ESTs	4.8
106628	AA459857	Ha.12111	ESTs	6.5
106637	AA459881	Ha.336824	Homo sapiens clone 23570 mRNA sequen	5.5
106644	AA460239	Ha.172680	ESTs	4.4

08684	AA65069	Hs.7510	mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 4	8.4
08685	AA65069	Hs.7510	ESTs; Weakly similar to PROBABLE AT	5.3
08686	AA65069	Hs.7510	ESTs	5.6
08687	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	10.1
08688	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	10.4
08689	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.2
08690	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.9
08691	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	5.1
08692	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.8
08693	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	10.3
08694	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.2
08695	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.5
08696	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	7.9
08697	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.4
08698	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.6
08699	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	10.3
08700	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.2
08701	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.5
08702	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	7.9
08703	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.4
08704	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.6
08705	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	10.3
08706	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.2
08707	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.5
08708	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	7.9
08709	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.4
08710	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.6
08711	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	10.3
08712	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.2
08713	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.5
08714	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	7.9
08715	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.4
08716	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.6
08717	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	10.3
08718	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.2
08719	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.5
08720	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	7.9
08721	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.4
08722	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.6
08723	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	10.3
08724	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.2
08725	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.5
08726	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	7.9
08727	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.4
08728	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.6
08729	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	10.3
08730	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.2
08731	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.5
08732	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	7.9
08733	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.4
08734	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.6
08735	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	10.3
08736	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.2
08737	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.5
08738	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	7.9
08739	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.4
08740	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.6
08741	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	10.3
08742	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.2
08743	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.5
08744	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	7.9
08745	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.4
08746	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.6
08747	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	10.3
08748	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.2
08749	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.5
08750	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	7.9
08751	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.4
08752	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.6
08753	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	10.3
08754	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.2
08755	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.5
08756	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	7.9
08757	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	6.4
08758	AA65071	Hs.23844	ESTs	4.6
08759				

115764	AA421562	Hs.91011	antiherp gradient 2 (Karyoxia laevio) homo	41.6
115835	AA426576	Hs.41371	ESTs	4.2
115844	AA430124	Hs.71773	ESTs	11.9
115875	AA433943	Hs.43948	ESTs; Weakly similar to Weak similarity	33.5
115888	AA433839	Hs.75591	KIAA00837 protein	7.2
115922	AA441011	Hs.11699	ESTs; Weakly similar to KIAA00226 prots	5.1
115947	AA443802	Hs.46879	ESTs	4.8
115947	AA443783	Hs.94761	ESTs	8.3
115948	AA443788	Hs.42345	poly(A)-specific dinucleotide (deadly)	13.5
115951	AA443918	Hs.301048	catenin 1 (non-muscle)	7.5
115967	AA446887	Hs.42911	ESTs	8.8
115984	AA477897	Hs.91109	ESTs	13.1
116009	AA489448	Hs.44238	Human DNA sequences from clone 718.17	5.5
116024	AA451746	Hs.63893	thrombosin-like	12.7
116050	AA452112	Hs.42644	ESTs	7.2
116097	AA452099	Hs.176376	ESTs	11.8
116108	AA452254	Hs.48855	ESTs	4.5
116127	AA452703	Hs.279884	v-myc avian myeloblastoma virus onc	4.3
116129	AA459556	Hs.49163	ESTs; Highly similar to putative ribonuclease	7.6
116142	AA460649	Hs.39457	ESTs	4.8
116204	AA465701	Hs.108648	ESTs	6.8
116221	AA471397	Hs.50180	ESTs	4.9
116222	AA473615	Hs.68968	ESTs	4
116238	AA473932	Hs.47144	DMPZP56830819 protein	4.6
116246	AA473951	Hs.250546	ESTs; Highly similar to tubulin-cortylo	4
116249	AA480886	Hs.66593	ESTs	18.5
116250	AA480975	Hs.44829	ESTs	10.8
116264	AA481146	Hs.41088	ESTs; Weakly similar to ONYSTEROL-B	9.1
116266	AA481258	Hs.85201	ESTs; Weakly similar to hypoxanthine	8.4
116264	AA482354	Hs.272239	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ4686	7.2
116265	AA482355	Hs.55189	ESTs; Weakly similar to F2595.3 (C-deg	11.1
116282	AA486550	Hs.204501	ESTs; Weakly similar to Wiskott-Aldrich	6.2
116288	AA488046	Hs.84109	ESTs	4.9
116300	AA489194	Hs.159471	ESTs; Weakly similar to snRNP protein B	4.6
116327	AA490959	Hs.28005	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ4654	5.8
116334	AA491457	Hs.48948	ESTs	4.3
116337	AA491627	Hs.44070	ESTs	8.4
116351	AA504116	Hs.82501	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ4643	5.3
116357	AA504806	Hs.50797	Homo sapiens clone 23620 mRNA sequen	5.2
116415	AA509204	Hs.27573	KIAA0374 protein	8.6
116443	AA520313	Hs.190488	ESTs; Weakly similar to KERATIN; TYP	4.5
116470	C13392	Hs.63464	ESTs	4.5
116480	C14088	Hs.75337	phosphatidylethanolamine 3-phosphate dehydrogenase	5.8
116578	DS1272	Hs.75337	invariant phosphoprotein p130	4.1
116579	DS1272	Hs.81916	invariant phosphoprotein p130	3.8
116626	F02028	Hs.81907	ESTs	4.9
116647	F02059	Hs.53395	ESTs; Weakly similar to ARGINYL-TRN	6.1
116674	F04816	Hs.92127	ESTs	10.8
116680	F08813	Hs.273829	LINE retrotransposible element 1	4.2
116700	F09363	Hs.317369	ESTs	13
116724	F13555	Hs.65841	ESTs	8.5
116726	F13561	Hs.53913	ESTs	5.6
116732	F13779	Hs.163909	ESTs	11.8
116734	F13789	Hs.93796	DMPZP5680223 protein	5.4
116760	H11034	Hs.353342	protein kinase C, delta	4.3
116780	H22558	Hs.303527	ESTs	5.7
116786	H26836	Hs.301527	tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily	8.8
116787	H26836	Hs.15941	ESTs	8.6
116790	H29532	Hs.101174	microtubule-associated protein tau	22.2
116903	H47357	Hs.109701	ESTs; Moderately similar to weak similar	6.7
116977	H68118	Hs.168732	ESTs	6.5
116977	H68118	Hs.821	bMyoan	20.7
117216	H72048	Hs.42792	ESTs	4.4
117232	N20579	Hs.61153	ESTs	7.4
117264	N22162	Hs.133778	ESTs; Weakly similar to cDNA EST J433	4.1

117344	N24043	Hs.210706	ESTs	7.4
117367	N24954	Hs.42502	ESTs	10.5
117392	N26175	Hs.93405	ESTs	8.8
117394	N26157	Hs.39871	KIAA0771 protein	5.4
117412	N26722	Hs.42545	ESTs	18.1
117436	N31726	Hs.41268	ESTs; Highly similar to myelin gene expr	5.8
117537	N33920	Hs.41532	ditubulin	12.3
117634	N38401	Hs.13323	ESTs; Weakly similar to SODIUM-AND	4.4
117639	N38693	Hs.44833	ESTs	6
117754	N47465	Hs.59757	ESTs	7.6
117852	N49408	Hs.135102	KIAA0853 protein	5.9
117879	N30050	Hs.303025	ESTs; Weakly similar to keratin, 67K typ	7.9
117924	N31056	Hs.38891	ESTs	7.9
117950	N31394	Hs.75478	KIAA0856 protein	5
117992	N32000	Hs.172089	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ468	7
118136	N37773	Hs.93560	ESTs; Weakly similar to Ig (R)nonclon	4.8
118215	N62195	Hs.77910	3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A	13.4
118229	N62339	Hs.165254	heat shock 90KD protein 1; alpha	5.4
118265	N62627	Hs.48845	EST	4.2
118336	N63604	Hs.47166	ESTs	7.2
118363	N64165	Hs.48838	ESTs	6
118429	N65158	Hs.48838	ESTs	4.1
118470	N67669	Hs.291033	ESTs	5.4
118472	N68818	Hs.42178	ESTs	10.8
118475	N68845	Hs.50115	ESTs; Weakly similar to IIIU CLASS	4.5
118483	N67149	Hs.50115	ESTs	6.3
118526	N67889	Hs.49397	ESTs	10.4
118542	N68010	Hs.49427	ESTs	7.9
118600	N82722	Hs.50081	ESTs	9.2
118635	N71781	Hs.50081	Homo sapiens mRNA full length insert cD	9.2
118688	N72113	Hs.50187	ESTs	4.3
118901	N30719	Hs.84445	ESTs	8.1
118952	N32958	Hs.53391	ESTs; Highly similar to CGL-80 protein (H	12.5
118976	N33029	Hs.125300	ESTs	5
118986	N34362	Hs.125300	ESTs	7.3
118989	N34439	Hs.45105	ESTs	8.2
119027	N89256	Hs.114611	ESTs	5
119042	R03316	Hs.54772	flavonoidin 1	8
119075	R38451	Hs.287820	ESTs; Highly similar to coat protein gamm	4.1
119260	115916	Hs.102950	ESTs	12.1
119271	116397	Hs.63328	cydin T2	5.6
119288	T23520	Hs.155478	ESTs	14.3
119302	T25725	Hs.146388	monotubule-associated protein 7	4
119341	T62571	Hs.55333	ESTs	5.3
119495	W53330	Hs.55333	ESTs	6.6
119560	W42451	Hs.92250	high-mobility group protein 2, like 1	6.8
119802	W46268	Hs.233694	ESTs; Weakly similar to ZK1058.5 (C-de	8.5
119820	W47620	Hs.56009	2-6-oligodemyelin synthetase 3	8.1
119876	W60473	Hs.57787	ESTs	5.5
119717	W68134	Hs.57787	ESTs	4.6
119720	W69747	Hs.94808	KIAA1062 protein	4
119805	W71768	Hs.43213	ESTs	4
119859	W80702	Hs.58481	ESTs	4.8
119859	W80853	Hs.256586	KDEL (Upr-Dep-Glu-Lys) endoplasmic re	4.2
119873	W81120	Hs.48853	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ468	4.8
119890	W84765	Hs.48858	ESTs	5.9
119940	W87779	Hs.272331	DMPZP5680319 protein	9
119943	W88353	Hs.14155	caprin 3	4.8
119970	W87812	Hs.63381	Hs.14155	4
120131	Z38536	Hs.78837	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ468	4
120150	Z39446	Hs.13746	codonin protein complex subunit alpha	4.2
120208	Z40805	Hs.91688	ESTs	8.2
120241	Z41815	Hs.65948	ESTs	11
120255	AA169752	Hs.5872	ESTs; Weakly similar to Shilobin to Yea	15.6
120314	AA184168	Hs.221040	KIAA1038 protein	4.2
120325	AA195551	Hs.104108	ESTs	6.8
120352	AA211400	Hs.193172	ESTs	15.2

120428	AA238322	Hs.173694	KIAA1097 protein	5.6
120524	AA261852	Hs.192906	ESTs	5.8
120526	AA262107	Hs.104413	ESTs	4.5
120571	AA260738	Hs.34892	ESTs	4.9
120649	AA287115	Hs.192843	ESTs	4.5
120655	AA287347	Hs.238205	ESTs	6.7
120668	AA287633	Hs.292913	ESTs	8.3
120712	AA292654	Hs.102506	eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2 a	4.6
120713	AA292655	Hs.102506	ESTs	10.6
120724	AA293470	Hs.100747	ESTs	5.4
120873	AA358015	ESTs	ESTs	7.1
120885	AA358115	Hs.301872	ESTs; Moderately similar to III ALU SU	4.6
120919	AA381125	Hs.301444	ESTs	8.2
120948	AA397822	Hs.104650	ESTs; Highly similar to similar to mago n	8.6
120969	AA398118	Hs.120208	casein kinase 1; gamma 3	10.5
120977	AA398155	Hs.197600	ESTs	10.9
121103	AA398338	Hs.197697	ESTs	7.4
121281	AA401753	Hs.18186	lung cancer candidate	5.3
121320	AA402008	Hs.301827	Y-cell receptor, alpha (V(D)J-C)	13.5
121463	AA411745	Hs.238861	ESTs; Weakly similar to KIAA0554 prot	8.9
121596	AA416740	Hs.174104	ESTs	8.9
121773	AA419822	Hs.104800	ESTs	22.6
121748	AA421171	Hs.234545	ESTs; Weakly similar to Mouse 19.5 mRNA	8
121752	AA434411	Hs.234545	ESTs	5.6
122125	AA434411	Hs.234545	ESTs	5.3
122552	AA449444	Hs.198908	ESTs	4
122655	AA454756	Hs.197837	ESTs	6.2
122704	AA458328	Hs.198445	ESTs	6.3
122782	AA458694	Hs.198472	ESTs	13.1
122856	AA463740	Hs.75367	Sno-RNA-adapter	5.5
122942	AA465381	Hs.108812	ESTs; Weakly similar to B00A1.5 (C. eleg	6.3
122974	AA476578	Hs.104215	ESTs	6
122997	AA478295	Hs.106290	Kelch med containing protein	12.5
123016	AA480103	Hs.332231	ESTs; Weakly similar to alternatively sp	4.4
123107	AA482071	Hs.104207	ESTs	8.3
123111	AA486273	Hs.191721	ESTs	4.2
123114	AA486273	Hs.191721	ESTs; Moderately similar to KIAA0454 p	5.2
123136	AA487448	Hs.194024	ESTs	4.2
123159	AA487458	Hs.100688	ESTs; Weakly similar to assembled conant	14.6
123176	AA488822	Hs.100688	ESTs; Weakly similar to Gsp-Pol polypro	4.5
123338	AA504246	Hs.187585	ESTs	5.2
123436	AA505714	Hs.223014	protease, serine, 15	7.3
123442	AA506803	Hs.111496	ESTs	3.9
123469	AA506899	Hs.112493	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ564	4.1
123494	AA509786	Hs.112110	ESTs	4
123503	AA509121	Hs.261158	ESTs	12.8
123519	AA509200	ESTs	ESTs; Weakly similar to III ALU SUBFA	23.1
123573	AA509471	Hs.158549	ESTs	4.7
123729	AA509778	Hs.278672	membrane component, chromosome 11; s	4
123819	AA526338	Hs.112264	ESTs	7.6
123980	AA527185	Hs.287733	methylmalonate-semialdehyde dehydrog	4.4
124000	DS7317	Hs.74861	activated RNA polymerase II transcription	20.6
124006	DS6202	Hs.270018	ESTs	8.7
124012	DS6240	Hs.241471	HUA5011A Human fetal brain (TP-lyse	4.7
124021	DS6259	Hs.13974	ESTs	4.7
124049	F10523	Hs.74518	primase, polypeptide 2a (SBOC)	4.7
124243	H85710	Hs.133525	ESTs	5.5
124378	H85757	Hs.241507	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ564	11.4
124378	H85757	Hs.241507	GTP-binding protein	13.7
124315	H91892	Hs.115769	viral protein leukemia viral oncogene hom	14
124350	IK21359	Hs.101282	ESTs	8.6
124352	IK21628	Hs.102466	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ564	7.2
124357	IK24201	Hs.102466	ESTs	5.2
124359	IK24201	Hs.102466	ESTs; Highly similar to COOH-Arg place	7.9

124438	IK0188	Hs.11090	ESTs	9.5
124447	IK6000	Hs.258175	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ568	4.8
124457	IK50114	Hs.184609	cell division cycle 42 (GTP-binding prote	6.1
124539	IK3172	Hs.11090	ESTs	5.6
124626	IK74604	Hs.308117	interleukin 13 receptor, alpha 1	12.8
124632	IK9515	Hs.109554	ESTs	6.4
124644	IK91279	Hs.181043	ESTs; Moderately similar to ester membr	8.3
124676	IK01037	Hs.181043	phosphoglycerate mutase 1 (beta)	12.3
124677	IK01037	Hs.181043	ESTs; Weakly similar to III ALU CLASS	5.4
124724	IK12023	Hs.112423	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ568	6.6
124773	IK60293	Hs.105604	ESTs	4.9
124777	IK41833	Hs.48712	ESTs	7.2
124792	IK44357	Hs.137160	ESTs; Weakly similar to cDNA EST ENB	8.6
124857	IK63552	Hs.108612	ESTs	4.9
124911	IK68992	Hs.332841	ESTs	4.7
124955	IK0959	Hs.431	ESTs; Weakly similar to III ALU SUBFA	4.4
124958	IK11134	Hs.1270134	murine leukemia viral (int-1) oncogene h	12.8
125038	IK78089	Hs.1270134	ESTs	4.1
125092	IK2544	Hs.1270134	CD84 antigen (leukocyte antigen)	14.8
125132	IK15465	Hs.128781	chromosome 21 open reading frame 5	6.7
125144	IK37969	Hs.24336	ESTs	4.8
125154	IK38419	ESTs	ESTs	5.3
125243	IK68423	Hs.105413	ESTs	6.6
125279	IK53840	Hs.4779	ESTs; Moderately similar to similar to AD	5.8
125288	IK54138	Hs.102720	ESTs	12.2
125303	IK59821	Hs.288193	ESTs	10.2
125304	IK59833	Hs.124940	GTP-binding protein	6.8
125474	IK151218	Hs.78103	Medline 5-monocysteineallolophophan 5-m	8
125509	IK04222	Hs.283867	ESTs	5.4
125509	IK126504	Hs.283867	ESTs	4.1
125570	IK32793	Hs.74649	cytochrome c oxidase subunit Vc	11.5
125570	IK32793	Hs.74649	CCAT antigen (beta-related antigen; Inagiri	8.4
125598	IK74863	Hs.191356	general transcription factor IIF; polypgill	6.2
125745	IK263493	Hs.75722	receptor II	28.9
125852	IK65290	Hs.76550	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ564	4.1
125972	IK443562	Hs.35406	ESTs	16.4
126160	IK89660	Hs.283398	ESTs; Weakly similar to transformation-r	9.3
126257	IK69338	Hs.124094	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily	5.6
126337	IK88486	Hs.40500	similar to S. cerevisiae RER1	7.5
126405	IK46278	Hs.124489	ESTs	4.1
126537	IK40262	Hs.146310	ESTs; Weakly similar to putative p150 (H	4.9
126590	IK78968	Hs.181307	H3 histone; family 3A	5.2
126712	IK205662	Hs.7942	ESTs	4.4
126721	IK205662	Hs.7942	Thy-1 cell surface antigen	4.6
126764	IK343493	Hs.102178	ESTs	11.7
126804	IK203334	Hs.156628	ESTs	4
126819	IK305338	Hs.278607	ESTs	7
126877	IK52047	Hs.28102	ESTs	6.6
126901	IK31652	Hs.821	biglycan	14.3
127479	IK431722	Hs.179728	collagen; type X; alpha 1 (Schmid metap	4.5
127514	IK626928	Hs.204214	ESTs	5.1
127653	IK07286	Hs.10340	ESTs; Weakly similar to weak similarity 1	17.3
127817	IK918793	Hs.264190	ESTs; Highly similar to MEAS (Muzou	4.1
127814	IK318765	Hs.138713	ESTs; Weakly similar to V4.1 (H-sapien	5.5
127837	IK281549	Hs.310564	ESTs	5.8
128392	IK894817	Hs.188229	ESTs	7.4
128218	IK2682	Hs.282154	ESTs; Moderately similar to recombinato	5.6
128448	IK95653	Hs.281471	EST	7.4
128466	IK95653	Hs.281471	programmed cell death 4	5.8
128517	IK308517	Hs.100881	ESTs; Weakly similar to p60 lantich (H-a	8.3
128530	IK504343	Hs.183475	Homo sapiens clone 25051 mRNA sequen	5.2
128559	IK226801	Hs.101448	metalloid associated 1	5.1
128574	IK412848	Hs.382680	keratin 8	27.1
128593	IK31875	Hs.132677	short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase family	13.2
128610	IK3808	Hs.10247	adhesion leukocyte cell adhesion molecu	8.7
128629	IK39187	Hs.102703	DKFZ-4A4A43 protein	4.5
128649	IK42553	Hs.103108	Homo sapiens mRNA for GTP protein (G	

[illegible]

130905	AA056489	Hs.126988	ESTs	transferrin of outer mitochondrial mem	8.7
130913	W03392	Hs.21188	ESTs	catenin, type IV, alpha 3 (Goosep	20.9
130919	AA201710	Hs.21278	ESTs	bruntonian adjacent to the finger dom	9
130921	AA074586	Hs.194688	ESTs	signal transducer and activator of transcr	5.3
130944	W07935	Hs.21788	ESTs	H2B histone family, member C	18.8
130974	W57865	Hs.21788	ESTs	ESTs; Weakly similar to cAMP inducible	13.4
130987	W49588	Hs.21992	ESTs	ESTs; Weakly similar to cAMP inducible	8.5
130989	AA0963	Hs.21992	ESTs	ESTs; Weakly similar to cAMP inducible	7.2
131010	AA435748	Hs.165341	ESTs	ESTs; Weakly similar to phosphatidic acid	5.2
131048	W02350	Hs.2248	ESTs	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cy	10.1
131081	W35341	Hs.23280	ESTs	ESTs; Highly similar to dipeptidyl peptid	6.3
131153	H11780	Hs.23508	ESTs	ESTs; Highly similar to dipeptidyl peptid	7.3
131185	M25753	Hs.23560	ESTs	ESTs; Highly similar to dipeptidyl peptid	6.2
131200	AA069427	Hs.235732	ESTs	ESTs; Moderately similar to III ALU SU	4.3
131206	AA044078	Hs.24210	ESTs	ESTs; Moderately similar to III ALU SU	5.5
131210	AA430047	Hs.95549	ESTs	ESTs	7.1
131227	AA428472	Hs.235522	ESTs	ESTs	5.6
131244	Q38078	Hs.24783	ESTs	ESTs	5.5
131245	AA820589	Hs.24788	ESTs	ESTs	6.7
131257	AA255042	Hs.24908	ESTs	ESTs	5.8
131319	W75587	Hs.25590	ESTs	ESTs	8.9
131339	AA634540	Hs.25612	ESTs	ESTs	9.3
131388	R34531	Hs.87200	ESTs	ESTs	8.5
131410	H84658	Hs.276938	ESTs	ESTs	12.1
131472	AA688682	Hs.27758	ESTs	ESTs	16.1
131475	Z39033	Hs.27783	ESTs	ESTs	7.5
131501	AA121127	Hs.8207	ESTs	ESTs	5.5
131514	X02152	Hs.2785	ESTs	ESTs	5.1
131524	N39152	Hs.301804	ESTs	ESTs	4.3
131528	D60856	Hs.28309	ESTs	ESTs	5.8
131544	N33236	Hs.28555	ESTs	ESTs	8.4
131557	D32646	Hs.28907	ESTs	ESTs	8.7
131562	U90551	Hs.28777	ESTs	ESTs	18.8
131564	AA491465	Hs.28792	ESTs	ESTs	11.8
131568	AA233385	Hs.28968	ESTs	ESTs	4.7
131587	M15182	Hs.183868	ESTs	ESTs	5.2
131589	U52100	Hs.29191	ESTs	ESTs	4.4
131615	D14533	Hs.192603	ESTs	ESTs	4.8
131644	AA135176	Hs.30327	ESTs	ESTs	4.3
131679	AA136680	Hs.30579	ESTs	ESTs	8.4
131684	U26174	Hs.3056	ESTs	ESTs	8.7
131687	L11068	Hs.3056	ESTs	ESTs	6.2
131689	AA59653	Hs.30598	ESTs	ESTs	8.3
131693	W05913	Hs.110788	ESTs	ESTs	9
131710	AA233225	Hs.30983	ESTs	ESTs	5.2
131716	Q47838	Hs.31653	ESTs	ESTs	6.8
131742	Q31352	Hs.31653	ESTs	ESTs	11
131762	W68351	Hs.107787	ESTs	ESTs	4.9
131781	AA464590	Hs.31689	ESTs	ESTs	8.2
131793	N27274	Hs.32317	ESTs	ESTs	4.5
131809	L76517	Hs.3260	ESTs	ESTs	5.4
131814	AA437226	Hs.157	ESTs	ESTs	4
131838	AA091832	Hs.180528	ESTs	ESTs	8.7
131865	AA044055	Hs.3402	ESTs	ESTs	5
131891	AA152828	Hs.30376	ESTs	ESTs	11.1
131925	AA248470	Hs.183180	ESTs	ESTs	5.8
131930	AA205460	Hs.69478	ESTs	ESTs	4.5
131941	D62657	Hs.35086	ESTs	ESTs	6.2
131965	W50148	Hs.35962	ESTs	ESTs	14.3
131970	D65950	Hs.3510	ESTs	ESTs	6.3
131971	R70167	Hs.154938	ESTs	ESTs	4.2
131974	AA140474	Hs.268122	ESTs	ESTs	4.8
131977	F09788	Hs.3522	ESTs	ESTs	6.4
131984	AA478515	Hs.278842	ESTs	ESTs	12
131987	D63388	Hs.135644	ESTs	ESTs	10
132017	W07251	Hs.267659	ESTs	ESTs	4.7

132021	T69246	Hs.303079	ESTs	chaperonin containing TCP1; subunit 5 (c	5.2
132065	D82226	Hs.211594	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	8.5
132085	AA44466	Hs.39122	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	13.6
132088	AA131871	Hs.39122	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4.8
132109	AA599001	Hs.40066	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	6.2
132143	AA257056	Hs.7872	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	14.8
132149	T10822	Hs.324743	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	9.3
132153	N50141	Hs.41056	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	6.2
132160	AA281770	Hs.265523	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	5.5
132164	U43573	Hs.41270	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	8.1
132180	AA405569	Hs.418	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	15.4
132183	L91863	Hs.186695	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	12.2
132225	AA128890	Hs.4248	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	6.6
132277	AA12520	Hs.4248	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	6.7
132285	F08658	Hs.42658	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	6.2
132286	AA608556	Hs.431	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	6
132298	N18489	Hs.7120	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	5.8
132314	AA385290	Hs.44469	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	6.8
132323	N37063	Hs.44858	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4.7
132384	AA479533	Hs.46587	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4.7
132387	R70914	Hs.281434	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	9.1
132393	W69088	Hs.47334	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4
132408	F09579	Hs.4774	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	15
132407	AA431455	Hs.47783	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	6
132413	AA132969	Hs.250116	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4
132446	AA428216	Hs.46764	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	5.3
132465	AA047656	Hs.49169	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	15.4
132492	T03749	Hs.238126	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	9
132492	T03749	Hs.238126	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	8.5
132528	AA283006	Hs.50758	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4.3
132540	AA489387	Hs.5097	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	9.8
132543	AA417152	Hs.5101	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	10.1
132580	L7042	Hs.263738	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4.2
132588	AA12452	Hs.52515	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4.2
132604	AA185588	Hs.5371	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4.2
132616	AA382584	Hs.263558	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	5.2
132617	AA471913	Hs.4338	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	10.1
132618	AA253300	Hs.27818	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4.8
132640	U33821	Hs.4547	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	5.7
132668	AA433014	Hs.5460	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	14.4
132694	M63600	Hs.5589	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	15.6
132700	N47109	Hs.5521	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	7
132724	AA417992	Hs.54598	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	5.8
132738	W42874	Hs.254536	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4.9
132742	AA490082	Hs.250812	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	7.9
132744	X34326	Hs.55921	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4.1
132765	H99152	Hs.57079	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	8
132807	AA331777	Hs.57301	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	6
132811	U23435	Hs.57419	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4
132817	A6004884	Hs.57553	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	6.5
132840	N23817	Hs.5807	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	5.8
132845	D62588	Hs.5818	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	12.4
132847	T48185	Hs.58189	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	7
132858	W78685	Hs.58367	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	8.2
132869	N26555	Hs.203951	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	6.5
132874	AA425776	Hs.66609	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	7.2
132880	AA443589	Hs.177337	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	7.5
132884	D82422	Hs.5944	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4.4
132900	N56451	Hs.5878	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4.4
132903	AA4236104	Hs.5885	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	6.1
132904	X33818	Hs.5888	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	10.7
132908	AA414957	Hs.244886	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	10.2
132914	AA486307	Hs.60293	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4.7
132918	AA432605	Hs.6051	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	7.1
132936	A6002205	Hs.6111	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	8.3
132951	AA4209	Hs.61418	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	4.3
132957	AA234751	Hs.61469	ESTs	prolactin (prolactin; prolactin) 26S sub	13.2

132959	AA028103	Hs.61472	ESTs; Weakly similar to unknown (S. cerevisiae)	18.9
132960	NT7151	Hs.61538	myo-X	5.8
132961	HB0409	Hs.62112	zinc finger protein 207	4.3
132962	AA439761	Hs.18397	transcription factor AP-2, alpha (activating)	4.2
132963	AA439761	Hs.18397	soluble carrier family 2 (cellular glucose)	28.4
132964	Y00652	Hs.170121	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type 2	4.7
132965	AF060682	Hs.42815	ARPP2 (actin-binding protein 2, yeast) hom	6.6
132966	C21400	Hs.278605	KIAA0970 protein	6.7
132967	AA07035	Hs.246315	growth factor receptor-bound protein 2	5.9
132968	W81298	Hs.6289	protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor	7.2
132969	X02055	Hs.63469	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4
132970	S07325	Hs.63788	phospholipase C, gamma 1	5.2
132971	AA07137	Hs.6396	phospholipase C, gamma 1	5
132972	R33563	Hs.64056	phospholipase C, gamma 1	5.4
132973	W06833	Hs.64456	phospholipase C, gamma 1	6
132974	AA42147	Hs.64691	phospholipase C, gamma 1	5
132975	AA559749	Hs.283998	phospholipase C, gamma 1	5.6
132976	AA155049	Hs.261923	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.1
132977	D16469	Hs.6551	phospholipase C, gamma 1	6.2
132978	R37367	Hs.6727	phospholipase C, gamma 1	5.1
132979	Y10659	Hs.265115	phospholipase C, gamma 1	6.2
132980	Y10659	Hs.265115	phospholipase C, gamma 1	8.3
132981	N00209	Hs.6831	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.7
132982	AA059405	Hs.178882	phospholipase C, gamma 1	5.5
132983	D01151	Hs.242894	phospholipase C, gamma 1	9
132984	AF006086	Hs.6895	phospholipase C, gamma 1	7.7
132985	W72167	Hs.69192	phospholipase C, gamma 1	6.7
132986	AA488886	Hs.6949	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.2
132987	AA410507	Hs.69594	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.9
132988	L15702	Hs.69771	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.3
132989	R19720	Hs.69997	phospholipase C, gamma 1	9.3
132990	AA600057	Hs.70266	phospholipase C, gamma 1	30.4
132991	AA25168	Hs.152316	phospholipase C, gamma 1	8.5
132992	H05195	Hs.7194	phospholipase C, gamma 1	14
132993	AA155897	Hs.72157	phospholipase C, gamma 1	5
132994	X57519	Hs.7271	phospholipase C, gamma 1	13.9
132995	AA401266	Hs.72805	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.5
132996	W85116	Hs.73267	phospholipase C, gamma 1	8.7
132997	AA335438	Hs.7338	phospholipase C, gamma 1	8
132998	T23563	Hs.732598	phospholipase C, gamma 1	5
132999	AA094989	Hs.7381	phospholipase C, gamma 1	5
133000	X0068	Hs.75931	phospholipase C, gamma 1	5.3
133001	X78710	Hs.21181	phospholipase C, gamma 1	6.8
133002	AA316688	Hs.74348	phospholipase C, gamma 1	5.7
133003	X52947	Hs.74471	phospholipase C, gamma 1	8.5
133004	D53480	Hs.278634	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.8
133005	AA313377	Hs.278772	phospholipase C, gamma 1	5
133006	L37368	Hs.75093	phospholipase C, gamma 1	7.4
133007	F03717	Hs.75093	phospholipase C, gamma 1	6
133008	D13315	Hs.75207	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.2
133009	AA148318	Hs.75249	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.5
133010	U09597	Hs.75260	phospholipase C, gamma 1	10
133011	D21262	Hs.75337	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.5
133012	U24166	Hs.234278	phospholipase C, gamma 1	8.1
133013	D83004	Hs.75353	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.8
133014	D83077	Hs.75367	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.2
133015	AA478139	Hs.75393	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.3
133016	AA478139	Hs.7540	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.3
133017	AA458246	Hs.75497	phospholipase C, gamma 1	8.3
133018	W01396	Hs.291881	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.8
133019	R21648	Hs.75659	phospholipase C, gamma 1	7.5
133020	T02022	Hs.75722	phospholipase C, gamma 1	9.4
133021	L27641	Hs.75737	phospholipase C, gamma 1	4.5
133022	U49278	Hs.75873	phospholipase C, gamma 1	6.4
133023	D21255	Hs.75878	phospholipase C, gamma 1	234

133772	W73653	Hs.78208	isopentenyl-diphosphate delta isomerase	7.9
133773	Z23090	Hs.78267	heat shock 70 kD protein 1	4.1
133774	X03473	Hs.177768	ADP-ribosyltransferase (NAD+; poly ADP-ribose)	13
133775	AA214336	Hs.301084	myovirus (influenza) resistance 1; homolog	5.2
133776	X03382	Hs.78391	myovirus (influenza) resistance 1; homolog	11.7
133777	AA433783	Hs.78550	myovirus (influenza) resistance 1; homolog	9.4
133778	AA147310	Hs.288560	serine protease; umbilical endothelium	4.8
133779	X53915	Hs.170250	complement component 4A	6.7
133780	U73477	Hs.265013	putative human HLA class II associated p	7.1
133781	T85910	Hs.76704	ESTs	6.3
133782	U86782	Hs.78781	28S proteasome-associated part 1 homolog	13.7
133783	D43948	Hs.78989	KIAA0097 gene product	4.1
133784	U58030	Hs.183874	culin 4A	4
133785	AA454537	Hs.182783	ESTs	4.7
133786	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	8.3
133787	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	5
133788	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	4.5
133789	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	8.3
133790	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	8.4
133791	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	6.3
133792	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	11.9
133793	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	5.2
133794	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	4.8
133795	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	6.5
133796	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	11.9
133797	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	5.2
133798	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	7.3
133799	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	4.7
133800	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	7
133801	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	4.5
133802	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	9.4
133803	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	4.4
133804	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	8.6
133805	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	8.6
133806	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	8.3
133807	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	6.3
133808	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	4.3
133809	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	9.9
133810	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	7.4
133811	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	8.1
133812	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	8.6
133813	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	6.1
133814	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	4.4
133815	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	5.6
133816	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	8.8
133817	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	16.2
133818	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	7.2
133819	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	6.4
133820	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	4
133821	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	5.7
133822	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	6.9
133823	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	4.5
133824	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	11.2
133825	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	15.3
133826	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	4.2
133827	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	3.9
133828	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	3.8
133829	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	7
133830	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	4.8
133831	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	5.1
133832	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	20.3
133833	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	6
133834	X01060	Hs.73159	transmembrane receptor (p90; CD71)	16.1

[illegible]

5	316106	AA330808	Ha.124368	ESTs	4	321012	AA737314	Ha.194324	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	6.1
	316177	AF092272	Ha.235102	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	32.6	321050	AK334957	Ha.210395	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	5
	316313	AA141300	Ha.202599	ESTs	4.8	321051	AF134149	Ha.210395	ESTs	11.4
	316405	AA179600	Ha.270623	ESTs	4.8	321171	AF134149	Ha.210395	ESTs	7.7
	316460	AF44921	Ha.205377	ESTs	12.9	321192	AA263304	Ha.267939	ESTs; Weakly similar to neogenin [J. exp	5.5
	316594	AF44921	Ha.205377	ESTs	8.1	321354	AA670403	Ha.411278	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	16.9
	316714	AA089762	Ha.123307	ESTs	5	321387	H62014	Ha.411278	ESTs; Weakly similar to III ALU SUBFA	4.2
	316715	AA40268	Ha.173076	ESTs	4.2	321412	AF135305	Ha.22391	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	6.3
10	316828	AA54680	Ha.134604	ESTs	13.3	321469	AF032474	Ha.172789	ESTs; Weakly similar to III ALU SUBFA	9
	316905	AA138241	Ha.210846	ESTs	6.2	321539	H63919	Ha.42915	ESTs; Moderately similar to III ALU SU	11.3
	316943	AA104875	Ha.137007	ESTs	5.3	321593	H64762	Ha.253197	AP22 (beta-related protein 2, yeast) hom	10.4
	316949	AA59748	Ha.124620	ESTs	7.2	321668	D23350	Ha.272897	ESTs	18.9
15	317008	AA051597	Ha.143707	ESTs	4.1	321681	AF157424	Ha.165954	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	5.6
	317028	AA562623	Ha.189144	ESTs	4.2	321690	H67065	Ha.271530	ESTs; Weakly similar to III ALU SUBFA	5.4
	317067	AA033362	Ha.323335	ESTs	4.4	321683	AF068288	Ha.292833	ESTs; Weakly similar to III ALU CLASS	8.5
	317069	AF732892	Ha.190469	ESTs	6.4	321678	H77342	Ha.211851	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	10.2
	317203	AA180718	Ha.158549	ESTs	4.4	322017	AA310039	Ha.9182	ESTs	9.8
20	317283	AF22374	Ha.158549	ESTs	5.9	322026	AA233527	Ha.283675	low density lipoprotein receptor (familial	27.8
	317539	AF139077	Ha.202217	ESTs	4.6	322035	AF137517	Ha.306201	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	40.2
	317674	AF028409	Ha.132208	ESTs	5.2	322171	AF068968	Ha.48474	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	5.7
	317685	AF068330	Ha.148997	ESTs	4.3	322175	AF068975	Ha.48474	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	7.7
25	317836	AA563913	Ha.128929	ESTs	12.4	322258	AF134970	Ha.104222	foliulin-B [14.4
	317881	AF27246	Ha.224398	ESTs	12.1	323303	H071459	Ha.157691	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	13.4
	317892	AF286002	Ha.211265	ESTs	8.8	323353	AA086123	Ha.297858	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	7.6
	317916	AF059071	Ha.159993	ESTs	12.8	323777	AA670282	Ha.268947	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	4.4
	318042	AF284522	Ha.146991	ESTs	5.8	323818	AF043762	Ha.235816	ESTs	21
30	318053	AF074465	Ha.133469	ESTs	4	323892	AF043658	Ha.278727	DG-chase syndrome critical region gene 2	15.3
	318064	AF256888	Ha.170959	ESTs	15.7	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	11.7
	318070	AF024594	Ha.248942	ESTs	4.7	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	8.9
	318073	AF197087	Ha.131562	ESTs	5.9	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	6.5
	318146	AF040125	Ha.150521	ESTs	5.3	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	5.5
35	318166	AF018773	Ha.3709	ESTs	7.6	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	5.8
	318461	AF191594	Ha.145921	ESTs	11.1	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	6.4
	318556	AF133361	Ha.228378	ESTs	18.3	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	7.3
	318617	AF247252	Ha.75514	ESTs	4	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	16.8
	318662	AF255998	Ha.294014	ESTs	3.5	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	20.2
40	318691	AF192139	Ha.181307	ESTs	7	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	8.8
	318740	NL_002543	Ha.77729	ESTs	8.9	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	5
	318744	AF031124	Ha.144719	ESTs	8.2	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	6.5
	318948	AA317274	Ha.133998	ESTs	25.4	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	7.1
45	319153	F15257	Ha.27	ESTs	7	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	16.8
	319478	R08841	Ha.270307	ESTs	8.9	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	10.1
	319545	R03716	Ha.141555	ESTs	16.7	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	8.4
	319588	NL_002731	Ha.87773	ESTs	5.4	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	8.3
50	319763	AA460775	Ha.6285	ESTs	5.3	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	36.1
	319913	AF117604	Ha.271586	ESTs	7	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	3.7
	319936	W22152	Ha.269329	ESTs	5.6	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	9.5
	319951	AA307685	Ha.14359	ESTs	8.7	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	4.4
55	319952	H03350	Ha.133956	ESTs	5.6	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	16.7
	319977	AA832632	Ha.278233	ESTs	4.9	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	5.5
	320074	AA321166	Ha.278233	ESTs	9.2	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	5.4
	320082	AF022799	Ha.113292	ESTs	4.6	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	23.1
60	320107	AA839461	Ha.291712	ESTs	16.7	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	5
	320133	D63271	Ha.90790	ESTs	5.3	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	5
	320167	AA984373	Ha.300790	ESTs	15	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	4.1
	320187	T89949	Ha.303428	ESTs	2.3	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	6.3
	320211	AF039402	Ha.125783	ESTs	10	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	11.7
	320240	U90449	Ha.152717	ESTs	5.4	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	4.8
65	320456	AA84396	Ha.24131	ESTs	5.6	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	5
	320468	R31356	Ha.191791	ESTs	9.2	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	5
	320521	R31464	Ha.24743	ESTs	4.6	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	21.2
	320661	AA864846	Ha.115175	ESTs	9.5	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	5
	320691	RE1578	Ha.1313951	ESTs	8.6	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	5
	320699	RS161	Ha.118249	ESTs	5.9	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	4.1
	320727	U95044	Ha.181125	ESTs	4	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	6.3
	320863	ALU50145	Ha.225886	ESTs	43.3	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	11.7
				ESTs	7.2	323973	C16391	Ha.159473	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	4.8

32481	AA513762	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	13.3
32487	T08852	ESTs	19.8
32498	T08957	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	24.5
325146	A084650	ESTs	4.6
32522		CH14, hs g1587000	5.2
32523		CH17, hs g1587224	8.1
325474		CH18, hs g1587405	12.7
325816		CH20, hs g15852458	9.4
325817		CH20, hs g15852458	11.7
327110		CH21, hs g15871782	14.7
327196		CH01, hs g15867446	5.1
327283		CH01, hs g15867478	4.3
327313		CH01, hs g15867501	4.8
327450		CH02, hs g15867768	4.1
328304		CH06, hs g158117819	6.2
328304		CH07, hs g158004478	5.4
328482		CH07, hs g15838455	7
328837		CH07, hs g158381927	5.2
328937		CH-X, hs g158683337	7.6
328973		CH-X, hs g158683337	12
328975		CH-X, hs g158683337	4
328989		CH15, hs g15855305	4
329600		CH16, hs g15891594	7.6
329604		CH19, hs g158915302	4
330084	M2263	androgen receptor (hydroxysteroid 16	5.8
330385	AA448749	ESTs; Highly similar to secreted apolipol	10.2
330387	H1624	ESTs; Highly similar to secreted apolipol	4.4
330388	X03363	HER2 receptor tyrosine kinase (c-erbB-2;	17.7
330409	D50652	c-myc binding protein	10.1
330460	T0847544	Ha73946	67
330468	M17255	Interleukin-6-induced protein, 15 kDa	8
330494	M26956	Interleukin-7 receptors	13.1
330500	X04423	glycylated; beta 1	28
330510	M73059	FKBP-binding protein 2 (130D)	38.5
330513	M73059	carboxypeptidase B1 (tissue)	7.4
330541	U22970	multiple UniGene matches	15
330542	U22942	cytochrome P450, 51 (transcript 14-alpha)	11
330547	X32889	lysophosphatidylcholine acyltransferase	6.5
330551	X32840	hepatocyte nuclear factor 3, alpha	7.7
330552	X32889	transcription protein	4
330573	X32889	Glycylated; beta 1	10.5
330711	A164867	Sac23 (S. cerevisiae) homolog A	24.3
330814	A001573	mannosyl (alpha-1,3)-glycoprotein beta-1	44.1
330850	A007526	ESTs; Weakly similar to transformation-r	4.4
330874	A127474	ESTs	8.1
330884	A133457	ESTs; Weakly similar to III ALU SUBFA	5.2
330912	A185338	ESTs	5
330924	A232136	general transcription factor IIA; 1 (T102 a	8.1
330957	H57762	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp404	13.5
331014	H65597	ESTs	9.1
331024	X32919	ESTs	10.5
331048	H65563	ESTs	7.4
331135	R61358	ESTs	41.9
331145	R72427	ESTs; Weakly similar to CYTOCHROME	4.7
331148	R72816	ESTs	4.1
331222	H65531	ESTs	4.9
331230	H65807	hypothetical protein; similar to (U05944)	15.1
331268	AA252079	double-strand (Drosophila) homolog	4.8
331327	AA261076	ESTs	7.8
331337	AA267652	ESTs	12.4
331341	AA303125	ESTs; Weakly similar to III ALU SUBFA	12.4
331344	AA357927	ESTs	8.5
331362	AA412764	ESTs	28.2
331363	AA421562	anterior gradient 2 (Xenopus laevis) homo	15.1
331376	AA443802	ESTs; Weakly similar to cDNA EST Y47	7.9
331384	AA456001	ESTs	

[illegible]

33905 CH22_1177FG_204_3_LINK_EM
33924 CH22_1085FG_506_12_LINK_E
33988 CH22_1245FG_307_4_LINK_EM
33999 c.1.1a
33287 CH22_2625FG_526_11_LINK_E
33816 c2.1a
32817 c2.1a
33342 CH22_2695FG_536_1_LINK_EM
33481 CH22_2643FG_570_23_LINK_E
33485 CH22_2841FG_570_28_LINK_E
33488 CH22_2855FG_571_7_LINK_EM
32830 c.7.1a
305453 A4738110
33544 CH22_2895FG_576_5_LINK_EM
33510 CH22_2865FG_583_4_LINK_EM
33553 CH22_3013FG_580_4_LINK_EM
33582 CH22_3043FG_595_2_LINK_EM
33587 CH22_3045FG_596_2_LINK_EM
32802 c.7.1a
33785 CH22_3125FG_604_4_LINK_EM
33782 CH22_3151FG_605_5_LINK_EM
33791 CH22_3165FG_611_7_LINK_EM
33809 CH22_3181FG_617_8_LINK_EM
33822 CH22_3195FG_619_7_LINK_EM
33823 CH22_3195FG_619_8_LINK_EM
33824 CH22_3197FG_618_11_LINK_E
33825 CH22_3198FG_618_12_LINK_E
33895 CH22_3272FG_633_3_LINK_EM
33917 CH22_3284FG_638_13_LINK_E
33920 CH22_3297FG_638_16_LINK_E
305913 A4876109
305950 A4884478
328857 c.7.1a
330084 c16.02
337968 CH22_8419FG_LINK_ENAC20
309177 A051118
309188 A055915
309228 A059897
339332 CH22_6317FG_LINK_BA3411
339278 A059102
339273 CH22_6345FG_LINK_BA325E1
32922 c.1.1a
334102 CH22_1385FG_327_60_LINK_E
33287 CH22_1485FG_38_1_LINK_C20H
33288 CH22_1505FG_38_3_LINK_C20H
33289 CH22_1515FG_38_4_LINK_C20H
33290 CH22_1785FG_48_12_LINK_EM
332958 CH22_1825FG_48_15_LINK_EM
332961 CH22_1855FG_48_16_LINK_EM
332963 CH22_2075FG_54_5_LINK_EWA
33422 CH22_1506FG_350_3_LINK_EM
33423 CH22_1507FG_350_4_LINK_EM
33424 CH22_1551FG_387_15_LINK_E
327110 c21.1a
334343 CH22_1635FG_375_25_LINK_E
334360 CH22_1654FG_378_5_LINK_EM
327168 c.1.1a
327283 c.1.1a
327313 c.1.1a
304463 A4421948
304507 A445428
327450 c.2.1a
304591 A4500702
304601 A4507875
304659 A4531185
334784 CH22_2085FG_432_9_LINK_EM

334789 CH22_2101FG_432_14_LINK_E
334794 CH22_2105FG_434_2_LINK_EM
338035 CH22_3420FG_678_6_LINK_OJ
335042 CH22_3427FG_678_4_LINK_OJ
335093 CH22_3451FG_691_2_LINK_OJ
335098 CH22_3484FG_691_5_LINK_OJ
334889 CH22_2205FG_452_3_LINK_EM
335150 CH22_3540FG_705_8_LINK_OA
335152 CH22_3543FG_705_8_LINK_OA
335416 CH22_3803FG_823_38_LINK_8
335444 CH22_3804FG_827_10_LINK_O
335449 CH22_3807FG_828_8_LINK_OJ
338471 CH22_3894FG_828_30_LINK_O

5

10

TABLE 13B

Table 13B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 13B. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Prty	Ref	Strand	N_Position
10	31255	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	2508898-2508892
	31256	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	2516164-2516310
	31261	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	2521424-2521555
	33139	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	3384945-3385711
	33234	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	2521424-2521555
	33305	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	4630388-4630645
	33308	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	4913749-4913805
	33317	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	5570728-5570925
	33345	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	6224748-6224894
	33379	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	7064075-7068398
	33378	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	7659440-7659597
	33379	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	7659625-7659707
	33376	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	7807688-7807795
	33392	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	7894253-7894319
	33392	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	8158025-8157001
	33392	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	8380325-8380441
	33392	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	8691004-8691241
	334102	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	9995110-9995373
	334284	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	1323447-1323454
	334343	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	1385526-1385607
	334794	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	19374312-19374458
	334869	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	19288024-19288153
	335267	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	22299047-22299269
	335491	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	24172632-24172627
	335495	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	24172635-24172672
	335498	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	24172682-24172161
	335653	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	2323297-23232802
	335897	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	25445952-25446054
	335929	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	26310772-26310909
	335922	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	26354087-26354198
	335923	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	26355027-26356004
	335924	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	26376850-26376942
	335925	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	26378175-26378284
	336033	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	29016748-29017410
	336083	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	29555022-29557002
	336444	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	29578876-29579847
	336959	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	34195385-34195718
	338003	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	7697068-7697238
	338057	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	8526397-8526522
	338410	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	19222867-19222916
	338565	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	228967-2289620
	338832	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	24472654-24472653
	338950	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	27775128-27775290
	339332	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	28896783-28896874
	339332	Dunham, I. et al. Plus	33544784-33545121

5

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33791 CH22_FGENES.811_7
33852 CH22_FGENES.894_7
33908 CH22_ENAAC003500.GENSCAN.127-9

27.3
21.4
15.2

TABLE 14A

Table 14A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 14. For each probe set, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play	CAT number	Accession	Unique Eca probe set identifier number		
			Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers	
10					
15					
20					
25					

127638	AA634405	Hs.127638	ESTs	1.5
128213	AA972780	Hs.128213	ESTs; Weakly similar to III ALU SUBFA	1.5
128351	AA922931	Hs.128351	ESTs	1.5
128842	AA47757	Hs.128842	ESTs	1.8
128870	RT7403	Hs.128870	enhancer transcription elongation factor 2	1.7
129146	AA459944	Hs.129146	enhancer transcription elongation factor 2	1.5
129285	TC6068	Hs.129285	ESTs	2.1
129331	NS3465	Hs.129331	ESTs; Highly similar to CG1-38 protein (H	1.5
130085	ME2462	Hs.130085	insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6	1.7
130400	M25079	Hs.130400	hemoglobin beta	1.7
131287	AA211776	Hs.131287	myomesin 1 (desmin) (185kD)	3.8
131277	AA131466	Hs.131277	ESTs	1.9
131282	MT2272	Hs.131282	alcohol dehydrogenase 3 (class I); gamma p	2.2
131304	AA255348	Hs.131304	aquaporin 7	1.7
131810	DA9487	Hs.131810	lipin (murine obesity homolog)	1.7
132788	AA045503	Hs.132788	ESTs; Weakly similar to Homo sapiens p2	2.5
132831	2A1452	Hs.132831	deleted in bladder cancer chromosome (p)	1.5
133120	2A5359	Hs.133120	telomeric (chromosome-binding protein)	2
133314	2A5359	Hs.133314	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A recep	1.5
133507	2A5357	Hs.133507	kinectin alpha 7	1.7
133601	2A5358	Hs.133601	kinectin	2.3
134111	UT8674	Hs.134111	glycine S-transferase M5	1.8
134659	UT8674	Hs.134659	UTCA protein	4.8
134749	UT8655	Hs.134749	deoxyribose isomerase I (iso 3	1.5
300132	AV027356	Hs.300132	carbonic anhydrase IV	1.8
300732	AA099566	Hs.300732	Human GUS2 protein gene, complete cds	1.9
300750	AA514805	Hs.300750	ESTs	1.5
301140	AB070582	Hs.301140	ESTs	1.8
301386	AA925469	Hs.301386	ESTs	2.1
302910	RT7978	Hs.302910	hemoglobin, alpha 1	1.8
303798	V00505	Hs.303798	hemoglobin, delta	1.8
303831	704988	Hs.303831	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	1.7
303844	U94382	Hs.303844	glycophanin 2	1.5
304182	H91086	Hs.304182	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.5
304622	AA516384	Hs.304622	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.5
305612	AA550894	Hs.305612	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.7
305612	AA782347	Hs.305612	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.5
305183	AA923457	Hs.305183	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.5
307206	AI192534	Hs.307206	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.8
307377	AI222691	Hs.307377	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.5
308023	AA52722	Hs.308023	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.9
308359	AB12774	Hs.308359	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.5
308938	AW28073	Hs.308938	retinoid X receptor, beta	1.5
310403	AT22678	Hs.310403	ESTs	1.8
311671	AW241647	Hs.311671	ESTs	1.8
311794	AW230892	Hs.311794	ESTs	2.1
312082	UT8680	Hs.312082	ESTs	1.9
312575	UT2237	Hs.312575	ESTs	1.9
313076	HA9684	Hs.313076	ESTs	2.3
313283	W32480	Hs.313283	ESTs	1.8
313374	AW328672	Hs.313374	ESTs	2.2
314701	AT754534	Hs.314701	ESTs	1.9
315391	AA759968	Hs.315391	ESTs	1.7
315688	AA680055	Hs.315688	ESTs	1.8
316249	AA948512	Hs.316249	ESTs	1.5
316585	AT250077	Hs.316585	ESTs	1.6
316890	AA837078	Hs.316890	ESTs	1.7
316983	AA80204	Hs.316983	ESTs	1.5
317604	AE50625	Hs.317604	ESTs	1.6
317951	AW205520	Hs.317951	ESTs	1.5
319400	W65902	Hs.319400	ESTs	1.7
320757	H27654	Hs.320757	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	1.5
321594	AA021402	Hs.321594	ESTs	1.7
322102	HA5589	Hs.322102	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	1.5
322814	AB24465	Hs.322814	ESTs	2.2

323929	AB55585	Hs.146248	ESTs	2.3
323931	AA33715	Hs.202299	ESTs	1.7
324044	AL045752	Hs.22350	ESTs	1.8
324675	AW014734	Hs.157669	ESTs	2.2
325272		CH.11	hs.g15866902	1.5
325558		CH.12	hs.g16055302	1.8
325558		CH.14	hs.g16055305	1.6
326120		CH.12	hs.g15887104	1.5
326139		CH.17	hs.g16087203	1.5
326955		CH.20	hs.g1652460	1.5
327438		CH.02	hs.g16004464	1.8
329733		CH.14	hs.g16085783	1.8
329931	FO1463	Hs.284258	ESTs	4.8
331591	RT1677	Hs.12146	ESTs	1.9
332159	AA021393	Hs.12584	ESTs	1.5
332384	W94888	Hs.103253	perlepin	2.1
332502	H21819	Hs.14898	Homo sapiens clone 24350 mRNA sequence	1.5
334175		CH22	FOGENES.349_10	1.5
334347		CH22	FOGENES.375_31	1.8
335352		CH22	FOGENES.424_12	1.5
335359		CH22	FOGENES.539_5	1.6
336244		CH22	FOGENES.746_2	1.5
336338		CH22	FOGENES.814_8	1.7
336865		CH22	FOGENES.305_1	1.6
337494		CH22	FOGENES.799_12	1.8
337764		CH22	ENAC000097 GENSCAN.118-1	1.8
337883		CH22	ENAC000500 GENSCAN.110-1	2
339182		CH22	ENAC000500 GENSCAN.228-1	1.5
339386		CH22	BA354112 GENSCAN.34-2	1.5

TABLE 15A

Table 15A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 15. For each probe set, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank EST's and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Pkey:	Unique Eco probe set identifier number	
CAT number:	Gene cluster number	
Accession:	Genbank accession numbers	
Pkey	CAT number	Accession
125300	250375.2	D81872 BE003132
112538	504579.1	A4908813 R70255
121505	genbank A4500135	A4500135
104672	6135.7	A349058 A158018 F71330 F17759 R48772 A471465 A300352 H43971 A378525 F33852 R47838 A0264177 F27289 K02683 A278281 R40205 A245302 A198038 A281050 A0245003 H42892 AA910870 AW473816 H25271 AW451338 F18647 F22375 H45869 F13447 A4714328 A4007629 H42337 C01077 F32368 H45368 H18807 AF075308 H18608 H42437
321102	46708.1	H45368 H18807 AF075308 H18608 H42437
338855	CH22_4595FG_305.1	
338192	CH22_6755FG_LINK_EMA00	
323733	c14_p2	
328139	c17_p5	
328855	c20_p5	
333352	CH22_2695FG_339.5_LINK_EI	
338839	CH22_2695FG_384.19_LINK_E	
307206	A192534	
307377	A122691	
337484	CH22_5727FG_789.12	
337764	CH22_6115FG_LINK_EMA00	
337863	CH22_6438FG_LINK_EMA00	
339366	CH22_6335FG_LINK_BA3541	
325272	c11_p5	
325558	c12_p5	
325558	c14_p5	
334175	CH22_1435FG_349.10_LINK_E	
304182	H91086	
334347	CH22_1640FG_375.31_LINK_E	
327438	c.2_p5	
304822	A451834	
334737	CH22_2046FG_424.12_LINK_E	
304882	A455084	
339244	CH22_3842FG_746.2_LINK_DA	
305193	A482247	
335336	CH22_3746FG_814.8_LINK_BA	

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TABLE 15B

Table 15B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 15. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Pkey: Unique number corresponding to an Eco probe set
 Ref: Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank Identifier (GI) numbers. "Dunham 1 et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham 1 et al., Nature (1989) 402:489-495.
 Strand: Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.
 Nucleotide position: Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.

Pkey	Ref	Strand	Nucleotide position
334347	Dunham, 1 et al.	Plus	13563814-13563926
334737	Dunham, 1 et al.	Plus	13595517-13595605
335839	Dunham, 1 et al.	Plus	25173591-25173598
337484	Dunham, 1 et al.	Plus	33335024-33335148
334715	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	11686559-11686597
355382	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	22881512-22881384
338244	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	31407726-31407853
338338	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	33787205-33787076
335865	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	8622405-8622289
337764	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	4035840-4035446
337883	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	7775495-7775271
338192	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	13248453-13248277
339386	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	33847431-33847293
325272	6056302	Minus	13247131-13247132
325558	6056302	Plus	789304-71030
325558	6056305	Minus	781964-78707
329713	6056783	Plus	183237-183450
328139	5887184	Plus	38716-38276
328139	5887203	Plus	214801-218860
328155	6351460	Minus	113500-111483
327438	6004454	Minus	195555-196592

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TABLE 16: Table 4 from BRCA 001-5 US

Table 16, a subset of table 15, depicts a preferred group of genes highly downregulated in breast cancer cells.

Play: Unique Eos probaset identifier number
 Exon: Exemplar Accession number, Genbank accession number
 UniqueID: Unique number
 Unique Title: Unique gene title
 RI: Ratio of normal breast tissue to tumor

Play	Exon	Unique ID	Unique Title	RI
10502	TGRH1498	Hs.195228	Adrenal-Specific Protein Pq2	2.3
10387	M12663	Hs.4	alcohol dehydrogenase 1 (class II, alpha)	2.9
10287	X00128	Hs.78481	retinol-binding protein 4; interstitial	3
104672	A007629	Hs.211568	glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase 1	2.4
107059	A009545	Hs.08198	eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4 gamma	2.7
105604	A009820	Hs.43125	ESTs	2.4
115949	AA433800	Hs.173233	ESTs	2
115965	AA468661	Hs.301002	ESTs	2.2
119175	R71762	Hs.249129	ESTs	2.8
119788	W73388	Hs.08771	ESTs	3
12127	AA34447	Hs.293410	ESTs	2.5
12248	AA433595	Hs.11006	ESTs	2.1
12655	T2058	Hs.2504	myomesin 1 (desmin) (15SD)	2.1
31267	A0211776	Hs.4	alcohol dehydrogenase 1 (class II, gamma)	3.8
31282	M12722	Hs.194236	hepatic lipase (hepatic lipase-related protein)	2.2
31810	D45487	Hs.65424	hepatic lipase (hepatic lipase-related protein)	2.5
33120	654559	Hs.284178	hepatic lipase (hepatic lipase-related protein)	2
33501	S55336	Hs.8022	hepatic lipase (hepatic lipase-related protein)	2.3
34111	W78874	Hs.224131	TUBA protein	4.6
30138	A021549	Hs.254759	ESTs	2.1
31794	AW238052	Hs.306814	ESTs	2.3
312575	R23237	Hs.197099	ESTs	2.2
31283	W32460	Hs.211038	ESTs	2.2
322814	A024495	Hs.148246	ESTs	2.3
32929	A395595	Hs.157669	ESTs	2.2
32475	AW014734	Hs.284256	ESTs	4.8
330931	F01443	Hs.103253	perilipin	2.1
332364	W94568	CH22.EMAC005500.GENSCAN.110-1		2
337983				

TABLE 16A

Table 16A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 16. For each probaset, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play	CAT number	Unique Eos probaset identifier number	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers
104872	6735_7	A434068	A386018	F14390 F17759 R48772 AN31485 A300353 H43071 A378535 F33553 R47588 A194177 F22289 U02933 A278281 H42625 A243302 A159038 A251050 AY249033 H42892 AA910870 AW473818 H25721 AW451438 F18847 F22376 H45807 F33447 AW174528 A4007628 H42537 C01077 F5336

TABLE 17: Table 1 from BRCA 014 P

5 Table 17 shows accession numbers representing 759 sequences of breast cancer genes or fragments thereof encoding breast cancer modulating proteins. For each overexpressed gene identified, a ratio of the relative amount of expression in breast tumors versus normal breast tissue.

Play	ExAccn	UnigeneID	Unigene Title	R1
10	100227	AY545894	Interferon-induced, hepatitis C-associated, nitrogen 2	3
	100405	AY291357	Interferon-induced, hepatitis C-associated, nitrogen 2	3.2
	100406	AY520650	Interferon-induced, hepatitis C-associated, nitrogen 2	3.6
	100420	D63953	Melanoma associated gene	3.2
	100911	X63300	SMA4	5.2
	101011	BC387038	Keratin 14 (epidermolysis bullosa simplex)	4.3
	101163	AA424324	Hs 1211	3
	101328	U09042	Hs 188	3.2
	101378	BE563385	Hs 833	3
	101474	U07688	Hs 73817	3.9
	101501	U26874	Hs 1360	4.5
	101602	AA433776	Hs 901	3.4
	101663	NL003528	Hs 2170	3.6
	101758	BE319494	Hs 182178	3.2
	101817	AB59507	Hs 182178	3.2
	101851	BE260594	Hs 182178	3.2
	101878	AB7815	Hs 182178	3.2
	102259	NL002638	Hs 182178	3.2
	102214	U27552	Hs 182178	3.2
	102259	NL001504	Hs 182178	3.2
	102301	NL005651	Hs 182178	3.2
	102305	AL043202	Hs 182178	3.2
	102369	U28940	Hs 182178	3.2
	102591	U62235	Hs 182178	3.2
	102721	H16846	Hs 182178	3.2
	102739	AA333025	Hs 182178	3.2
	102781	AF000228	Hs 182178	3.2
	102804	NL002318	Hs 182178	3.2
	102903	W37179	Hs 182178	3.2
	103042	T01658	Hs 182178	3.2
	103117	W35718	Hs 182178	3.2
	103282	BE335331	Hs 182178	3.2
	103294	AF751601	Hs 182178	3.2
	103326	W53134	Hs 182178	3.2
	103364	W69872	Hs 182178	3.2
	103365	NL007089	Hs 182178	3.2
	103458	AA498423	Hs 182178	3.2

103498	Y06306	Hs_30148	hormonally-inhibiting protein kinase 3	3.4
103538	BE516347	Hs_2785	keratin 17	3.7
103563	U03911	Hs_150407	Adren A receptor, type 1 (ACVR1) (ALK)	3.2
103612	BE336654	Hs_70937	H3 Nucleon family, member A	4.5
103925	A071835	Hs_55468	ESTs	4
104073	AW778318	Hs_88417	ESTs	3.8
104103	AW021102	Hs_21509	ESTs	4.3
104115	AF183810	Hs_26102	opposite strand to bcl-2 (bcl-2 antisense)	7.8
104188	AA61618	Hs_31704	ESTs, Weakly similar to KIA0227 (Hsp1)	3.8
104173	AA084273	Hs_75851	ESTs, Weakly similar to bcl-2 (bcl-2 antisense)	4
104181	AF172996	Hs_23740	DG6 protein	3
104189	AB040327	Hs_301804	KIA1194 protein	3.2
104269	AG59444	Hs_233860	ESTs	4.3
104307	AG29700	Hs_11580	endothelial alpha	3.1
104518	H0816	Hs_12423	Homo sapiens cDNA DKFZ6581420 (f)	3.2
104556	AF505651	Hs_69900	hypothetical protein: KIA1830 protein	4.4
104688	AA389554	Hs_27880	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ11933 (fs, clone H)	3.2
104748	AA015879	Hs_33356	ESTs	3.2
104755	U49551	Hs_30236	DGFP44G032 protein	4.5
104825	AA035813	Hs_141883	ESTs	6.9
104830	AW284092	Hs_21594	hypothetical protein MGC15794	11.1
104865	U79340	Hs_22575	B-cell CLL/lymphoma 6, member B (bcl-6)	3.5
104908	BE286884	Hs_26802	protein kinase domain containing protein	6.5
104981	H76517	Hs_33905	ESTs	3.8
105038	AW503733	Hs_5414	KIA11468 protein	4.5
105088	H55589	Hs_35156	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11027 (fs, clone PL)	3.8
105092	AA148982	Hs_29058	ESTs	3
105093	AL137568	Hs_32405	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ6580321 (f)	4.8
105304	AW134524	Hs_190325	ESTs	8.2
105349	AW505078	Hs_7395	hypothetical protein FLJ21182	3.1
105431	AA252033	Hs_20165	DGFP44G032 protein	4.2
105552	AA256759	Hs_28802	cardiac alpha 2 protein	4.4
105580	AA279439	Hs_278763	hypothetical protein FLJ10504	3.5
105650	U16741	Hs_26533	HSP200 protein	3.7
105688	U289139	Hs_12517	ESTs	5.5
105808	U163161	Hs_285131	CG-101 protein	3.5
105809	AW973653	Hs_28104	hypothetical protein FLJ00582	3.3
105809	AA195191	Hs_31111	hypothetical protein FLJ20728	3.2
105865	AA131657	Hs_23830	ESTs	3.3
106135	AL117474	Hs_41161	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ6727C191 (f)	3.2
106164	U20948	Hs_10762	ESTs	3.3
106293	U28942	Hs_301444	KIA11673	4.1
106400	BE397849	Hs_94109	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13534 (fs, clone PL)	3.1
106474	BE393588	Hs_42484	hypothetical protein FLJ10818	3.2
106484	AA351978	Hs_4943	hepatocellular carcinoma associated prot	7.8
106533	AL134708	Hs_143598	ESTs	3
106561	AA648459	Hs_333551	hypothetical protein AF301222	3.8
106566	AW650307	Hs_288	ribosomal protein L4	3.3
106661	AW469914	Hs_7579	hypothetical protein FLJ10402	3
106743	BE113328	Hs_21938	hypothetical protein FLJ12492	4.2
106844	AA455055	Hs_158213	sperm associated antigen 6	3.4
106864	AA31923	Hs_18478	glaql990A.1 NCL_GCAP_K08 Homo sapiens	4.4
106865	AW192335	Hs_321130	hypothetical protein MGC2771	3.8
106871	AW472881	Hs_31314	retinoblastoma-binding protein 7	4.1
106888	AF216751	Hs_28813	CDNA1	3.8
107055	AW565419	Hs_155223	stomach 2	3.4
107158	U37840	Hs_31844	hypothetical protein FLJ12588	3.1
107248	AW635124	Hs_31511	retinoblastoma-binding protein 7	5.9
107265	BE370584	Hs_46138	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU7_HUMAN A	3.9
107330	AW61578	Hs_80178	ESTs	4.8
107710	AA355040	Hs_255359	ESTs, Weakly similar to transformation-1	3
107890	AA025386	Hs_61311	ESTs, Weakly similar to S10350 cytochrome	4.1
107965	U40664	Hs_71988	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ6584F05 (f)	4.8
108000	AA093307	Hs_238984	H2B histone family, member L	3.3
108217	AA059886	Hs_62588	ESTs	3.8

5	302892	AW175909	Hs.12346	collagen-binding protein caldesmon-1	3.4
	302870	VC5569	Hs.12378	ESTs, Weakly similar to A16019 cDNA	5.1
	302871	AG5287	Hs.15130	ESTs, Human DNA sequence from clone RP5-1103G7	3.7
	302859	AL12460	Hs.22487	hypothetical protein FLJ20308	4.1
	303537	AW000352	Hs.15943	ESTs, Weakly similar to T32534 hypothetical	4.2
10	303540	AA35907	Hs.30490	ESTs, Weakly similar to putative HSC1 p	4.3
	303563	AA357659	Hs.10082	potassium thymidylate synthase	3.3
	303642	AW29459	Hs.10082	potassium thymidylate synthase	4.2
	303780	AA24014	Hs.1895	KIAA1304 protein	3.6
	303797	AW629759	Hs.8007	hypothetical protein MGC11138	4.9
15	304328	AA149551	Hs.8212	zinc finger protein 207	3.7
	304782	AA552081	Hs.21203	glna3203.1 NCL CGAP GC3 Homo sapiens	4.1
	305917	AA876109	Hs.21203	glna3203.1 NCL CGAP GC3 Homo sapiens	3.1
	305917	AA876109	Hs.21203	glna3203.1 NCL CGAP GC3 Homo sapiens	3.1
	307010	AA140014	Hs.1895	KIAA1304 protein	3.5
20	307041	AA140014	Hs.1895	KIAA1304 protein	3.5
	308106	AA176803	Hs.12378	collagen, type I, alpha 1	4.3
	308307	AA51188	Hs.10774	hypothetical protein FLJ20045	4.6
	308615	AA000142	Hs.23730	Homo sapiens breast cancer antigen NY-BR	7.3
	309177	AA51188	Hs.23730	Homo sapiens breast cancer antigen NY-BR	3.2
25	309328	AA023438	Hs.23730	Homo sapiens breast cancer antigen NY-BR	3.1
	309574	AA176803	Hs.23730	Homo sapiens breast cancer antigen NY-BR	3.1
	309574	AA176803	Hs.23730	Homo sapiens breast cancer antigen NY-BR	3.1
	309574	AA176803	Hs.23730	Homo sapiens breast cancer antigen NY-BR	3.1
	309574	AA176803	Hs.23730	Homo sapiens breast cancer antigen NY-BR	3.1
30	310084	AA199712	Hs.18354	ESTs, Weakly similar to 191720A ProAng	4.6
	310088	AA05641	Hs.18354	ESTs, Weakly similar to 191720A ProAng	3.6
	310088	AA05641	Hs.18354	ESTs, Weakly similar to 191720A ProAng	3.6
	310088	AA05641	Hs.18354	ESTs, Weakly similar to 191720A ProAng	3.6
	310088	AA05641	Hs.18354	ESTs, Weakly similar to 191720A ProAng	3.6
35	310683	AA39458	Hs.16070	ESTs	3.2
	310727	AA000703	Hs.23282	Homo sapiens mRNA for KIAA1551 protein,	3.8
	310781	AA30797	Hs.15892	ESTs	10.2
	310855	AA55121	Hs.15892	ESTs	3.4
	310855	AA55121	Hs.15892	ESTs	3.4
40	311117	AA71439	Hs.263912	ESTs	10.9
	311166	AA821005	Hs.18599	ESTs	3.1
	311227	AA641098	Hs.20809	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU1_HUMAN A	10.8
	311465	AA73860	Hs.20812	ESTs	4.4
	311587	AA38254	Hs.27109	ESTs, Weakly similar to A17582 B-cell gr	5.1
45	311774	AA000970	Hs.23248	ESTs	5.8
	311774	AA000970	Hs.23248	ESTs	5.8
	311774	AA000970	Hs.23248	ESTs	5.8
	311774	AA000970	Hs.23248	ESTs	5.8
	311774	AA000970	Hs.23248	ESTs	5.8
50	311872	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311889	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311889	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311889	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311889	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
55	311923	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311923	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311923	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311923	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311923	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
60	311935	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311935	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311935	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311935	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311935	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
65	311935	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311935	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311935	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311935	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3
	311935	AA76742	Hs.12346	collagen, type I, alpha 1	3.3

5	315330	AW015415	Hs.127780	ESTs	Hs.303428	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14332 fls. clone OV	5.3	
	315562	AA373415	Hs.152828	ESTs	Hs.125733	DEME-6 protein	9.2	
	315534	AA837085	Hs.220685	ESTs	Hs.187382	ESTs	3.1	
	315707	AA108883	Hs.212811	ESTs	Hs.187339	RNA polymerase II transcriptional regula	6.1	
	315707	AA108883	Hs.212811	ESTs	Hs.187339	RNA polymerase II transcriptional regula	6.1	
	315772	AV015373	Hs.271249	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13360 fls. clone PL	Hs.181112	ESTs	3.5	
	315830	AV020550	Hs.161601	ESTs	Hs.128910	ESTs	3	
	315858	AA737345	Hs.294041	ESTs	Hs.230187	ESTs	3.7	
10	315878	AA633338	Hs.189048	ESTs	Hs.143888	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ2031 fls. clone L	3.1	
	315977	AV083916	Hs.151206	ESTs	Hs.45984	hypothetical protein similar to RNA-bind	12.3	
	315978	AA33883	Hs.191769	ESTs	Hs.144151	ESTs	3.3	
	315995	AA714777	Hs.194591	ESTs	Hs.217481	ESTs	3	
15	316012	AA764950	Hs.118888	ESTs	Hs.333239	ESTs	3.9	
	316042	AA69950	Hs.170698	ESTs	Hs.247064	ESTs	3	
	316052	AA82786	Hs.135734	ESTs	Hs.137507	wing (ven. goph), Drosophila-Hs 2	11.7	
	316074	AV015324	Hs.133201	NOO2 protein	Hs.237398	ESTs	3	
	316074	AV015314	Hs.23273	ESTs	Hs.197531	ESTs	3.8	
20	316100	AV020586	Hs.213003	ESTs	Hs.166151	ESTs	4.4	
	316133	AB17742	Hs.125862	ESTs	Hs.166151	ESTs	3.2	
	316177	AA58492	Hs.283102	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU1_HUMAN A	gb-HUM0310028	Human fetal brain (T70)whe	3.1	
	316186	AA433540	gbit05905.1	NCL CGAP_Xd11 Homo sapien	Hs.35523	nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group L, m	4.7	
	316244	AA40761	Hs.226988	ESTs	Hs.271530	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU7_HUMAN ALU S	3.5	
	316269	AA740594	Hs.206659	ESTs	Hs.302058	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ569C093 (fr	5	
25	316313	AA741300	Hs.402599	ESTs, Weakly similar to 138022 hypothel	Hs.21851	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12900 fls. clone NT	19	
	316384	AA747807	Hs.145900	ESTs	Hs.334473	hypothetical protein DKFZ56401278	3.6	
	316590	AA531198	Hs.146123	poly(A) polymerase gamma	Hs.194359	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALUC_HUMAN III	3	
	316697	AV0293174	Hs.25827	ESTs	Hs.157601	ESTs	11.5	
	316715	AA40268	Hs.170673	ESTs, Weakly similar to T24322 hypothel	Hs.46877	PRO2000 protein	3	
	316860	AB502698	Hs.195602	ESTs	gbit05303.1	Stratagene fetal spleen (p	4.2	
	316869	AB54880	Hs.134804	ESTs	gb-Homo sapiens full length taen cDNA	Hs.256150	Homo sapiens, Similar to RIKEN cDNA 2810	3.4
	316886	AA435311	Hs.134981	ESTs	Hs.118394	ESTs	5.9	
	316897	AA336114	Hs.211612	ESTs	Hs.284847	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12250 fls. clone MA	3.1	
30	316943	AV014875	Hs.137007	ESTs	Hs.293918	ESTs	7.8	
	317069	AT72882	Hs.190489	ESTs	Hs.279727	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14035 fls. clone HE	18.5	
	317184	AA451587	Hs.126208	ESTs	gb-C16391	Clontech human aorta polyA mRNA	4	
35	317280	AL123532	Hs.128419	ESTs	Hs.270124	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11228 fls. clone PL	6.3	
	317360	AV025292	Hs.126419	ESTs	Hs.193520	ESTs	4.6	
	317404	AB08587	Hs.126594	ESTs	Hs.190642	ESTs	10.5	
	317452	AA972655	Hs.135598	ESTs	Hs.205558	ESTs	4.3	
40	317501	AB272034	Hs.137097	ESTs	Hs.161712	ESTs	9.2	
	317674	AV029452	Hs.128899	ESTs	Hs.197748	ESTs	3.1	
	317681	AB72748	Hs.211265	ESTs	Hs.243023	ESTs	4	
45	317802	AV102941	Hs.159983	ESTs	Hs.48721	ESTs, Moderately similar to PC4259 lort	3	
	317834	X58348	Hs.287270	ret proto-oncogene (multiple endocrine n	Hs.07600	ESTs	3.2	
	317850	AB81545	Hs.152882	hypothetical protein FLJ13117	Hs.8173	hypothetical protein FLJ10803	3.3	
	317881	AB72748	Hs.224398	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ1469 fls. clone HE	Hs.211408	ESTs	4.5	
50	317916	AB55071	Hs.211265	ESTs	Hs.162878	ESTs	4.5	
	318042	AV029452	Hs.148981	ESTs	Hs.303652	ESTs	8.4	
	318223	AV029452	Hs.134090	ESTs	gb-H19008.1	NCL CGAP_LIN Homo sapiens	8.2	
	318327	AV0294013	Hs.208942	ESTs	Hs.123964	ESTs	48.4	
	318332	AB93930	Hs.193440	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ21000 fls. clone C	Hs.182524	ESTs	3	
55	318418	AF107483	Hs.118498	Homo sapiens LUC1-15 protein mRNA, gpc	Hs.116359	ESTs	3.3	
	318558	AV0406577	Hs.146381	RNA binding motif protein, X chromosome	Hs.152812	ESTs	16.5	
	318625	AA526235	Hs.193162	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11883 fls. clone HE	Hs.132878	ESTs	3.3	
	318634	TA9588	Hs.158332	ESTs	Hs.163866	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ22768 fls. clone K	10.4	
	318740	NL002543	Hs.17729	oddsked low density lipoprotein (leth	Hs.293653	ESTs, Weakly similar to 154374 gene NF2	3.3	
	318740	AT063134	Hs.144478	ESTs	Hs.12504	likely ortholog of mouse Atrialis	3.2	
60	318781	NL012281	Hs.270207	ESTs	Hs.292385	ESTs, Weakly similar to 178885 esrthwh	3	
	318978	AB32124	Hs.20414	prostate epithelium-specific Ets transcr	Hs.335440	EST	3	
	319510	AB63632	Hs.270207	ESTs	gb-CV3-ET0381	-270100-075-08 ET0381 Homo	48.4	
	319551	AV01668	Hs.25952	ESTs	Hs.123964	ESTs	3	
	319745	AT73988	Hs.108258	actin binding protein, macrophil (mical	Hs.116359	ESTs	3.3	
	319834	AA071267	Hs.164259	ESTs	Hs.152812	ESTs	5	
	319840	C16035	Hs.164259	ESTs	Hs.293653	ESTs	10.4	
65	319877	AA534222	gbit05100.1	Stratagene fibroblast (937	Hs.12504	likely ortholog of mouse Atrialis	3.2	
	320074	AA321168	Hs.278233	ESTs	Hs.292385	ESTs, Weakly similar to 178885 esrthwh	3	
	320167	AA843473	Hs.80780	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ23530 fls. clone K	Hs.335440	EST	3	

321774	A031771	Hs.133586	ESTs	4.2
324623	AW516704	Hs.208726	ESTs	3.4
324824	A026399	Hs.224524	ESTs	3.1
324825	A070408	Hs.143842	ESTs, Weakly similar to 2004399A chromos	4.4
324861	AA613792	gb U00131 NCI_CGAP_PP2 Homo sapiens	3.9	
324867	A1375572	Hs.172634	ESTs	18.8
324894	A085416	Hs.213897	ESTs	3.3
325146	A064690	Hs.171176	ESTs	4.2
325372		Phase 2 & 3 Exons	4.4	
325544		Phase 2 & 3 Exons	5.7	
327075		Phase 2 & 3 Exons	3.8	
332768		C2200007.g12314155jembICAB9333.11(A	4.3	
334223		NM_005080: Homo sapiens X-box binding pr	26.2	
334447		NM_012429: Homo sapiens SEC14 (S. cervi)	3.9	
335809		NM_014599: Homo sapiens trankrin-1b (BK1	10.1	
335824		ENSP0000243072: D12Z25.13.1 (N3-TERMINAL	20	
338255		NM_014323: Homo sapiens zinc finger prot	9	
409430	R21945	Hs.165075	solidog factor, epithelial-1ch.5	4
428048	AW812705	Hs.155381	ESTs, Moderately similar to 130022 hypod	4.6
433588	R07158	Hs.172269	ESTs	3.2
436008	AA716102	Hs.120286	ESTs	3.9
448650	B5326557	Hs.21408	signal transducer and activator of trans	4.1
453542	AW835724	Hs.339660	Homo sapiens mRNA expressed only in plac	3.7
		APFX control STAT1	3.2	
		N97935	3	
		N53150	tumorigenesis	3
		M13755	Interferon stimulated protein; 15 kDa	4.5
		A062047	ESTs	6.7
		AA252033	ESTs, Weakly similar to IIII ALU SUBFAMILY J	3.2
		AA401739	ESTs	3.3
		H18459	hepatocellular carcinoma associated protein;	4.2
		R48744	ESTs	4.2
		A31682	Inhibitor, beta E (gamma AB beta polypeptide)	3
		AA416873	ESTs	3
		D80240	HUM5311A Human fetal brain (Tfupwara) Homo	4
		R40590	ESTs	3.2
			CH22_FGENES.678.5	16.8
			CH22_FGENES.619.7	12.9
			CH22_FGENES.619.12	11.3
			CH22_EMA0005500.GENSCAN.127.9	9.2
			CH22_EMA0005500.GENSCAN.1304.2	8.5
			CH22_FGENES.271.8	8.4
			CH22_FGENES.619.13	8
			CH22_FGENES.271.7	7.3
			CH22_FGENES.617.7	7.2
			CH17_Js.g1600473	7.1
			CH22_FGENES.264.1	6.8
			HER2 receptor tyrosine kinase (c-erbB-2; ERBB2; neu)	8.6
			CH22_FGENES.617.9	6.5
			CH17_Js.g1608764	5.8
			CH19_Js.g16087439	5.7
			CH22_FGENES.613	5.3
			CH17_Js.g16087220	5.1
			CH17_Js.g16032453	5.1
			CH22_EMA0005500.GENSCAN.148.22	4.7
			CH22_FGENES.659.10	4.6
			KIAA1028 protein	4.6
			CH22_FGENES.48.12	4.5
			CH22_FGENES.119.2	4.5
			ESTs	4.4
			multiple UniGene matches	4.3
			CH22_FGENES.819.8	4.3
			CH22_FGENES.13.7	4.3
			Zinc Finger Protein H2H4	4.3
			CH22_FGENES.363.3	4.3
			CH22_FGENES.708.9	4.3
			CH21_Js.g16031965	4.2

			CH17_Js.g16087215	4.1
			CH22_FGENES.659.8	4.1
			CH22_FGENES.48.18	4.1
			multi metalloproteinase 14 (membrane inserted)	4
			CH22_FGENES.271.8	3.9
			CH22_FGENES.617.3	3.9
			CH22_FGENES.260.9	3.8
			CH22_FGENES.13.5	3.8
			CH22_FGENES.13.2	3.8
			CH14_Js.g16082474	3.8
			CH102_Js.g16087160	3.8
			CH22_FGENES.617.8	3.7
			CH22_D3Z710.GENSCAN.23.39	3.7
			CH22_FGENES.543.20	3.7
			CH22_EMA0005500.GENSCAN.98.1	3.7
			CH22_FGENES.204.2	3.5
			CH22_FGENES.619.4	3.5
			CH18_Js.g16087087	3.5
			EST cluster (not in UniGene)	3.4
			CH22_EMA0005500.GENSCAN.148.9	3.4
			CH22_EMA0005500.GENSCAN.121.5	3.4
			CH22_FGENES.13.4	3.3
			CH107_Js.g1600478	3.3
			CH22_FGENES.350.1	3.3
			CH22_FGENES.6.2	3.3
			CH22_C0H12.GENSCAN.18.2	3.2
			CH22_C0E51.GENSCAN.8.1	3.2
			ESTs, Weakly similar to cdc Ocd1 matrix	3.1
			CH22_FGENES.307.4	3.1
			CH22_EMA0005500.GENSCAN.248.14	3.1
			CH106_Js.g1602462	3.1
			CH22_FGENES.680.5	3.1
			CH22_D3Z710.GENSCAN.19.8	3.1
			CH22_FGENES.327.8	3.1
			CH22_FGENES.330.10	3.1
			CH22_FGENES.14.2	3.1
			ESTs	3
			CH22_FGENES.228.7	3
			CH22_FGENES.13.3	3
			CH22_EMA0005500.GENSCAN.209.12	3
			CH22_FGENES.271.3	3

TABLE 17A

Table 17A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenelD's for Table 17. For each probe set, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play	CAT number	Accession	Unigene EST probe set identifier number
Accession:	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers	
15	16845_332481_1	AA049530 AA655318 H4873	
	103207_30535_4	X77700	
	126257_182217_1		
	102791_37186_1		
20	16845_332481_1	AA049530 AA655318 H4873	
	103207_30535_4	X77700	
	126257_182217_1		
	102791_37186_1		
25	16845_332481_1	AA049530 AA655318 H4873	
	103207_30535_4	X77700	
	126257_182217_1		
	102791_37186_1		
30	16845_332481_1	AA049530 AA655318 H4873	
	103207_30535_4	X77700	
	126257_182217_1		
	102791_37186_1		
35	16845_332481_1	AA049530 AA655318 H4873	
	103207_30535_4	X77700	
	126257_182217_1		
	102791_37186_1		
40	16845_332481_1	AA049530 AA655318 H4873	
	103207_30535_4	X77700	
	126257_182217_1		
	102791_37186_1		
45	16845_332481_1	AA049530 AA655318 H4873	
	103207_30535_4	X77700	
	126257_182217_1		
	102791_37186_1		
50	16845_332481_1	AA049530 AA655318 H4873	
	103207_30535_4	X77700	
	126257_182217_1		
	102791_37186_1		
55	16845_332481_1	AA049530 AA655318 H4873	
	103207_30535_4	X77700	
	126257_182217_1		
	102791_37186_1		
60	16845_332481_1	AA049530 AA655318 H4873	
	103207_30535_4	X77700	
	126257_182217_1		
	102791_37186_1		

338106 AF78603
339255 CH22_665FFG_LINK_EMAC00
339809 CH22_3181FQ_817_8_LINK_E
339824 CH22_3197FQ_818_11_LINK_E
307010 A1140014
307041 A114243
305913 A4876109
305917 A4878659
305974 A1168083
325372 c12_b4
325544 c12_b4
337298 CH22_145FQ_8_5_LINK_C4910
337299 CH22_1507FQ_300_1_LINK_E
337299 CH22_1507FQ_300_1_LINK_E
337299 CH22_1507FQ_300_1_LINK_E
334447 CH22_1746FQ_307_1_LINK_E
304782 A4832081
313434 A41780_1 W92070 A116852 W92053

TABLE 17B

Table 17B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 17. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Play:	Unique number corresponding to an Eex probe						
Ref:	Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank identifier (GI) numbers. "Dunham I. et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham I. et al., Nature (1989) 402:469-485.						
Strand:	Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.						
N_Gstart:	Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.						
	Play	Ref	Strand	N_Gstart			
0	334447	Dunham, I. et al.	Plus	14308761-14308824			
	335809	Dunham, I. et al.	Plus	26310772-26310909			
	335824	Dunham, I. et al.	Plus	26316855-26316942			
0	332798	Dunham, I. et al.	Minus	232147-231974			
	334223	Dunham, I. et al.	Minus	12734355-12734258			
	338255	Dunham, I. et al.	Minus	15242294-15242231			
5	325372	565520	Plus	1171281-1171284			
	325444	6632452	Plus	171228-171286			
	327073	6531985	Plus	4041318-4041431			

TABLE 18: Table 2 from BRCA 014 P

Table 18 shows genes with atleast five times the expression in breast tumor tissue than is expressed in normal body tissues.

Play:	Unigene ID:	Unigene Title:	Unigene number:	Unigene accession number:	Genbank accession number:	Ratio of tumor to normal body tissue
10	101378	BE583305	Ha.833	Interferon- γ -induced protein, 15 kDa		5.3
	101530	M23874	Ha.1350	cytochrome P450, subfamily 1B (phenobar		9
	101767	M81057	Ha.180884	carboxypeptidase B1 (tissue)		12
20	101878	M97815	Ha.153550	cellular retinoic acid-binding protein 2		6.5
	103010	X52509	Ha.161940	lysine aminotransferase		12.4
	104115	AF133510	Ha.28102	oposita strand to tichothochthulgeal		7.6
	104825	A035813	Ha.141883	ESTs		6.9
	10705	AW983419	Ha.155223	stannocalcin 2		5.3
25	108819	A011149	Ha.271827	ESTs		8.1
	112257	AB033064	Ha.334508	KIAA1238 protein		7.3
	112561	AF791463	Ha.128573	ESTs, Weakly similar to A35038 cytochrom		8.2
	112637	BC2231	Ha.164589	ESTs		5.4
	113208	BE582400	Ha.241471	RUG8		8.2
30	113970	M27249	Ha.8109	hypodermal protein FLJ21080		8.0
	114055	AF53861	Ha.72472	BRP-R18		10.1
	116228	M22293	Ha.206832	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALLU_HUMAN A		10.1
	119305	AW440684	Ha.119371	collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ectona-Osm		8.4
35	121611	M21685	Ha.1735	inhibin, beta B (ectin AB beta polypep		5.6
	133978	A098165	Ha.169548	cytochrome P450, subfamily 1B (phenobar		8.2
	134731	DS8377	Ha.89404	GATA-binding protein 3 (T-cell receptor		8.2
	30254	AY183618	Ha.55510	mesh (Orosophila) homeo box homolog 2		5.8
	301884	A3312682	Ha.105445	solite centor family 30 (zinc transport		8.9
40	302001	AB020711	Ha.278346	GDNF family receptor alpha 1		5.7
	302057	BE582708	Ha.222389	KIAA0904 protein		7.7
	302276	AW55778	Ha.322910	CEP1 protein		7.3
	302280	AY179649	Ha.175593	HER2 receptor tyrosine kinase (c-erb-b2,		5.4
	302372	AL117406	Ha.200102	Home sapiens mRNA, cDNA DKF2558A00783 (34.1		34.1
45	302385	A224172	Ha.204096	ATP-binding cassette transporter MPP8		6.7
	309177	AW51116	Ha.326738	topophilin B (unoglobulin family member)		13.8
	309553	AW170033	Ha.326738	Home sapiens breast cancer antigen NY-8R		17.3
	310781	A380787	Ha.158582	Home sapiens breast cancer antigen NY-8R		57.8
	311685	M821005	Ha.118589	ESTs		10.2
50	311935	A216387	Ha.118625	phos6802 at NCLCGAP_P1 Homo sapiens		10.8
	312453	BE21684	Ha.118625	hectrinase 1		5.2
	313293	AW440621	Ha.184445	GDNF family receptor alpha 1		5.2
	313515	C18653	Ha.184445	Home sapiens cDNA FLJ11576 fs, clone HE		12.4
55	314057	AW48744	Ha.259453	ESTs		26.3
	314138	AY140516	Ha.206898	gpcy9711.1 at NCLCGAP_G0381 Homo sapiens		8.6
	314556	AW33855	Ha.206898	Home sapiens cDNA FLJ14056 fs, clone HE		3.9
	314558	M87374	Ha.190721	ESTs		8.5
	314681	AW207268	Ha.190721	Home sapiens cDNA FLJ14056 fs, clone HE		27.4
	315008	AW33853	Ha.206898	ESTs		20.7
	314681	AW207268	Ha.190721	Transmembrane protease, serine 3		10.9
60	315021	A453347	Ha.312888	ESTs		5.3
	315051	AW52825	Ha.183464	ESTs		12.9
	315060	A4531104	Ha.189048	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALLUC_HUMAN I		5.6

TABLE 18A

Table 18A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenID's for Table 18. For each probeset, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using ClustalW and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column

Play:	Unique Eco probeSet identifier number
CAT number:	Gene cluster number
Accession:	Genbank accession numbers
15	<p>323332 179142.1 A032620 A791832 AA22814 A791823 AA229211 AA22915</p> <p>323275 1510583.1 C16391 C16413</p> <p>324261 2723585.1 BE69341 AW748403 AL044861 A1000240 AA335080</p> <p>323617 233568.1 A4410943 AW046953 A1334202 AA333862</p> <p>311933 174179.1 A4216387 T83548 AA228676</p> <p>314139 176980.1 A4210816 AA084054 AA228923</p> <p>335609 CH22.3181FG.617_A_LINK_EH</p> <p>338824 CH22.3197FG.619_A_LINK_E</p> <p>325344 CH22.JS</p> <p>334223 CH22_1077G_369_A_LINK_EH</p>
20	<p>323332 179142.1 A032620 A791832 AA22814 A791823 AA229211 AA22915</p> <p>323275 1510583.1 C16391 C16413</p> <p>324261 2723585.1 BE69341 AW748403 AL044861 A1000240 AA335080</p> <p>323617 233568.1 A4410943 AW046953 A1334202 AA333862</p> <p>311933 174179.1 A4216387 T83548 AA228676</p> <p>314139 176980.1 A4210816 AA084054 AA228923</p> <p>335609 CH22.3181FG.617_A_LINK_EH</p> <p>338824 CH22.3197FG.619_A_LINK_E</p> <p>325344 CH22.JS</p> <p>334223 CH22_1077G_369_A_LINK_EH</p>
25	<p>323332 179142.1 A032620 A791832 AA22814 A791823 AA229211 AA22915</p> <p>323275 1510583.1 C16391 C16413</p> <p>324261 2723585.1 BE69341 AW748403 AL044861 A1000240 AA335080</p> <p>323617 233568.1 A4410943 AW046953 A1334202 AA333862</p> <p>311933 174179.1 A4216387 T83548 AA228676</p> <p>314139 176980.1 A4210816 AA084054 AA228923</p> <p>335609 CH22.3181FG.617_A_LINK_EH</p> <p>338824 CH22.3197FG.619_A_LINK_E</p> <p>325344 CH22.JS</p> <p>334223 CH22_1077G_369_A_LINK_EH</p>
30	<p>323332 179142.1 A032620 A791832 AA22814 A791823 AA229211 AA22915</p> <p>323275 1510583.1 C16391 C16413</p> <p>324261 2723585.1 BE69341 AW748403 AL044861 A1000240 AA335080</p> <p>323617 233568.1 A4410943 AW046953 A1334202 AA333862</p> <p>311933 174179.1 A4216387 T83548 AA228676</p> <p>314139 176980.1 A4210816 AA084054 AA228923</p> <p>335609 CH22.3181FG.617_A_LINK_EH</p> <p>338824 CH22.3197FG.619_A_LINK_E</p> <p>325344 CH22.JS</p> <p>334223 CH22_1077G_369_A_LINK_EH</p>
35	<p>323332 179142.1 A032620 A791832 AA22814 A791823 AA229211 AA22915</p> <p>323275 1510583.1 C16391 C16413</p> <p>324261 2723585.1 BE69341 AW748403 AL044861 A1000240 AA335080</p> <p>323617 233568.1 A4410943 AW046953 A1334202 AA333862</p> <p>311933 174179.1 A4216387 T83548 AA228676</p> <p>314139 176980.1 A4210816 AA084054 AA228923</p> <p>335609 CH22.3181FG.617_A_LINK_EH</p> <p>338824 CH22.3197FG.619_A_LINK_E</p> <p>325344 CH22.JS</p> <p>334223 CH22_1077G_369_A_LINK_EH</p>
40	<p>323332 179142.1 A032620 A791832 AA22814 A791823 AA229211 AA22915</p> <p>323275 1510583.1 C16391 C16413</p> <p>324261 2723585.1 BE69341 AW748403 AL044861 A1000240 AA335080</p> <p>323617 233568.1 A4410943 AW046953 A1334202 AA333862</p> <p>311933 174179.1 A4216387 T83548 AA228676</p> <p>314139 176980.1 A4210816 AA084054 AA228923</p> <p>335609 CH22.3181FG.617_A_LINK_EH</p> <p>338824 CH22.3197FG.619_A_LINK_E</p> <p>325344 CH22.JS</p> <p>334223 CH22_1077G_369_A_LINK_EH</p>

TABLE 18B

Table 18B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 18. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Play:	Ref:	Strand:	Strand:	Strand:
10	33509	Dunham, I. et al.	Plus	28310772-28310909
	33524	Dunham, I. et al.	Plus	28376860-28376942
	33423	Dunham, I. et al.	Minus	1274335-1274328
	325544	682452	Plus	171228-171288

Unique number corresponding to an Eas probe set
Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank Identifier (GI) numbers. "Dunham, I. et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham, I. et al., Nature (1998) 402:489-495.
Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.
Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.

TABLE 19: 1045 GENES UP-REGULATED IN BREAST CANCER COMPARED TO NORMAL ADULT TISSUES

Table 19 shows 1045 genes up-regulated in breast cancer compared to normal adult tissues. These were selected from 59680 probesets on the Affymetrix/Eos-Hu03 GeneChip array such that the ratio of "average" breast cancer to "average" normal adult tissues was greater than or equal to 2.5. The "average" breast cancer level was set to the 90th percentile value. The "average" normal adult tissue level was set to the 90th percentile value amongst 144 non-malignant tissues. In order to remove gene-specific background levels of non-specific hybridization, the 15th percentile value amongst the 144 non-malignant tissues was subtracted from both the numerator and the denominator before the ratio was evaluated.

Play:	Ref:	Strand:	Strand:	Strand:
15	405991	AF015224	Plus	137A
	405994	AF015224	Plus	137A
	402931	AA01389	Plus	68.4
	402777	AW17035	Plus	64.2
	449748	AB65594	Plus	46.4
	428078	BE09341	Plus	44.8
	402922	AA50737	Plus	37.4
	427585	D31152	Plus	32.9
	408045	AW13659	Plus	31.9
	407178	AA105651	Plus	30.4
	407377	C16391	Plus	27.7
	450705	U80391	Plus	24.8
	407172	AA412108	Plus	22.0
	428648	NM_006230	Plus	21.9
	404351		Plus	19.8
	407980	AA046309	Plus	17.3
	417350	A075572	Plus	16.8
	450375	A009947	Plus	16.5
	427109	873235	Plus	16.0
	435496	AW840171	Plus	15.8
	453160	A083307	Plus	15.8
	420813	X31601	Plus	15.8
	415989	A028700	Plus	15.5
	422505	AL120652	Plus	14.8
	424399	A065687	Plus	14.5
	423575	C16953	Plus	13.7
	423441	A224172	Plus	13.7
	431674	AL133955	Plus	13.5
	445935	AB014544	Plus	13.0
	427117	AA39272	Plus	12.8
	405578		Plus	12.8
	422605	AA43589	Plus	12.2
	424634	NM_003613	Plus	12.0
	455207	AT135450	Plus	11.9
	424888	A0351010	Plus	11.9
	439507	A0031656	Plus	11.5

419208	AN291168	Hs.11296	ESTs. Weakly similar to MUC2_HUMAN MUCIN 11.5	428432	AB78059	Hs.220876	synaptonemal complex protein 2	431068	AD15591	Hs.131004	ESTs. Weakly similar to T17227 hypoblast	431068	AD15591	Hs.131004	ESTs. Weakly similar to T17227 hypoblast
429170	NL.001394	Hs.2359	dual specificity phosphatase 4	410781	AB75972	Hs.150028	ESTs	429170	AD15591	Hs.152223	stannocalbin 2	429170	AD15591	Hs.152223	stannocalbin 2
407276	AB51118	Hs.326738	Homo sapiens breast cancer antigen NY-BR	433786	AB72843	Hs.144151	ESTs	433786	AB72843	Hs.144151	ESTs	433786	AB72843	Hs.144151	ESTs
433777	AN137148	Hs.300593	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11382.1b, clone HE	421373	AB000229	Hs.167771	ESTs	421373	AB000229	Hs.167771	ESTs	421373	AB000229	Hs.167771	ESTs
446390	AL035414	Hs.21068	hypothetical protein	451359	AB73374	Hs.144479	ESTs	451359	AB73374	Hs.144479	ESTs	451359	AB73374	Hs.144479	ESTs
452401	NL.007115	Hs.23332	tumor necrosis factor, alpha-induced pro	404253				404253				404253			
421037	AB54808	Hs.197653	programmed cell death 9 (PDCD9)	41098	AD15591	Hs.152223	stannocalbin 2	41098	AD15591	Hs.152223	stannocalbin 2	41098	AD15591	Hs.152223	stannocalbin 2
452481	N78223	Hs.108106	transcription factor	428277	AB32149	Hs.2248	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (CX	428277	AB32149	Hs.2248	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (CX	428277	AB32149	Hs.2248	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (CX
443348	AB87358	Hs.18278	calmodulin 2 (phosphorylase kinase, deli	425658	BE45902	Hs.12579	hypothetical protein FL10451	425658	BE45902	Hs.12579	hypothetical protein FL10451	425658	BE45902	Hs.12579	hypothetical protein FL10451
411155	AB78769	Hs.102287	lysozyme	411111	AB18127	Hs.161160	ESTs	411111	AB18127	Hs.161160	ESTs	411111	AB18127	Hs.161160	ESTs
402696	AA576933	Hs.22972	hypothetical protein FL13352	434988	AB18055	Hs.130239	ESTs	434988	AB18055	Hs.130239	ESTs	434988	AB18055	Hs.130239	ESTs
417268	AB70413	Hs.35563	hypothetical protein FLJ22418	42580	AB73882	Hs.187075	ESTs	42580	AB73882	Hs.187075	ESTs	42580	AB73882	Hs.187075	ESTs
417033	AB37412	Hs.157601	ESTs	448611	AB70384	Hs.820	cuticular perlecanin antigen 1 (230240XO)	448611	AB70384	Hs.820	cuticular perlecanin antigen 1 (230240XO)	448611	AB70384	Hs.820	cuticular perlecanin antigen 1 (230240XO)
400285	AB73838	Hs.2533	alkaline dehydrogenase 9 family, member	408000	L1580	Hs.85915	androgen receptor (dihydrotestosterone r	408000	L1580	Hs.85915	androgen receptor (dihydrotestosterone r	408000	L1580	Hs.85915	androgen receptor (dihydrotestosterone r
424005	NL.002487	Hs.153704	NMA (never in mitosis gene a-related k	420757	AB54195	Hs.1657	estrogen receptor 1	420757	AB54195	Hs.1657	estrogen receptor 1	420757	AB54195	Hs.1657	estrogen receptor 1
432441	AN728425	Hs.183048	ESTs	400301	AB6535	Hs.197849	ESTs	400301	AB6535	Hs.197849	ESTs	400301	AB6535	Hs.197849	ESTs
427385	AB73274	Hs.190721	ESTs	427558	AB923482	Hs.159284	Human clone 23943 mRNA sequence	427558	AB923482	Hs.159284	Human clone 23943 mRNA sequence	427558	AB923482	Hs.159284	Human clone 23943 mRNA sequence
436950	H23789	Hs.144530	EST	423704	U79253	Hs.7878	cellular retinoic acid-binding protein 1	423704	U79253	Hs.7878	cellular retinoic acid-binding protein 1	423704	U79253	Hs.7878	cellular retinoic acid-binding protein 1
423835	BE218705	Hs.121378	metallothionein-like 5, testis-specific	424902	NL.003856	Hs.153587	invariant polyphosphatase-4-phosphatase, ly	424902	NL.003856	Hs.153587	invariant polyphosphatase-4-phosphatase, ly	424902	NL.003856	Hs.153587	invariant polyphosphatase-4-phosphatase, ly
423692	D59041	Hs.153596	N-acetyltransferase 1 (erythrine N-acety	441134	W29092	Hs.228320	hypothetical protein FLJ23537	441134	W29092	Hs.228320	hypothetical protein FLJ23537	441134	W29092	Hs.228320	hypothetical protein FLJ23537
411669	W70027	Hs.23433	ESTs	446653	AB004854	Hs.334473	hypothetical protein DKFZ654O1278	446653	AB004854	Hs.334473	hypothetical protein DKFZ654O1278	446653	AB004854	Hs.334473	hypothetical protein DKFZ654O1278
438620	AL360204	Hs.283653	Homo sapiens mRNA full length insert cDN	411446	AL137517	Hs.10887	similar to lysosome-associated membrane	411446	AL137517	Hs.10887	similar to lysosome-associated membrane	411446	AL137517	Hs.10887	similar to lysosome-associated membrane
445730	AB24342	Hs.170042	ESTs	427168	AB58894	Hs.12408	S100 calcium-binding protein A7 (pariet	427168	AB58894	Hs.12408	S100 calcium-binding protein A7 (pariet	427168	AB58894	Hs.12408	S100 calcium-binding protein A7 (pariet
459583	AB07873	Hs.30504	gB.LL-RT152-080393-001 BT152 Homo sapien	453331	A200655	Hs.8895	ESTs	453331	A200655	Hs.8895	ESTs	453331	A200655	Hs.8895	ESTs
452744	AB27412	Hs.278481	Homo sapiens mRNA, cDNA DKFZP434E092 (p	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
432596	AB24741	Hs.334473	hypothetical protein DKFZ654O1278	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
400297	AB12076	Hs.57471	ESTs	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
440448	D60730	Hs.27249	gB.Z22403.1 Scars ovary tumor N40T H	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
423945	AA110843	Hs.27249	gB.Z22403.1 Scars ovary tumor N40T H	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
406348		Hs.27249	gB.Z22403.1 Scars ovary tumor N40T H	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
424735	U13875	Hs.27249	gB.Z22403.1 Scars ovary tumor N40T H	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
453392	U23732	Hs.27249	gB.Z22403.1 Scars ovary tumor N40T H	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
433365	AF02844	Hs.23979	ESTs	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
405854	NA	Hs.85389	colony	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
416801	AA729490	Hs.85389	colony	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
451110	AB59490	Hs.85389	colony	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
408771	AB712573	Hs.15474	ESTs. Weakly similar to transforming	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
409041	AB933025	Hs.15474	ESTs. Weakly similar to transforming	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
423333	BE373594	Hs.40081	KO41189 protein	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
451561	N52812	Hs.177403	ESTs	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
420001	AB7883	Hs.137478	paternally expressed 10	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
429859	NL.007860	Hs.235952	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 1	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
423887	AB080207	Hs.134552	DKFZP-044G332 protein	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
405095	NA	Hs.120789	ESTs	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
419298	AA238115	Hs.17518	Homo sapiens cdc5 mRNA, partial sequence	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
417164	AF028941	Hs.7378	soluble carrier family 1 (glial high affi	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
413472	BE242870	Hs.15923	hypothetical protein FLJ12810	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
416747	AB787623	Hs.7335	COBWA protein	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
415385	R17788	Hs.25333	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ23523.1b, clone L	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
434424	AB11202	Hs.100431	small inducible cytokine B subfamily (C)	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
429531	AF041957	Hs.27820	matrix metalloproteinase 11 (MMP11; stro	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
408387	NA	Hs.15929	hypothetical protein FLJ12810	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
40285	NA	Hs.15929	hypothetical protein FLJ12810	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
427179	AB080562	Hs.114574	ESTs	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
426534	AB076887	Hs.163377	ESTs. Weakly similar to T109260A B cell	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
434228	H63125	Hs.133526	ESTs	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
410778	AB22220	Hs.18284	COX6C9	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
426214	AB3846	Hs.12845	ESTs. Moderately similar to ALU7_HUMAN A	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
417475	AB30787	Hs.19392	ESTs	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
412633	AB464033	Hs.130633	ESTs	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat
439569	AB602188	Hs.222359	CEP1 protein	418027	AB13509	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1; mat	41							

[illegible]

5	403585	Target Exon	4.1
	432855	ESTs	4.1
	433360	ESTs	4.1
	431118	carbonic anhydrase VIII	4.1
	416182	cydin C2	4.1
10	418994	selectin E (endothelial adhesion molecule)	4.1
	403535	Target Exon	4.1
	410079	glycogenin 2	4.0
	427674	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	427131	H2B histone family, member Q	4.0
15	439758	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439758	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	421286	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	418819	HLA-DQA1	4.0
20	435431	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	404142	NA	4.0
	411143	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	445540	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	415579	HLA-DQA1	4.0
25	432851	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	414665	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	432851	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	417801	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	446232	HLA-DQA1	4.0
30	437377	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	446140	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	432840	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
35	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
40	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
45	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
50	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
55	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
60	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
65	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0
	439574	HLA-DQA1	4.0

5	443162	T48951	Hs.3029	DNF2P4040322 protein	3.8
	458184	AW33818	Hs.265458	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU2_HUMAN A	3.8
	422475	AL55938	Hs.117313	Mies (mouse) homolog 3	3.8
	440765	AA04244	Hs.152205	ESTs	3.8
	447290	AW76722	Hs.203912	ESTs	3.8
10	403426	Target Exon			3.8
	427821	AA470158	Hs.58202	ESTs	3.8
	454288	BE22846	Hs.279458	ESTs, Highly similar to c380A.1b, Hsasp	3.8
	443001	AW206942	Hs.233594	ESTs	3.8
	410658	AW105231	Hs.182038	ESTs	3.8
15	410572	AW794620	Hs.184942	G-protein-coupled receptor 64	3.8
	445465	BE522641	Hs.38469	ESTs, Weakly similar to U38022, hypoball	3.8
	427855	AW42818	Hs.181733	ESTs, Weakly similar to U38022, hypoball	3.7
	401747		Hs.274480	Homo sapiens keratin 17 (KRT17)	3.7
	420533	NL014581	Hs.274480	chromosome 21 open reading frame 5	3.7
20	423545	AP000592	Hs.129781	chromosome 21 open reading frame 5	3.7
	433138	AB029496	Hs.39729	serpinpinin sem2	3.7
	434715	BE005346	Hs.18410	ESTs	3.7
	428864	AA001658	Hs.188956	similar to SALL1 (rat) (Drosophila)-Hsa	3.7
	450951	AA018534	Hs.103334	ESTs	3.7
25	402856	NA	Hs.135100	ESTs	3.7
	446588	AW60737	Hs.335018	ESTs	3.7
	458154	AW18379	Hs.110826	trichostatin repeat containing 9	3.7
	422028	U00735	Hs.80418	KIAA0882 protein	3.7
	419440	AB020669	Hs.105448	GDNF family receptor alpha 1	3.7
30	421524	AA31202	Hs.10848	ESTs	3.7
	417283	BE2840	NM_024817	Homo sapiens hypoball protein	3.7
	401508	NA	Hs.21851	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12303, clone NT	3.7
	410303	AA324597	Hs.57208	huntingtin interacting protein 1	3.7
	420382	U07634	Hs.12424	ESTs	3.7
35	433394	AD21592	Hs.116301	ESTs	3.7
	434302	AA628065	Hs.20884	ESTs	3.7
	449420	BE232004	Hs.107872	hypoball protein FLJ22761	3.7
	458712	AA37402	Hs.241559	Homo sapiens methyl-CpG binding	3.7
	433404	T32882	Hs.107872	hypoball protein FLJ22761	3.7
40	405322		Hs.241559	Homo sapiens methyl-CpG binding	3.7
	430491	AL109791	Hs.3089	ESTs	3.7
	435059	BE311688	Hs.3089	ESTs	3.7
	450164	AL23923	Hs.190745	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ21289, clone C	3.7
	436861	AL248584	Hs.3089	ESTs	3.7
45	401049	NA	Hs.39404	meth (Drosophila) homeo box homolog 2	3.6
	418967	D31771	Hs.21168	ESTs	3.6
	428179	N74530	Hs.280778	kininase, TRP1-interacting ankyrin-rela	3.6
	458583	AW558444	Hs.120656	ESTs	3.6
	437259	AA377755	Hs.183550	cellular retinoic acid-binding protein 2	3.6
50	428309	BE7815	Hs.301693	ESTs	3.6
	459522	AB98839	Hs.301693	ESTs	3.6
	451952	AL120173	Hs.301693	ESTs	3.6
	412209	AW801458	Hs.301693	ESTs	3.6
	423201	AA323111	Hs.301693	ESTs	3.6
55	43350	AL142095	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
	439255	BE164500	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
	414689	AA157281	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
	409884	AA020564	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
	407271	Y12733	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
60	445155	AA000664	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
	404031	NA	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
	409731	AA123985	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
	405153		Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
	422418	AA380177	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
65	403539	NA	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
	404380		Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
	422352	AA76228	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
	423338	AA007861	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
	423338	AA007861	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6

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[illegible]

40356	NA	ENSP0000031525: Hypothetical protein Q1	25
40883	AA275535	ESTs	25
41892	AA275535	ESTs	25
42109	AA687143	Hs.135411 with related protein	25
43186	AF185114	Hs.270377 baculoviral IAP repeat-containing 4	25
43357	AA071349	Hs.219337 ESTs	25
43376	AA552362	Hs.102397 COL41 protein	25
43927	AF069041	Hs.42975 ESTs	25
40925	NA	Target Exon	25
40432	NA	ENSP0000020888: ZINC FINGER TRANSCRIPT25	25
41768	AL133117	Hs.81376 Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKF256B1.121 (1.25)	25
41841	NA_002332	Hs.89137 low density lipoprotein-related protein	25
42663	U32974	Hs.172777 baculoviral IAP repeat-containing 4	25
42738	NA_000018	Hs.160512 peroxisomal membrane protein 3 (35K, Z6)	25
45734	AA501760	Hs.15306 Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKF243H2019 (1.25)	25
47126	AF271850	Hs.164868 cyclin K	25
45463	AW813428	gbLR3-5T0192.010200-210-066 ST0192 Homo 25	25
43465	AA641876	Hs.191840 ESTs	25
40207	NA	Target Exon	25
40289	X07820	Hs.2253 matrix metalloproteinase 10 (MMP10; mt)	25
40723	AW685757	Hs.257862 ESTs	25
44700	T27308	Hs.16988 Hypothetical protein FLJ11046	25
45968	AB07694	Hs.47274 Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKF256B18176 (1.25)	25
41232	AA24353	Hs.131755 Hypothetical protein FLJ14280	25
40938	AA059013	Hs.22607 ESTs	25
41571	AA122393	Hs.70111 Hypothetical protein FLJ20516	25
43504	AW123919	Hs.170160 P492, member PAS oncogene family-like	25
43248	AL26772	Hs.40479 ESTs	25
40813	AL560390	Hs.46753 RNA helicase family	25
42304	N60077	Hs.24792 chromosome 12 open reading frame 5	25
42541	AA446944	Hs.193063 Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14201 (1a, clone NT)	25
43366	AA258769	Hs.25703 ESTs	25
42943	AA068160	Hs.94949 methylcrotonyl-CoA epimerase	25
42520	U29344	Hs.37038 ESTs, Weakly similar to KIAA1392 protein	25
42542	AL039402	Hs.240770 nuclear cap binding protein subunit 2, 2	25
41824	N52839	Hs.127163 DEXE-6 protein	25
40244	AF743977	Hs.32693 ESTs	25
40929	AA740675	Hs.203144 ESTs	25
42464	AA500507	Hs.44307 ESTs, Moderately similar to 138022 hypod	25
410718	AA207163	Hs.192619 KIAA1600 protein	25
445150	AA467147	Hs.191435 ESTs	25
40877	AA479033	Hs.133115 ESTs, Weakly similar to A47582 B-cell pr	25
407756	AA116021	Hs.339704 olfactory receptor, family 7, subfamily	25
407633	NA_007068	Hs.37169 Ubiquitin specific protease 18	25
419316	AA236255	Hs.33977 ESTs, Weakly similar to B34087 (hypothet)	25
429118	H06869	Hs.28419 ESTs	25
40331	AL049412	Hs.33408 ESTs, Highly similar to unnamed protein	25
40344	AB040335	Hs.202151 ESTs	25
43906	AA286831	Hs.37581 ESTs	25
42165	AB37547	Hs.27721 Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome candidate 1-lik	25
41137	AB637349	Hs.124915 Hypothetical protein MG2501	25
43920	AA643719	gbCVC2.LT0038-270300-108-412.LT0038 Homo	25
409414	NA	ESTs	25
42468	AB033043	C5000536-gp12464 (pIpP16814)TAT1, RAT1	25
44364	BE548446	Hs.149377 Hypothetical protein DKF27B110424	25
421656	AA347745	Hs.1167 Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKF243F152 (1r	25
40304	BE159984	Hs.9521 ESTs, Weakly similar to ZINC_HUMAN ZINC	25
409045	AA535982	Hs.123395 ESTs	25
42648	D86883	Hs.40094 Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKF243H0515 (1.25)	25
42819	AL135623	Hs.118993 Melanoma associated gene	25
412520	AA442324	Hs.785 KIAA0753 gene product	25
43602	D13752	Hs.184927 cytochrome P450, subfamily XB (steroid	25
40801	AA081355	Hs.42173 Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ10368 (a, clone NT	25
40313	NA	Target Exon	25

TABLE 19A

Table 19A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenID's for Table 19. For each probeset, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using ClustalW and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

[illegible]

TABLE 19B

5 Table 19B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 19. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Play:	Ref:	Strand:	N_position:	Play	Ref	Strand	N_position
10	405553	980181	Minus	134094-134817			
	405608	888768	Minus	86759-97538			
	405810	888767	Minus	117686-117928	124040-124147		
	405825	7651921	Plus	38163-38391	43900-44068		
	401045	817818	Plus	80044-80184	81111-81345		
	401049	7232177	Plus	148157-150692			
	401093	831837	Plus	22335-23188			
	401256	878573	Minus	45482-45620			
	401283	980093	Minus	47289-47456			
	401326	9212516	Minus	228346-227565			
	401418	7423859	Minus	124965-125075			
	401451	6634068	Minus	118926-121272			
	401458	9167865	Plus	78485-77597			
	401497	7381770	Plus	92607-92913			
	401508	7534110	Minus	10778-110983			
	401575	7228804	Minus	78283-78384			
	401747	878672	Minus	116596-118816	118102-119244	118509-119781	120422-120990
	401781	726180	Minus	131558-131665	131932-132451	132575-133580	134011
	401785	726180	Minus	82154-82435	83531-83584	83740-83801	84227-84391
	401793	726388	Minus	16376-16508	166189-168314	168408-168559	167112-167263
	401887	4408829	Minus	102945-103083			
	402077	817414	Plus	72835-73217	76838-77049		
	402109	8151678	Minus	65014-65195			
	402184	8576001	Minus	17172-171859	173197-173303		
	402378	8623329	Minus	112844-112958	113305-113538		
	402421	8798341	Minus	21753-22385			
	402478	8884828	Plus	46809-46882	46758-46811	468283-468346	468774-469329
	402578	8999429	Plus	66350-68496			
	402898	7328818	Minus	81147-82094			
	402960	6010175	Plus	23600-23731			
	402965	6597757	Plus	105588-108726			
	402980	6010175	Plus	43921-44049	46181-46273		
	402820	8458633	Minus	82274-82443			
	402892	8086844	Minus	184384-184645			
	403133	7331427	Plus	38314-38634			
	403358	6595930	Plus	92839-93036			
	403426	8434331	Plus	112733-113001	114593-114735		
	403585	8101208	Minus	117684-131769			
	403637	8871836	Minus	82554-82712	89449-89602		
	403639	8871848	Plus	112847-112771	145531-145762		
	403677	7315137	Minus	112294-113326	115188-115287	118648-118788	
	403773	7770580	Minus	58008-52063	62850-63061		
	403943	7711884	Plus	102247-102326	103068-103148		
				100742-100804	101322-101503		

404061	7684554	Minus	82174-83229
404067	7770701	Plus	55512-55781
404142	8856692	Minus	80316-80459
404253	8367202	Minus	55875-56055
404274	8885189	Plus	104127-104316
404285	2328514	Plus	32283-32416
404360	8885460	Minus	122873-122886
404440	7520381	Plus	151324-151469
404443	7576073	Minus	153093-153253
404532	7243881	Plus	874304-1581
404581	9795980	Minus	87188-87441
404588	6339738	Minus	19534-20100
404721	8858948	Minus	98039-10100
404826	6572184	Plus	24088-241589
404883	4432778	Minus	173783-174294
405037	7543748	Minus	51178-48046
405041	7547185	Plus	127374-127578
405065	8072599	Plus	121230-121714
405153	8965565	Minus	138877-139056
405196	7230033	Minus	176317-175500
405232	7248042	Plus	135716-135851
405248	7259728	Plus	129044-129063
405336	6084635	Plus	637-777
405384	6824123	Minus	33267-33563
405460	7845669	Minus	31896-32373
405484	8050862	Minus	52253-52389
405547	1084740	Plus	70284-70518
405609	5757553	Minus	12181-124500
405638	6289229	Plus	124500-124514
405654	485165	Minus	124514-125050
405678	8785467	Plus	125050-125072
405682	8273488	Minus	19205-193372
405698	7651809	Minus	193372-199226
405693	6783747	Minus	155203-155379
405698	7705124	Minus	134680-154974
405917	7712162	Minus	28135-28244
405925	6783765	Plus	32126-32784
405953	7850374	Minus	10835-11089
406069	9117732	Plus	10629-107213
406151	7144806	Minus	65101-65574
406182	5923650	Minus	68880-68374
406271	7534217	Plus	12002-13069
406281	5885274	Plus	94087-94285
406348	8255883	Minus	28255-28935
406446	8454509	Plus	38178-38692
406504	7711360	Minus	9582-9887
406554	7711566	Plus	71754-71944
			48950-48950
			11604-11652
			116721-118859
			121187-121384
			107563-107777
			108586-107121

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441111	AB05687	Hs.12594	SS,TM,Phospholipid, TM,Tm,1TM	ESTs	G protein-coupled receptor 34	441550	F1336	Hs.7888	phlase,	Homo sapiens clone 23738 mRNA sequence	4.3
452355	Hs.4928	Hs.2202	SS	ESTs	acid center family 25 (mitochondrial)	409064	A06294	Hs.14183	SS,CUB,	ESTs	4.3
427711	AB059	Hs.18040	SS	ESTs	gCIV-LB1034-26129-053-05 B1034 Homo	42687	H2542	Hs.13471	SS,TM,Pho-Eto	ESTs	4.3
418836	AB07985	Hs.20102	SS,TM,HECT	ESTs	ATP-binding cassette transporter MRP8	454032	H21790	Hs.194293	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to B4374 gene NF2	4.3
429353	AL117406	Hs.31106	SS,TM,HECT,UBR1,ABSC,membrane,	ESTs	SWI5NF related, meth associated, acid	432653	AB84317	Hs.122589	SS	ESTs	4.3
416599	RI1733	Hs.31106	SS	ESTs	ESTs, Weakly similar to S21348 probable	401747			SS	Homo sapiens keratin 17 (KRT17)	4.3
439447	RI17064	Hs.332846	SS	ESTs	ESTs, Weakly similar to S21348 probable	432882	NL.013273	Hs.27658	phlase,phlase,C,	acetylcholinesterase regulated kinase-3	4.2
429658	AB05508	Hs.26339	SS,aa,	ESTs	ESTs, Weakly similar to S21348 probable	437028	AS71514	Hs.133022	SS,TM	ESTs	4.2
425325	X52730	Hs.1592	SS,NNMT,PhMT,TEMT,NNMT,PhMT,TEMT,STAR	ESTs	ESTs	447754	AW07310	Hs.163333	phlase,	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14142 fls, clone MA	4.2
425600	AB03559	Hs.310339	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs	4.2
414737	AB16088	Hs.125037	SS	ESTs	ESTs	451871	AB21005	Hs.115589	SS,TM	ESTs	4.2
402593	NA		SS	ESTs	ESTs	457211	AW87563	Hs.22589	SS,CDFE	ESTs	4.2
407758	DS0915	Hs.33353	SS	ESTs	ESTs	415687	AB35277	Hs.133553	SS,TM,phlase	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
445224	AW137538	Hs.146059	SS	ESTs	ESTs	425754	AW07310	Hs.163333	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
411165	NL.001691	Hs.93093	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
429833	NL.014581	Hs.21480	SS	ESTs	ESTs	451871	AB21005	Hs.115589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
414117	RI1733	Hs.31106	SS	ESTs	ESTs	415687	AB35277	Hs.133553	SS,TM,phlase	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
416783	RI1733	Hs.31106	SS	ESTs	ESTs	425754	AW07310	Hs.163333	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
416783	RI1733	Hs.31106	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
401093	AB03559	Hs.26339	SS	ESTs	ESTs	451871	AB21005	Hs.115589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
411096	UB0204	Hs.165833	SS	ESTs	ESTs	415687	AB35277	Hs.133553	SS,TM,phlase	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
457411	AW06561	Hs.133053	SS	ESTs	ESTs	425754	AW07310	Hs.163333	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
436007	AB07718	Hs.232188	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
435906	NL.004460	Hs.416	SS	ESTs	ESTs	451871	AB21005	Hs.115589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
419875	AB041306	Hs.10085	SS	ESTs	ESTs	425754	AW07310	Hs.163333	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
421072	AB07509	Hs.18113	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
427002	AB07509	Hs.18113	SS	ESTs	ESTs	451871	AB21005	Hs.115589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
447752	AB07509	Hs.18113	SS	ESTs	ESTs	415687	AB35277	Hs.133553	SS,TM,phlase	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
403159	NA		SS	ESTs	ESTs	425754	AW07310	Hs.163333	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
427122	AW057738	Hs.223910	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
445900	AB070226	Hs.13479	SS	ESTs	ESTs	451871	AB21005	Hs.115589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
413048	AB03221	Hs.75182	SS	ESTs	ESTs	425754	AW07310	Hs.163333	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
419563	AA52635	Hs.18162	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
424232	BE09358	Hs.31178	SS	ESTs	ESTs	451871	AB21005	Hs.115589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
452093	AA47453	Hs.27860	SS	ESTs	ESTs	415687	AB35277	Hs.133553	SS,TM,phlase	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
442323	AW016569	Hs.29190	SS	ESTs	ESTs	425754	AW07310	Hs.163333	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
450606	AB08605	Hs.63300	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
435542	AA03278	Hs.26533	SS	ESTs	ESTs	451871	AB21005	Hs.115589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
415756	AA13948	Hs.14245	SS	ESTs	ESTs	415687	AB35277	Hs.133553	SS,TM,phlase	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
440809	AB06021	Hs.270651	SS	ESTs	ESTs	425754	AW07310	Hs.163333	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
445413	AA15142	Hs.12677	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
424120	BE14745	Hs.14688	SS	ESTs	ESTs	451871	AB21005	Hs.115589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
431378	AB03406	Hs.14833	SS	ESTs	ESTs	415687	AB35277	Hs.133553	SS,TM,phlase	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
435189	H27315	Hs.15385	SS	ESTs	ESTs	425754	AW07310	Hs.163333	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
434674	AA131679	Hs.14833	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
419880	AB04543	Hs.78115	SS	ESTs	ESTs	451871	AB21005	Hs.115589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
421582	AB010273	Hs.1406	SS	ESTs	ESTs	415687	AB35277	Hs.133553	SS,TM,phlase	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
410351	BE09180	Hs.62651	SS	ESTs	ESTs	425754	AW07310	Hs.163333	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
428327	W03242	Hs.44898	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
440639	AB07711	Hs.270651	SS	ESTs	ESTs	451871	AB21005	Hs.115589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
452834	AB03627	Hs.106885	SS	ESTs	ESTs	415687	AB35277	Hs.133553	SS,TM,phlase	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
427315	AA179949	Hs.175593	SS	ESTs	ESTs	425754	AW07310	Hs.163333	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
446733	AB03300	Hs.26040	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
442118	AA079718	Hs.202242	SS	ESTs	ESTs	451871	AB21005	Hs.115589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
452060	AA12082	Hs.105445	SS	ESTs	ESTs	415687	AB35277	Hs.133553	SS,TM,phlase	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
433619	H27646	Hs.143922	SS	ESTs	ESTs	425754	AW07310	Hs.163333	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
435161	AB06138	Hs.10760	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
427656	NL.000246	Hs.3076	SS	ESTs	ESTs	451871	AB21005	Hs.115589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
428394	AA12082	Hs.105445	SS	ESTs	ESTs	415687	AB35277	Hs.133553	SS,TM,phlase	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
431701	AB03490	Hs.14538	SS	ESTs	ESTs	425754	AW07310	Hs.163333	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
419331	DA371	Hs.10485	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
429534	AW06527	Hs.14538	SS	ESTs	ESTs	451871	AB21005	Hs.115589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
419897	DA371	Hs.10485	SS	ESTs	ESTs	415687	AB35277	Hs.133553	SS,TM,phlase	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
44514	BE04288	Hs.14187	SS	ESTs	ESTs	425754	AW07310	Hs.163333	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2
447499	AB02560	Hs.147674	SS	ESTs	ESTs	443194	AS45460	Hs.155589	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 (vascular)	4.2

[illegible]

TABLE 20A

Table 20A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenes for Table 20. For each probe set, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (Doublet, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play:	Unique Eco probe/Identifier number	Accessions
Accession:	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers
15		
20		
25		
30		
35		
40		

TABLE 20B

Table 20B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 20. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Pkey	Ref	Strand	NL location
400608	9857658	Minus	98756-97538
400603	201732	Plus	5912-59228
401045	6117619	Plus	92044-90184,91111-91345
401093	8516137	Minus	22385-23166
401197	9719763	Plus	178241-178432
401747	9763672	Plus	118356-118116,119119-119244,119539-119761,120422-120590,130161-130301,130468-130593,131097-131268,131666-131832,132451-132573,133560-134011
401780	7248190	Minus	23397-28517,28920-29045,29135-29286,29411-29567,29705-29787,30224-30573
401868	8016106	Plus	83215-83435,83531-83656,83740-83891,84237-84353,84635-85037,85290-85814
402230	9565312	Minus	73128-73823
402408	9795239	Minus	25782-26532
402578	9884928	Plus	110026-110491
402608	9909429	Minus	81747-82094
402837	9369121	Minus	2013-2168,9570-9758,11138-11309,19429-19877,21210-21455,23365-23562,24342-24527,29132-29320
403329	8516120	Plus	58895-60036,66816-66779
403593	6662650	Minus	96450-96598
403943	7711854	Plus	62354-62712,69449-69602
404091	7684554	Minus	100742-100904,101222-101503
404347	9338195	Plus	82121-83220
404826	6577184	Plus	74493-74820
405366	2182280	Plus	47726-48046
405634	4695155	Minus	22478-22532
			53824-53759

TABLE 21: 210 GENES UP-REGULATED IN BREAST CANCER COMPARED TO NORMAL ADULT TISSUES THAT ARE LIKELY TO ENCODE EITHER ENZYMES OR PROTEINS AMENABLE TO MODULATION BY SMALL MOLECULES

Table 21 shows 210 genes up-regulated in breast cancer compared to normal adult tissues that are likely to encode either enzymes or proteins amenable to modulation by small molecules. These were selected as for Table 19, except that the ratio was greater than or equal to 3.0, the "average" normal adult tissue level was set to the 85th percentile value amongst 144 non-malignant tissues, and the 96th percentile value amongst 73 breast cancers was greater than or equal 80 units, and the predicted protein contained a structural domain that is indicative of enzymatic function or of being modifiable by small molecules (e.g. pkinase, peptidase, phosphatase, ATPase, or ion_transporter domains). The predicted protein domains are noted.

Pkey	Enzyme	UnigeneID	Predicted Protein Domains	UnigeneTitle	R1
449746	A168894	Hs.176388	SS,p450	ESTs	63.7
40282	AA20579	Hs.7472	death2L2US,TM,AdhV_rec,phatase,	BMP-41B	53.9
424735	U31875	Hs.272489	SS,TM	short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase family	53.8
408045	AW13959	Hs.104106	SS,Dihydrofolate,	ESTs	38.3
453075	AA009847	Hs.26123	Phosphodiesterase,phatase,B,	ESTs	34.9
429170	NM_001394	Hs.2359	SS,TM,danlegrin_Pep_M12B_presp,Rept	a danlegrin and methylophatase doma	23.7
445730	AB23432	Hs.170042	SS,p450	dual specificity phosphatase 4	24.9
424634	NM_003613	Hs.151407	SS,TM,Cation, efflux	ESTs	24.1
420757	X78592	Hs.89913	hormone_rec,Androgen_rec,phatase,	cardiag intramembran layer protein, nu	21.7
424389	AB05687	Hs.2333	SS	androgen receptor (hydroxylated) r	20.3
447350	A375572	Hs.172634	SS	aldehyde dehydrogenase 9 family, number	19.2
456938	X52509	Hs.161640	SS,TM,p450	ESTs	18.3
402578	D80041	Hs.153558	SS,TM,aminoacid, L_2,Carbaryl, C_1,term,carbamate amide,transferrase	gln:zld007.11 Soana_NHMPu_S1 Homo sapi	16.1
424001	W87883	Hs.137478	SS,p450,SS,TM,p450	C1001134,g121372p1615581 bly ac	17.8
416907	H13506	Hs.83169	SS,Acetyltransferase,	N-acetyltransferase 1 (erythrinic N-acetyl	16.9
421727	Y13153	Hs.107318	SS,transacetyltransferase,	adrenally expressed 10	15.7
411859	W20207	Hs.21439	SS,transacetyltransferase,	transacetyltransferase 1 (NADP1; trans	15.3
400359	X07820	Hs.2236	SS,peptidase,MH,	transacetyltransferase 3-monoxygenase (synthetase 3	13.9
443346	AW973598	Hs.162278	transacetyltransferase,MH,	ESTs	13.5
426868	AB31010	Hs.102267	transacetyltransferase,MH,	transacetyltransferase 10 (NADP1; tr	13.0
400295	W72838	Hs.2333	SS,transacetyltransferase,	calmodulin 2 (phosphorylase kinase, cell	12.8
408771	AW732573	Hs.17584	SS,transacetyltransferase,	lyso oxidase	12.7
421155	H87678	Hs.102267	SS,transacetyltransferase,	aldehyde dehydrogenase 9 family, member	11.8
424905	NM_002497	Hs.153704	SS,transacetyltransferase,	potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed	11.7
438167	R28363	Hs.24286	SS,TM7,tm_1,p450,mm	NMA (never in mitosis gene e)-related k	11.5
459583	AB07673	Hs.2333	SS,transacetyltransferase,	ESTs	11.6
423945	AA410943	Hs.2333	death2L2US,TM,AdhV_rec,phatase,	gln:zld007.11 Soana_NHMPu_S1 Homo sapi	11.4
445263	H57846	Hs.42586	SS,Acetyltransferase,	gln:zld007.11 Soana_NHMPu_S1 Homo sapi	11.2

10.9	SS.TM.BRCT.am.ABC.Iren.ABC.Iren	DKFZ-943522 protein	400181 NA	SS.TM.3beta.HSD.	ENSP0000017555:CDNA.FL100727.in.clone	4.8
10.4	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.1	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 1	423063	SS.TM.Tm.1	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DWT35680723 (f	4.8
10.3	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.2	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 2	435542	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.2	ESTs	4.8
10.3	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.3	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 3	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.3	ESTs	4.8
10.3	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.4	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 4	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.4	ESTs	4.8
9.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.5	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 5	424026	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.5	ESTs	4.8
9.4	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.6	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 6	424026	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.6	ESTs	4.8
9.1	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.7	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 7	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.7	ESTs	4.8
9.1	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.8	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 8	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.8	ESTs	4.8
9.1	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.9	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 9	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.9	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.10	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 10	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.10	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.11	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 11	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.11	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.12	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 12	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.12	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.13	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 13	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.13	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.14	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 14	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.14	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.15	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 15	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.15	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.16	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 16	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.16	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.17	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 17	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.17	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.18	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 18	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.18	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.19	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 19	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.19	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.20	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 20	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.20	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.21	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 21	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.21	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.22	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 22	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.22	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.23	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 23	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.23	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.24	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 24	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.24	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.25	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 25	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.25	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.26	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 26	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.26	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.27	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 27	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.27	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.28	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 28	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.28	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.29	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 29	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.29	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.30	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 30	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.30	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.31	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 31	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.31	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.32	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 32	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.32	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.33	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 33	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.33	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.34	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 34	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.34	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.35	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 35	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.35	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.36	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 36	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.36	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.37	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 37	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.37	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.38	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 38	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.38	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.39	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 39	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.39	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.40	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 40	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.40	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.41	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 41	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.41	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.42	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 42	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.42	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.43	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 43	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.43	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.44	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 44	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.44	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.45	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 45	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.45	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.46	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 46	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.46	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.47	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 47	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.47	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.48	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 48	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.48	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.49	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 49	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.49	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.50	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 50	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.50	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.51	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 51	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.51	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.52	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 52	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.52	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.53	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 53	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.53	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.54	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 54	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.54	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.55	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 55	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.55	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.56	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 56	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.56	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.57	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 57	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.57	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.58	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 58	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.58	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.59	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 59	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.59	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.60	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 60	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.60	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.61	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 61	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.61	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.62	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 62	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.62	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.63	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 63	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.63	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.64	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 64	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.64	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.65	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 65	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.65	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.66	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 66	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.66	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.67	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 67	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.67	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.68	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 68	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.68	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.69	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 69	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.69	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.70	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 70	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.70	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.71	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 71	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.71	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.72	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 72	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.72	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.73	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 73	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.73	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.74	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 74	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.74	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.75	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 75	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.75	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.76	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 76	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.76	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.77	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 77	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.77	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.78	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 78	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.78	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.79	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 79	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.79	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.80	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 80	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.80	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.81	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 81	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.81	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.82	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 82	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.82	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.83	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 83	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.83	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.84	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 84	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.84	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.85	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 85	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.85	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.86	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 86	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.86	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.87	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 87	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.87	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.88	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 88	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.88	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.89	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 89	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.89	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.90	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 90	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.90	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.91	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 91	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.91	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.92	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 92	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.92	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.93	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 93	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.93	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.94	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 94	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.94	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.95	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 95	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.95	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.96	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 96	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.96	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.97	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 97	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.97	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.98	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 98	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.98	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.99	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 99	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.99	ESTs	4.8
8.8	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.100	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 100	419192	SS.TM.V1.phosphatase.100	ESTs	4.8

TABLE 21A

Table 21 A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenelD's for Table 21. For each probset, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Phy: Unique EST probset identifier number
CAT number: Gene cluster number
Accession: Genbank accession numbers

Phy CAT number Accessions

42084 197072_1 AW29637 AB84514 AL263168 AA281079
42341 228162_1 AA32082 AA329759 AW962182
42343 233588_1 AA410343 AW946953 AA334202 AA333882
451284 653888_1 AT762235 R31400 H26082 H23107
455325 1279475_1 AW695719 N31451 NM14451
458207 163078_1 AA193450

407848	AA428202	Hs.40403	TMABC, membrane ABC, transmembrane, 300-interacting transactivator, wt'	3.4
408925	L34041	Hs.8739	SS,TM,transp,prot,SWIB,RhoGAP,DAG,PE, glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase 1 (iso poly(A)-binding protein, cytoplasmic 1)	3.4
443873	AA230570	Hs.251946	SS,tm,PAEP,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
448064	NM_002216	Hs.63354	SS,TM,milo,anti,lyph, codase	3.4
468815	AA633330	Hs.280208	SS,PPT1	3.4
468815	AA633330	Hs.280208	ATP-eyn,ab,SS7,tm,1,ATP-eyn,ab	3.4
467021	U20777	Hs.64173	SS,p450,SS	3.4
471168	AF182777	Hs.330780	phatase	3.4
431473	AA825568	Hs.321176	lipoproteinase,PLAT	3.4
408101	AW955504	Hs.123073	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
422033	NM_001144	Hs.111256	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
411393	AW797437	Hs.60771	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
435767	H71505	Hs.117874	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
436928	NM_006594	Hs.28215	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
414575	H11247	Hs.22868	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
449841	AB20371	Hs.178538	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
444542	AB161203	Hs.280380	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
43741	AF562152	Hs.159412	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
434228	Z42847	Hs.283978	SS,TM,7m,1	3.4
433284	D3782	Hs.3329	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
408419	AF084545	Hs.57864	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
439750	AL339533	Hs.106804	TM,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
417757	R19897	Hs.106804	TM,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
432194	AB94413	Hs.332649	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
421458	NM_003554	Hs.104576	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
443767	BE582136	Hs.9738	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
425848	D65883	Hs.118883	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
423431	AA326652	Hs.118883	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
451284	AT762235	Hs.28005	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
432110	T47687	Hs.28005	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
439563	AW241529	Hs.6783	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
433941	U39817	Hs.39220	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
406584	L34041	Hs.8739	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
433487	R31770	Hs.21340	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
436911	U71413	Hs.100283	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
443171	BE281128	Hs.8020	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
432256	AI000803	Hs.28681	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
422201	AI338110	Hs.286241	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
419150	T26816	Hs.89940	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
444443	AT142286	Hs.33599	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
426253	NM_003937	Hs.169139	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
436281	BE582452	Hs.5101	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
450223	AA418204	Hs.241463	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
424769	AW137651	Hs.169754	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
448105	AW591433	Hs.259241	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4
452580	BE077684	Hs.339432	SS,transp,phatase,14-3-3,tm	3.4

TABLE 21B

Table 21B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 21. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

10	15	20	
Player:	Unique number corresponding to an Eco probe/		
Rec:	Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank Identifier (GI) numbers. "Dunham I. et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22". Dunham I. et al., Nature (1989) 402:489-495.		
Strand:	Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.		
NLocation:	Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.		
Play	Strand	NLocation	
401045	8117619	Plus	90044-80184,91111-91345
402220	9958312	Minus	29702-29932
402408	9785239	Minus	110326-110491
402578	884028	Plus	68350-68496
403593	6852650	Minus	62554-62712,6949-69602
403943	7711884	Plus	100742-100904,101222-101503
404091	7684554	Minus	82174-83229

Plus: Unique number corresponding to an Eco probe set
 Ref: Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank Identifier (GI) numbers. "Dunham et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham I. et al., Nature (1999) 402:489-495.
 Strand: Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.
 N.Position: Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.

TABLE 22: 739 GENES UP-REGULATED IN BREAST CANCER COMPARED TO NORMAL ADULT BREAST

Table 22 shows 739 genes up-regulated in breast cancer compared to normal adult breast. These were selected as for Table 19, except that the ratio was greater than or equal to 3.0, the denominator was the 85th percentile value for 12 non-malignant breast specimens, and the 96th percentile value amongst the 73 breast cancers was greater than or equal 100 units.

15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
402932	AA350737	Hs.72472	BMP-R1B	402932	AA350737	Hs.72472	BMP-R1B	402932	AA350737
424735	U31875	Hs.72469	short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase family	424735	U31875	Hs.72469	short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase family	424735	U31875
402937	A121078	Hs.334473	hypothetical protein DKF7c564O1278	402937	A121078	Hs.334473	hypothetical protein DKF7c564O1278	402937	A121078
431448	A137417	Hs.334473	hypothetical protein DKF7c564O1278	431448	A137417	Hs.334473	hypothetical protein DKF7c564O1278	431448	A137417
451110	AB55040	Hs.265308	ESTs. Weakly similar to transformation-1	451110	AB55040	Hs.265308	ESTs. Weakly similar to transformation-1	451110	AB55040
431211	AB58449	Hs.327233	89p nucleon protein, beta 2, 265D (cont)	431211	AB58449	Hs.327233	89p nucleon protein, beta 2, 265D (cont)	431211	AB58449
416303	VS4942	Hs.33738	CCO23 protein phase 2	416303	VS4942	Hs.33738	CCO23 protein phase 2	416303	VS4942
407980	AA484309	glc2r2201.51	Scarsal, fetal heart, NHPH19W	407980	AA484309	glc2r2201.51	Scarsal, fetal heart, NHPH19W	407980	AA484309
416846	AC333778	Hs.901	CD46 antigen (B-cell membrane protein)	416846	AC333778	Hs.901	CD46 antigen (B-cell membrane protein)	416846	AC333778
469271	AB027113	Hs.16330	small inducible cytokine subfamily A (C)	469271	AB027113	Hs.16330	small inducible cytokine subfamily A (C)	469271	AB027113
403941	AB033025	Hs.30081	KIAA1189 protein	403941	AB033025	Hs.30081	KIAA1189 protein	403941	AB033025
412140	AA719591	Hs.73625	RAB8 intron, Kinsin-like (rab8in)	412140	AA719591	Hs.73625	RAB8 intron, Kinsin-like (rab8in)	412140	AA719591
407824	AA147884	Hs.9812	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14388, clone HE	407824	AA147884	Hs.9812	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14388, clone HE	407824	AA147884
431690	AB263307	Hs.23384	H2B histone family, member L	431690	AB263307	Hs.23384	H2B histone family, member L	431690	AB263307
407137	TB7307	Hs.155956	N-acetyltransferase 1, member 1	407137	TB7307	Hs.155956	N-acetyltransferase 1, member 1	407137	TB7307
426692	D60041	Hs.170673	ESTs. Weakly similar to T24832, hypothetical	426692	D60041	Hs.170673	ESTs. Weakly similar to T24832, hypothetical	426692	D60041
438533	AA40268	Hs.2218	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (CX)	438533	AA40268	Hs.2218	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (CX)	438533	AA40268
428277	AA321649	Hs.2218	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (CX)	428277	AA321649	Hs.2218	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (CX)	428277	AA321649
443432	NL014339	Hs.10887	similar to lysosome-associated membrane	443432	NL014339	Hs.10887	similar to lysosome-associated membrane	443432	NL014339
422505	AL120662	Hs.124165	programmed cell death 9 (PDCD9)	422505	AL120662	Hs.124165	programmed cell death 9 (PDCD9)	422505	AL120662
430515	AA748503	Hs.283313	ESTs	430515	AA748503	Hs.283313	ESTs	430515	AA748503
417308	H60720	Hs.81892	KIAA0101 gene product	417308	H60720	Hs.81892	KIAA0101 gene product	417308	H60720
452744	AB27652	Hs.30504	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ434E092 (p14.4	452744	AB27652	Hs.30504	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ434E092 (p14.4	452744	AB27652
412448	AT78015	Hs.82127	ESTs	412448	AT78015	Hs.82127	ESTs	412448	AT78015
415339	AT73381	Hs.72472	BMP-R1B	415339	AT73381	Hs.72472	BMP-R1B	415339	AT73381
434666	AW840171	Hs.265308	ESTs. Weakly similar to transformation-1	434666	AW840171	Hs.265308	ESTs. Weakly similar to transformation-1	434666	AW840171
432029	AL120659	Hs.6111	non-hydrocarbon exocyclic nucleoside	432029	AL120659	Hs.6111	non-hydrocarbon exocyclic nucleoside	432029	AL120659
402053	NA	NM_006265	Homo sapiens RAD21 (S. pombe)13.5	402053	NA	NM_006265	Homo sapiens RAD21 (S. pombe)13.5	402053	NA
430665	AA489722	Hs.164018	ESTs	430665	AA489722	Hs.164018	ESTs	430665	AA489722
432363	AA488033	Hs.10883	ESTs	432363	AA488033	Hs.10883	ESTs	432363	AA488033
431952	AL120173	Hs.301663	ESTs	431952	AL120173	Hs.301663	ESTs	431952	AL120173
448722	BE280074	Hs.23360	cytochrome b1	448722	BE280074	Hs.23360	cytochrome b1	448722	BE280074
406853	W18728	Hs.226239	gch-human nonspecific crossreacting anti	406853	W18728	Hs.226239	gch-human nonspecific crossreacting anti	406853	W18728
406950	K26440	Hs.226239	cardiomyocyte antigen-related cell ad	406950	K26440	Hs.226239	cardiomyocyte antigen-related cell ad	406950	K26440
429925	NL000706	Hs.226213	cytochrome P450, 51 (farnesyl 14-alpha	429925	NL000706	Hs.226213	cytochrome P450, 51 (farnesyl 14-alpha	429925	NL000706
416498	U33632	Hs.79351	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 1	416498	U33632	Hs.79351	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 1	416498	U33632
432378	AA83046	Hs.148133	ESTs	432378	AA83046	Hs.148133	ESTs	432378	AA83046
441377	BE218238	Hs.202656	ESTs	441377	BE218238	Hs.202656	ESTs	441377	BE218238
459207	AA193450	glc2r2201.51	Scarsal, fetal heart, NHPH19W	459207	AA193450	glc2r2201.51	Scarsal, fetal heart, NHPH19W	459207	AA193450
422805	AA436969	Hs.121017	H2A histone family, member A	422805	AA436969	Hs.121017	H2A histone family, member A	422805	AA436969
407811	AW180902	Hs.40099	cytochrome b1, B1P, antigen	407811	AW180902	Hs.40099	cytochrome b1, B1P, antigen	407811	AW180902
407178	AA195651	Hs.104106	ESTs	407178	AA195651	Hs.104106	ESTs	407178	AA195651

429931	AF04167	Hs.100431	small inducible cytokine B subfamily (cy	121
421727	Y13153	Hs.107310	lynnethine 3-monoxygenase (lynnethine 3	120
434048	AD03771	Hs.132598	ESTs	119
446591	H44188	Hs.15456	PDZ domain containing 1	118
431385	BE178336	Hs.11090	membrane-spanning 4-domains, subfamily A	117
443348	AW873596	Hs.182278	calmodulin 2 (phosphorylase kinase, del	116
416602	NM_006159	Hs.73539	nef (chicken)-like 2	115
433355	AF026944	Hs.230787	ESTs	114
437866	AA156761	Hs.74170	metallothionein 1E (luciferase)	113
414742	AW973398	Hs.233338	ESTs	112
416000	H1261	Hs.21948	ESTs	111
439979	AW60291	Hs.6823	hypothetical protein FLJ10430	110
420757	X15592	Hs.98915	androgen receptor (G-protein-coupled r	109
411588	BE33654	Hs.70937	H3 histone family, member A	108
424600	MS3359	Hs.10359	ESTs	107
430770	AA165694	Hs.123298	ESTs	106
421027	AB84808	Hs.197653	programmed cell death 8 (POCD8)	105
425461	KT2223	Hs.108106	transcription factor	104
402659	AA576933	Hs.22972	hypothetical protein FLJ13352	103
417761	AW953339	Hs.111471	ESTs	102
447268	AB70413	Hs.36563	hypothetical protein FLJ22418	101
420001	W67863	Hs.137476	paternally expressed 10	100
447342	AI99265	Hs.18022	Homo sapiens, similar to RIKEN cDNA 2010	99
424905	NM_002497	Hs.153704	NIMA (never in mitosis gene a)-related k	98
453619	H87648	Hs.33922	Homo sapiens, clone MGC-3084, mRNA	97
443942	AW167087	Hs.131592	ESTs	96
434377	AW137148	Hs.306593	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ1332, clone HE	95
427217	AA359272	Hs.144341	ESTs	94
447370	AE24342	Hs.170042	ESTs	93
423887	AB26247	Hs.162659	ESTs	92
452243	AL35715	Hs.28353	programmed cell death 9	91
424590	AW96539	Hs.64821	hypothetical protein FLJ20038	90
437169	Y00971	Hs.2810	hypothetical protein FLJ20038	89
439590	X02789	Hs.144500	ESTs	88
418338	AB55469	Hs.161712	ESTs	87
430291	AB60345	Hs.238128	CGI-49 protein	86
446655	BE31128	Hs.47763	B aggressive lymphoma gene	85
407377	C13691	Hs.17837	CGI-147 protein	84
445413	AA151342	Hs.17837	CGI-147 protein	83
445462	AB26400	Hs.171176	ESTs	82
445145	AB72650	Hs.171176	ESTs	81
435370	AF12222	Hs.177812	end-interacting protein ERBIN	80
438202	AL363264	Hs.233653	uncharacterized bone marrow protein BM04	79
428598	AF032214	Hs.194587	Homo sapiens mitral cell length heart cDN	78
449448	D60730	Hs.57471	chickadee 25-hydroxylase	77
439528	AF75499	Hs.27379	ESTs	76
427371	R31178	Hs.287820	fibronectin 1	75
418151	AA158679	Hs.125760	leucine-rich repeat-containing 2	74
415385	AT17768	Hs.7535	COBR-4a protein	73
422028	U80736	Hs.110828	fructosidase repeat containing 9	72
432596	AJ224741	Hs.278481	multilin 3	71
439451	AF066270	Hs.278554	helianthomorphin-like protein 1	70
423945	AA410943	Hs.278554	helianthomorphin-like protein 1	69
442432	BE935359	Hs.38178	hypothetical protein FLJ22468	68
446715	AF337333	Hs.173919	ESTs, Moderately similar to ZNF1, HUMAN 2	67
430771	AW73573	Hs.47584	potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed	66
426479	Y00272	Hs.184572	cell division cycle 2, G1 to S and G2 b	65
426439	AF75756	Hs.62302	cell division cycle 2, G1 to S and G2 b	64
426439	NA	NM_003923	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14814, clone NT	63
416601	AA270489	Hs.6838	cellulogen	62
428327	W02242	Hs.14389	Homo sapiens clone TCCCTA00151 mRNA sequen	61
419319	U19376	Hs.178376	ESTs	60
44621	AB282624	Hs.159434	ESTs	59
446142	AF74653	Hs.143506	ESTs	58
418186	AF15848	Hs.25549	KIAA1708 protein	57
447178	AW594941	Hs.192417	ESTs	56

427585	D31152	Hs.178728	collagen, type X, alpha 1 (Schmid metaph	8,8
413657	AA66115	Hs.127787	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11331, clone HE	8,8
430661	AB51474	Hs.16394	ESTs	8,8
431374	BE258532	Hs.25187	CTP synthase	8,4
417666	AW07003	Hs.47772	collagen, type XI, alpha 1	8,4
437211	AA332207	Hs.4509	ectonucleotidase-like 2B	8,3
437551	AA378723	Hs.35569	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU1, HUMAN 1	8,3
423897	AB082027	Hs.144588	DMP24-IG-IG23 protein	8,2
418041	BE284532	Hs.7333	COBR-4a protein	8,2
428559	NM_007058	Hs.23592	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 1	8,2
410193	AL12592	Hs.59737	zinc finger protein 281	8,2
431725	X5724	Hs.2839	Norrie disease (pseudoglioma)	8,1
446258	AD3476	Hs.263478	ESTs	8,1
419747	AW076523	Hs.19529	hypothetical protein FLJ12810	8,1
43424	AB11202	Hs.35333	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ2352, clone L	8,1
421650	AA781795	Hs.12337	ESTs	8,0
429534	AW076997	Hs.16337	ESTs, Weekly similar to Z106250A B cell	8,0
457465	AW301344	Hs.122908	DNA replication factor	8,0
427651	AW263165	Hs.143134	ESTs	8,0
434841	AA378597	Hs.5199	HSPC150 protein similar to ubiquitin-con	8,0
418216	AA652240	Hs.263309	AF15414 protein	8,0
418250	U29526	Hs.63318	adenoviral monophosphatase deaminase (beta	7,9
402855	NA	Hs.63318	Eco Control	7,9
401464	AF039241	Hs.8028	histone deacetylase 5	7,9
407242	AB8728	Hs.11374	gob-human monophosphate crossreacting anti	7,8
422232	DA3945	Hs.11374	transcription factor EC	7,8
454024	AA08327	Hs.20307	hypothetical protein FLJ24403	7,8
446542	AB16293	Hs.280350	antimicrobial	7,8
435395	AB34867	Hs.122219	wright-like-type MNTV integration site bnt	7,7
437204	AL10216	Hs.12225	ESTs, Weekly similar to B5214 allyl	7,7
408005	H69912	Hs.48269	vacuolar related kinase 1	7,6
437207	U27303	Hs.19529	hypothetical protein FLJ12810	7,6
442818	AA001741	Hs.87139	hypothetical protein FLJ10879	7,6
428263	NM_003937	Hs.169139	lysine-specific aminopeptidase 8 (gelatinase B	7,5
424687	D5070	Hs.151738	match metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B	7,5
443315	NM_016293	Hs.14770	bridging integrator 2	7,5
434248	H61226	Hs.133525	ESTs	7,5
406539	AB7711	Hs.133525	ESTs	7,5
420077	AW512260	Hs.87787	gob-human T-cell receptor (V beta 18, 1, J	7,4
457332	AA061694	Hs.105187	kinase protein 8 gene	7,4
422508	NM_016094	Hs.1594	centromere protein A (TPC)	7,4
447555	AB31682	Hs.160893	Homo sapiens, clone MGC-12318, mRNA, com	7,4
444618	AB53765	Hs.173334	ELL-RELATED RNA POLYMERASE II, ELONGAT	7,3
410351	BE391804	Hs.62681	guanylate binding protein 1, interferon-	7,3
402568	NA	NM_003292	Homo sapiens translocated from 7,3	7,3
435909	AF066332	Hs.58314	ESTs	7,3
407771	AL138272	Hs.62713	ESTs	7,3
407202	N61172	Hs.106370	ESTs	7,3
433096	AB076803	Hs.280015	carboxylase 2 (prolactin, liver)	7,2
422094	AF129333	Hs.272027	F-box only protein 5	7,1
430832	AW73913	Hs.106868	ESTs, Weekly similar to E0350 Anlier	7,1
430287	AW182459	Hs.125769	ESTs, Weekly similar to LEU5, HUMAN LEUK	7,0
433719	AB38165	Hs.97600	ESTs	7,0
442312	AB75883	Hs.28738	glutathione S-transferase 11 (Homo sapiens)	7,0
407277	AW170033	Hs.28738	Homo sapiens breast cancer antigen NT-8R	7,0
434440	BE06268	Hs.26338	KIAA1586 protein	7,0
447483	AB01468	Hs.62169	antihemophilic (prothrombin) act	6,9
421373	AA08229	Hs.187771	ESTs	6,9
431960	AW241821	Hs.301827	cd.1A	6,9
427704	AB33263	Hs.152065	cytochrome P450, subfamily 1U (erectile	6,8
446517	AW500106	Hs.28643	serine/threonine protein kinase MASK	6,8
438400	AA449211	Hs.105445	GNF family receptor alpha 1	6,8
414800	AA135257	Hs.47783	B aggressive lymphoma gene	6,7
441243	AF797058	Hs.183002	ESTs	6,7
403380	AF123050	Hs.44532	dubiquitin	6,7
422956	BE45907	Hs.122578	hypothetical protein FLJ10461	6,7
446551	AA383907	Hs.87179	ESTs	6,7

5	419539	U24577	Ha.83304	phosphatase A2, group VII (platelet-ec	6.7
	437740	AA810265	Ha.122915	ESTs	6.7
	447562	AG10275	Ha.1406	trefoil factor 1 (p52)	6.7
	427356	AW023482	Ha.97849	ESTs	6.6
	429597	NM_003164	Ha.2442	c-erbB2 and metalloproteinase domain	6.6
	422634	NM_016010	Ha.11821	CGI-62 protein	6.6
	421072	AZ15069	Ha.89113	ESTs	6.5
	427718	AF138880	Ha.25333	ESTs	6.5
10	411000	NM0449	Ha.201619	ESTs. Weakly similar to S33333 SEB49 pro	6.5
	469343	AK151418	Ha.272458	protein phosphatase 3 (formerly 2B), cat	6.4
	409757	NM_016888	Ha.121114	cytochrome SR	6.4
	447164	AF205841	Ha.17518	Ha.161640 tyrosine aminotransferase	6.4
	458338	X52509	Ha.161640	tyrosine aminotransferase	6.4
	416848	AF20581	Ha.182405	ESTs	6.4
15	429802	NM_003889	Ha.153887	homo polyphosphate-4-phosphatase, ty	6.4
	452838	U65011	Ha.30743	preferentially expressed antigen in melan	6.4
	439452	AA918317	Ha.87887	B-cell CLL/lymphoma 11B (chr11 finger pro	6.4
	407266	AJ235664	Ha.182384	globo H sapiens mRNA for immunoglobulin	6.3
20	411078	AJ232020	Ha.182384	CoaseCbp	6.3
	433001	AF171513	Ha.27696	clone H00310 PRO0310p1	6.3
	434340	AF193043	Ha.128585	ESTs. Weakly similar to T17228 hypophid	6.2
	429503	AA394183	Ha.26873	ESTs	6.2
	402578	C100134	g117372	p465581 fatty ac	6.2
25	409646	AW161391	Ha.709	deoxyribonucleic acid	6.1
	430447	W17064	Ha.32848	SWI5NF related, matrix associated, and	6.1
	432415	116571	Ha.289014	ESTs. Weakly similar to A49332 much 2 p	6.1
	443709	AB2652	Ha.134602	ESTs	6.1
30	429529	AB94143	Ha.286251	programmed cell death 4	6.1
	428248	BE46042	Ha.33326	matrix metalloproteinase 3 (stromelysin	6.0
	420344	BE463721	Ha.97101	putative G protein-coupled receptor	6.0
	423392	U2752	Ha.12664	ERV (sex determining region Y-box 1)	6.0
	423397	AA2083	Ha.15824	prothymosin (DNA 11 alpha (17P00)	6.0
	418007	AF15589	Ha.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP-1; mat	6.0
35	428585	AB07663	Ha.185146	KIAA0403 protein	6.0
	427698	AF161695	Ha.232208	ESTs. Weakly similar to ALU1_HUMAN ALU S8.0	6.0
	427403	AA352206	Ha.21256	RAR-related orphan receptor A	6.0
	408687	KC17126	Ha.272620	matrix metalloproteinase 11 (MMP-11; dtr	6.0
40	416802	AF16184	Ha.106590	ESTs	6.0
	447023	AW139130	Ha.160951	ESTs. Weakly similar to Con1 (F-lapine)	6.0
	441233	AA972665	Ha.133568	ESTs	6.0
	432239	X81334	Ha.2638	matrix metalloproteinase 13 (collagenase	6.0
	435106	AA100847	Ha.193306	ESTs. Highly similar to AF174600 1 F-box	5.9
	435525	AB31297	Ha.123310	ESTs	5.9
45	458809	AW972512	Ha.20883	shc-associated polypeptide, 300C	5.9
	410763	AW803341	gbl2-UN0078-09300-050-003 UN0078 Homo5.9		5.9
	422578	BE545555	Ha.118534	CGI-43 protein	5.9
	451398	AF73124	Ha.144479	ESTs	5.9
50	441881	AW969304	Ha.179568	hypothetical protein FLJ28224	5.8
	412022	AB05043	Ha.21413	Wolcott-Rallied syndrome protein intrins	5.8
	416636	X32536	Ha.02645	soluble carrier family 18 (monocarboxyde	5.8
	447350	AB75572	Ha.172834	ESTs	5.8
55	434094	AA05599	Ha.238203	hypothetical protein PRO0313	5.8
	409151	AA306105	Ha.82018	SEC22, vesicle trafficking protein (S. c	5.8
	448807	AF11940	Ha.7549	ESTs	5.8
	452281	TE5300	Ha.28792	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11041 (a. clone PL	5.8
	421281	AJ291319	Ha.17517	ESTs	5.8
60	430361	AB03965	Ha.238206	snord-C4-methyl celastrolase	5.8
	402829	X07820	Ha.2258	matrix metalloproteinase 10 (MMP-10; tr	5.7
	440527	AW57117	Ha.184164	ESTs. Moderately similar to S55557 alpha	5.7
	434874	AA831879	Ha.138985	ESTs	5.7
	452320	W07595	Ha.163300	transforming growth factor, beta 2	5.7
	452401	NM_007153	Ha.26332	tumor necrosis factor, alpha-induced pro	5.7
65	468663	BE514559	Ha.108822	hypothetical protein MG311787	5.7
	438189	AW016331	Ha.121147	ESTs	5.7
	448203	Z47553	Ha.14268	flav containing monooxygenase 5	5.6
	428336	AA503115	Ha.183752	microsatellite protein, beta-	5.6

5	430379	AF134149	Ha.240395	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 6	5.8
	422835	BE218705	Ha.121378	metallothionein-like 5, testis-specific	5.6
	444738	AL044878	Ha.18899	3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A re	5.6
	443426	AF098158	Ha.9233	chromosome 20 open reading frame 1	5.6
	400301	X03835	Ha.1637	estrogen receptor 1	5.6
	447078	AW85727	Ha.301570	ESTs	5.6
	420315	AL157584	Ha.159115	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ46800724 (B5.5	5.5
	436931	AA962268	Ha.212184	ESTs	5.5
10	439609	R41368	Ha.101774	hypothetical protein FLJ23045	5.5
	453768	AW191568	Ha.257024	hypothetical protein FLJ13782	5.5
	453731	BE247706	Ha.80751	interleukin-3-binding 4 domain, subfamily A 5.5	5.5
	401843	NL		C160014407-g113330704g10A035260.1 (A3.5.5	5.5
	437887	BE277414	Ha.5947	ret transforming oncogene (derived from	5.5
15	438385	AF734009	Ha.127699	NQA1B03 protein	5.4
	439138	AF742605	Ha.106998	ESTs	5.4
	440270	NM_015988	Ha.7120	cytochrome receptor-like molecule 9	5.4
	437538	X91221	Ha.144465	ESTs	5.4
	438167	R28383	Ha.24208	ESTs	5.4
	453741	BE329214	Ha.30903	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11344 (a. clone PL	5.4
20	426214	HS5946	Ha.128355	ESTs. Moderately similar to ALU7_HUMAN A	5.4
	413554	AA319146	Ha.75428	secretogranin II (chromogranin C)	5.4
	428887	L21137	Ha.1584	cardiac oligomeric matrix protein (COM	5.4
	434263	N24895	Ha.44648	ESTs	5.4
	468382	AW205168	Ha.150823	ESTs	5.4
25	424206	AF025441	Ha.162206	Ona-binding protein 5	5.3
	438321	AA576035	Ha.6153	CGI-48 protein	5.3
	418310	AA814100	Ha.86533	ESTs	5.3
	418525	U51618	Ha.91640	nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptid	5.3
30	465900	AF702628	Ha.13429	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12260 (a. clone MA	5.3
	460831	AW981400	Ha.333526	HER2 receptor tyrosine kinase (c-erbB-2,	5.2
	418768	AW983311	Ha.127812	hypothetical protein DKFZ434037	5.2
	431070	AW408164	Ha.61614	transcription factor 19 (SC1)	5.2
35	412078	U53580	Ha.81134	transcription factor 1 receptor antagonist	5.2
	441828	AF013753	Ha.103843	polyadenylation binding protein-homoth	5.2
	458804	AW020713	Ha.182738	hypothetical protein FLJ20708	5.2
	427427	AF077345	Ha.177938	ESTs	5.2
	403465			C301615-g112737278 (p9p9_012183.1) k	5.2
40	421168	AA588894	Ha.112408	S100 calcium-binding protein A7 (scurf	5.1
	421837	AB78857	Ha.109708	hematological and neurological expres	5.1
	439762	X89490	Ha.172204	81h	5.1
	433310	X70697	Ha.653	soluble carrier family 6 (neuraminidase	5.1
	421186	AB18333	Ha.1634	cell division cycle 25a	5.1
45	412281	AB10064	Ha.14119	ESTs	5.1
	447513	AW955778	Ha.313300	ESTs. Moderately similar to ALU7_HUMAN A	5.1
	453831	AL121278	Ha.25144	ESTs	5.1
	404347			Target Exon	5.1
	431808	K30703	Ha.270833	amphiregulin (ephrinoma-derived growth	5.1
50	429113	C28235	Ha.188384	prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2 (p	5.1
	436291	BE584432	Ha.5101	protein regulator of cyclin-dependent	5.1
	450603	R43846	Ha.12423	ESTs	5.1
	434725	AK000796	Ha.4104	hypothetical protein	5.0
55	435981	W74319	Ha.188520	ESTs	5.0
	407378	AA863138	Ha.142287	ESTs. Weakly similar to ALU6_HUMAN III	5.0
	431689	AA356888	Ha.267656	UDP-Glucose 4-epimerase 1, alpha-acetyl	5.0
	405468	NA		C7001894-g11288061 (p9p9A271043.1) (A8	5.0
	438188	AK001084	Ha.333468	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ10222 (a. clone HE	5.0
	437065	AL036450	Ha.103238	ESTs	5.0
	410186	AS36442	Ha.35938	hypothetical protein FLJ10809	5.0
60	429412	NM_006239	Ha.2407	POU domain, class 2, associating factor	5.0
	466819	AU078643	Ha.313	secreted phosphoprotein 1 (postlepporin	4.9
	403329	NA		Target Exon	4.9
	442875	BE520003	Ha.23625	Homo sapiens cDNA TCC07A00142 mRNA sequ	4.9
	442441	AB20862	Ha.128598	ESTs	4.9
65	430375	AW371048	Ha.83758	H4 histone family, member H	4.9
	424128	AW969183		g0-EST378238 IMAGE rearrangement, MAGE	4.9
	408873	AL046817	Ha.182278	calmodulin 2 (phosphorylase kinase, del	4.8

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435353	AD038549	Ha.61829	Human sapiens cDNA FLJ12763 fls, clone NT 3.2
435360	AT73382	Ha.130239	ESTs 3.2
438079	AT756070	Ha.54277	DNA segment on chromosome X (unique) 9932.2
425700	AF076392	Ha.159251	forkhead box H1 3.2
417124	BE122762	Ha.23338	ESTs 3.2
407104	DS7296	Ha.23310	v-erb-b2 avian erythroblastic leukemia v 3.1
442215	AV03172	Ha.13805	ESTs, Weakly similar to 2103260A B cell 3.1
430271	Y04169	Ha.237506	Oral (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, membe 3.1
425317	AY205118	Ha.210546	interleukin 21 receptor 3.1
426086	U278023	Ha.63856	ESTs 3.1
424213	BE388608	Ha.8215	hypothetical protein FLJ11307 3.1
424709	AL137369	Ha.152149	hypothetical protein DKFZ344040.10 3.1
428671	BE737833	Ha.211194	proteasome (prosome, multicatalytic) 26S subu 3.1
432715	AD47152	Ha.200483	ESTs, Weakly similar to KIAA1074 protein 3.1
431574	AW572659	Ha.281373	hypothetical protein d434014.3 3.1
438876	AT24756	Ha.5337	isocholine dehydrogenase 2 (NAOP1, mibc 3.1
450317	NA	Target Exon	
433805	AY076910	Ha.112742	ESTs 3.1
437352	AL335357	Ha.284181	hypothetical protein DKFZ344P0531 3.1
430105	Y02327	Ha.2540	challenger receptor, nicotinic, alpha p 3.1
422083	NM_00114	Ha.111258	anachloride 15-acylglycerase, second ty 3.1
413507	BE145350	Ha.190064	ESTs, Weakly similar to 130222 hypoblast 3.1
415969	AD27700	Ha.317584	ESTs 3.1
422007	AB70263	Ha.6386	Human glucose transporter pseudogene 3.1
425548	AA80023	Ha.1806	protein nocator 3.1
42598	BE38702	Ha.116338	non-metabolic cells 1, protein (NM23A) 3.1
43963	AY247528	Ha.6733	phosphatidylcholine transferase 3.1
43383	AB50816	Ha.22570	collectin required for Sp1 transactivation 3.1
43021	AB5180	Ha.15569	ESTs, Weakly similar to repressor protein 3.1
416478	U3946	Ha.1174	cystic-dependent thraase inhibitor 2A (me 3.1
40814	NA	Target Exon	
42327	NA	Target Exon	
416935	AY19712	Ha.108773	gpcr28709.1 Streptococcus Helix cell s3 s9 3.1
439338	AL355722	Ha.133022	ESTs 3.1
437036	AS71514	Ha.133022	ESTs 3.1
446523	NM_005784	Ha.54443	chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5 3.1
406824	AF245762	Ha.168530	glu-Homo sapiens mRNA for immunoglobulin 3.1
414924	BE514514	Ha.109506	coronin, actin-binding protein, 1A 3.1
414523	AD076633	Ha.76353	serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibita 3.1
416379	N3857	Ha.203333	ESTs 3.1
422823	DB9974	Ha.121102	varh 2 3.1
433004	AS399556	Ha.203556	ESTs 3.1
421904	BE143533	Ha.109509	hypothetical protein FLJ20035 3.1
42634	AW69713	Ha.133515	ESTs 3.1
43045	AW68338	Ha.168530	Human sapiens cDNA FLJ12138 fls, clone MA 3.1
42623	AB12124	Ha.30556	transcription factor-like 6 (basic helix 3.1
405391	NA	Target Exon	
42748	AW63820	Ha.162861	Sp-9 transcription factor (Sp4/PL11) 3.1
43547	AL133731	Ha.4771	Human sapiens mRNA, cDNA DKFZ2761C1712 (G 3.1
43782	U5468	Ha.159253	cell growth regulatory with EF-hand doma 3.1
423306	WB5552	Ha.101196	ESTs 3.1
419123	AD34278	Ha.86253	ESTs 3.1
43597	AW77769	Ha.232133	ESTs, Moderately similar to 176855 serin 3.1
417105	X00952	Ha.81228	CD8 antigen 3.0
428361	NM_019009	Ha.163659	transcriptional intermediate factor 1 3.0
417880	BE241595	Ha.82248	selestin 1, lymphocyte adhesion molecule 3.0
402608	NA	NM_004468	Homo sapiens hepatocyte nude 3.0
401451	NA	Human sapiens cDNA FLJ11843 fls, clone HE 3.0	
421878	AA239652	Ha.111466	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypept 3.0
409518	BE334338	Ha.3454	KIAA1821 protein 3.0
416933	BE581550	Ha.80506	small nuclear (snRNP) superfamily, membe 3.0
414324	X14769	Ha.830	lymphotxin beta (TNF superfamily, membe 3.0
425081	X74784	Ha.144443	melanosome maintenance deficient (S, 3.0
401519	NA	C1500475:gil1237275:ncp_012183.1	
411704	AB99220	Ha.71573	hypothetical protein FLJ10074 3.0
428819	AL135523	Ha.163514	KIAA5575 gene product 3.0

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429423	AU075517	Hs.184276	soluble carrier family 9 (sodium/hydrogen	3.0
413835	AZ72727	Hs.249163	fatty acid hydroxylase	3.0
412600	L28824	Hs.74101	spleen tyrosine kinase	3.0
410491	AA465131	Hs.64001	Homo sapiens clone 25218 mRNA sequence	3.0
433658	LC0378	Hs.158110	immunoglobulin kappa constant	3.0
427666	AT91495	Hs.180142	calmodulin-like skin protein	3.0
425214	AE04698	gb-RC-81068-130352-085	BT668 Homo sapiens	3.0
425500	X7555	Hs.285114	hexaketone (lenssen C. cytochrome)	3.0
437485	N90868	Hs.276770	CDW52 antigen (CAUPATH-1 antigen)	3.0
437400	AB011542	Hs.5559	EGF-like domain, multiple 5	3.0
452234	AW034178	Hs.223298	ESTs, Weakly similar to U8022 hypoderm	3.0
413269	BE167526	gb-CMA-170509-080300-107-g07	HT0509 Homo	3.0
453216	AL137565	Hs.32403	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ586G0321 (I	3.0
408929			ENSPP00000252232-Slami regulatory element	3.0
448145	AB51702	Hs.47434	ESTs	3.0
432615	AA57191	Hs.55028	ESTs, Weakly similar to B4374 gene NF2	3.0
423279	AW935951	Hs.290943	ESTs	3.0
423932	AL109712	Hs.296508	Homo sapiens mRNA full length insert cDN	3.0
408948	AA056449	Hs.63187	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALUC_HUMAN III	3.0
451346	NLC06336	Hs.28312	glione amplified on chromosome 1 protein	3.0
413109	AW36945	Hs.110859	ESTs	3.0
401714	NA		ENSPP00000241802-CDNA FL11007 FIS, CLON	3.0
421462	AF018495	Hs.104624	aquaporin 9	3.0
421750	AK000768	Hs.107872	hypothetical protein FL20761	3.0
452293	AA382267	Hs.10653	ESTs	3.0
457085	AA412446	Hs.88138	ESTs	3.0
438930	AW843933	Hs.306163	hypothetical protein AL110115	3.0

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TABLE 22A

Table 22A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 22. For each probe set, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubletWist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play:	Unique Etc probe set identifier number	
CAT number:	Gene cluster number	
Accession:	Genbank accession numbers	
Play	CAT number	Accession
407990	103097_1	AA046309 AZ63500 AA046397
410785	121055_1	AW833341 AW832765 AW833403 AW833468 AW834022 AW834113 AW832768 AW833396 AW833334 AW833355
411743	125008_1	AW832714 AW835811 AW827215
411338	1270172_1	AW835387 AW835417 AW835544 AW835564 AW835323 AW835408 AW835539 AW835538
413269	156381_1	BE167526 BE167581 BE078401 F24854
418935	161170_1	AA180712 AA180683 AA252584
422128	211894_1	AW831145 AA090718 AW833777 AA304575 T06367 AA331891
423945	233586_1	AA110843 AW846853 AA334202 AA332882
424109	235508_1	AW838878 AW836580 AW836151 AW836466 AA333174 AA333378 AA335537
424128	235728_1	AW836153 AA333583 AW836011 AA335669 AA335973
425331	250169_1	AW862128 AA335333 AA427383
426878	272265_1	BE06341 AW748403 ALD44891 AW89240 AA333080
432745	353873_1	AB276228 AW658826 AA594482 AB531729 AT91191
441153	51084_2	BE562228 BE378727
448212	755069_1	AA73539 AW88013
451128	859865_1	AL118658 D78323 AT782178
452514	120172_1	AB004888 AB046469 AB94899
456207	165076_1	AA193450

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TABLE 22B

Table 22B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 22. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Play: Unique number corresponding to an Eos probe
 Ref: Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank Identifier (GI) numbers. Dunham I. et al. refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham I. et al., Nature (1989) 402:469-493.
 Strand: Indicates DNA strand from which exon was predicted.
 N.Position: Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.

Play	Ref	Strand	N.Position
40814	859525	Minus	72840-72824/71761-74840
40926	763191	Minus	122033-122241, 122483-124028
401645	8117819	Plus	90644-90184, 91111-91345
401451	6534568	Minus	119926-121272
401519	6649315	Plus	157315-157950
401645	7657838	Minus	34988-35133
401714	6715702	Plus	94484-66681
401658	8018106	Plus	73126-73523
402327	7656695	Minus	108975-108770, 109801-108910
402359	9211204	Minus	40403-41981
402470	6797107	Plus	110326-110491
402542	9901559	Minus	185126-185778
402378	6884528	Plus	67078-67534
402606	9909429	Minus	68350-68495
403011	6931597	Minus	81747-82064
403012	7830897	Minus	3468-3623
403320	8516120	Plus	196037-198210
403365	8736892	Minus	96450-96528
403465	9966629	Plus	49322-49532
403497	9538195	Plus	2835-3001, 3108-3532, 3553-4117
404580	6339738	Minus	74493-74829
404755	7706327	Minus	240586-241569
405017	6532884	Plus	53729-53848
405348	2814717	Minus	35531-35690
405381	6006520	Minus	43310-43462
405801	2924321	Plus	7834-8054
405850	6184955	Plus	63469-63594
406153	8928734	Minus	13871-14110
406348	9255985	Minus	12802-13059
			71754-71944

TABLE 23: 320 GENES DOWN-REGULATED IN BREAST CANCER COMPARED TO NORMAL ADULT BREAST

Table 23 shows 320 genes down-regulated in breast cancer compared to normal adult breast. These were selected as for Table 22, except that the numerator was set to the median value for 12 non-malignant breast specimens, the denominator was set to the median value amongst the 73 breast cancers, the 90th percentile value amongst the 12 non-malignant breast specimens was greater than or equal 80 units, and the ratio was greater than or equal to 4.0 (i.e. 4-fold down-regulated in tumor vs. normal breast).

Play	Exon	Unique Eos probe/ Identifier number	Exemplar Accession number, Genbank accession number	Unigene number	Unigene Title	Ratio
15	42872	U75456	Hs.190787	Hs.190787	Issue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 4	22.4
	42846	NM_000230	Hs.194238	Hs.194238	leptin (murine obesity homolog)	17.4
25	44263	H57646	Hs.42348	Hs.42348	IQAA1560 protein	15.4
	41935	T28498	Hs.89465	Hs.89465	carbonic anhydrase IV	15.0
	40228	M25079	Hs.153378	Hs.153378	hemoglobin, beta	14.6
	41751	AI049178	Hs.82223	Hs.82223	chordin-like	14.6
30	43285	AL133918	Hs.172572	Hs.172572	hypothetical protein FLJ20093	14.3
	41242	AB83720	Hs.26530	Hs.26530	serum deprivation response (phosphatidyl)	13.6
	41944	AA16543	Hs.55511	Hs.55511	ESTs	12.6
	41207	AA634589	Hs.48998	Hs.48998	ESTs	12.2
	42287	H25642	Hs.133471	Hs.133471	glyceral-3-phosphate dehydrogenase 1 (so	12.0
	40684	C3041	Hs.37239	Hs.37239	growth hormone receptor	11.7
35	42201	NM_000163	Hs.125180	Hs.125180	prothrin (mouse) beta 1	10.8
	42163	AF027208	Hs.112580	Hs.112580	ESTs	10.8
	42769	AY207175	Hs.106771	Hs.106771	NM_021724-Hemo sapiens nuclear receptor	10.1
40	40709	X72532	Hs.117178	Hs.117178	poly(A)-binding protein, nuclear 1	9.8
	41285	AW088628	Hs.172844	Hs.172844	chromic gonadotropin, beta polypeptide	9.8
	425125	N32759	Hs.272572	Hs.272572	hemoglobin, alpha 2	9.5
	40781	AJ22684	Hs.18678	Hs.18678	sprouty (Drosophila) homolog 2	9.5
	447471	AF039843	Hs.26530	Hs.26530	serum deprivation response (phosphatidyl)	9.4
	451533	NM_004657	Hs.41592	Hs.41592	hypothetical protein FLJ21278	9.0
	419407	AW103777	Hs.146246	Hs.146246	ESTs	8.0
45	41839	AB55558	Hs.155378	Hs.155378	hemoglobin, beta	8.9
	410532	T53086	Hs.11713	Hs.11713	ET4-like factor 5 (eta domain transcript	8.8
	425707	AF151402	Hs.78389	Hs.78389	telomodin 1 (telomeric nucleic	8.7
	416585	X54162	Hs.8944	Hs.8944	procollagen C-endopeptidase enhancer 2	8.6
	443060	D78874	Hs.16532	Hs.16532	ESTs	8.5
50	43265	AA17955	Hs.117838	Hs.117838	collagen type XVII, alpha 1	8.4
	422511	AJ078442	Hs.59729	Hs.59729	seraphitin gene2	8.3
	43118	AB02808	Hs.131987	Hs.131987	NM_004037-Hemo sapiens hepatocyte nucle	8.1
	42195		Hs.47113	Hs.47113	ESTs	8.1
	42359	AF154634	Hs.272572	Hs.272572	ESTs, Weakly similar to U50722 hypobell	8.1
55	445107	AJ28321	Hs.25126	Hs.25126	Hemo sapiens CDNF-FLJ22887/ta. dens H	8.0
	408943	H77975	Hs.24078	Hs.24078	hypothetical protein FLJ12849	7.8
	410199	AW37424	Hs.294622	Hs.294622	ESTs	7.5
	417225	AA815046	Hs.98533	Hs.98533	phosphodiesterase 2A, cGMP-stimulated	7.5
	437569	AA76846	Hs.154437	Hs.154437	ESTs	7.4
60	430682	AK000027	Hs.53531	Hs.53531	ESTs	7.4
	425078	NM_002539				
	430327	AW979336				

447577	AI33593	Hs.103297	DKFZP568F124 protein	7.4	45016	AW016806	Hs.233108	ESTs	6.5
448039	AI150491	Hs.90786	ESTs	7.2	41913	R29521	Hs.129307	gbyM4503.r1 Soares placenta NID2P Homo	5.4
422650	R20833	Hs.325823	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALUS_HUMAN A	7.2	45033	AA017590	Hs.129307	ESTs	5.4
424455	AA452008	Hs.333199	ESTs	7.1	41003	BE17240	Hs.129379	ESTs, Weakly similar to U3022 hypobal	5.4
424343	AW093650	Hs.47148	adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide	7.1	45037	N6826	Hs.18892	ESTs	5.4
427292	AD52240	Hs.131194	ESTs	7.0	42338	AA94520		gbyM4205.s1 Soares_NFR_1_GBC_S1 Homo	5.4
406714	AT19304	Hs.28108	hemoglobin, gamma G	6.9	43812	NA		Target Exon	5.3
407571	AA46183	Hs.6572	ESTs, Highly similar to Hs.5_HUMAN ADENY	6.8	47102	AA007629	Hs.2739	gbyM43-phosphate dehydrogenase 1 (co	5.3
429580	AA346839	Hs.209100	DKFZP434C171 protein	6.7	41057	R68324	Hs.18109	retinectin	5.3
453500	AI178427	Hs.43125	esophageal cancer related gene 4 protein	6.7	42822	BE272452	Hs.144569	mesothelial cell A	5.3
422233	AB002068	Hs.113275	purinergic receptor P2X2-like 1, orphan r	6.7	43259	AA030414	Hs.172572	hemoglobin, alpha 2	5.3
420205	AA255395	Hs.88156	ESTs	6.6	43154	R99530	Hs.173274	inlegn cytoplasmic domain-associated p	5.3
404368	NA		ENSPO0000241075:TRAP PROTEIN	6.6	42702	AF010223	Hs.138198	transcriptional adaptor 3 (ADA3), yeast h	5.3
447261	NL.005591	Hs.17917	extracellular link domain-containing 1	6.5	43005	BE261320	Hs.104915	ESTs	5.3
417690	AA192382	Hs.65983	ESTs, Weakly similar to B34612, acc. bpg	6.5	43741	AW61948	Hs.131227	Target Exon	5.3
418077	NL.003278	Hs.65424	transmembrane glycoprotein-binding protein	6.5	42054	NA	Hs.272408	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 9	5.3
427833	AL191796	Hs.174185	ectonucleoside triphosphate phosphodi	6.5	43205	AF172829	Hs.6181	ESTs	5.2
415011	AW682085	Hs.73133	gEEST37153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE Homo	6.4	41513	R59938	Hs.170331	KIAA1300 protein	5.2
41268	ST2043	Hs.15663	metallothionein 3 (growth inhibitory fac	6.4	42719	AA04646	Hs.173871	gbyM4-AT065-420395-103 B7065 Homo aspho	5.2
416253	BE226959	Hs.15663	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE256994, mRNA	6.4	441391	BE467930	Hs.170331	ESTs	5.2
435863	AA701463	Hs.35041	ESTs	6.3	43959	AI295901	Hs.181297	ESTs	5.2
402779	NA		Target Exon	6.3	40268	NA		ENSPO0000251335:JL100312.1 (pectum end	5.2
418138	AA213526	Hs.135204	EST	6.3	401810	NA		Target Exon	5.2
433333	AA142697	Hs.62492	ESTs, Weakly similar to B33055 protine-r	6.3	43878	AA327674	Hs.198073	ESTs	5.2
427019	AA007132	Hs.173233	hypothetical protein FLJ10970	6.2	41657	AA124074	Hs.167180	protein phosphatase 1, regulatory (hib	5.2
411478	BE143068	Hs.12659	gbyM4-AT0135-030200-003-508 HT0153 Homo	6.2	42709	R25380	Hs.168878	protein phosphatase 1	5.1
452654	BE004783	Hs.18269	gbyM4-AT0135-030200-004-411 BN0114 Homo	6.1	45093	NL.006744	Hs.18481	protein-binding protein 4, intracellular	5.1
447359	NL.012093	Hs.334688	adenylate kinase 5	6.1	45186	AI225469	Hs.63256	ESTs, Weakly similar to luciferase-Ho	5.1
414323	NL.014759	Hs.200445	KIAA0273 gene product	6.1	41862	AD21324	Hs.100445	ESTs	5.1
441266	HI5968	Hs.230485	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE3502239, mRNA	6.0	42383	NA		NALJZ16203-Homo sapiens PR domain con	5.1
417011	F08212	Hs.234688	ESTs, Weakly similar to 2105250A B cell	6.0	43130	NL.006103	Hs.2719	HEK WIP02, putative ovarian carcinoma	5.1
400893	NA		Eco Control	5.9	45262	BE143867	Hs.28820	ESTs	5.1
432614	W07475	Hs.277101	cyclochrome c oxidase subunit IV basom	5.9	42848	X03350	Hs.167382	ESTs	5.1
440439	N02818	Hs.64764	ESTs, Weakly similar to potential CTSS (H	5.9	407891	AA486520	Hs.41135	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU1_HUMAN ALU 8	5.1
454004	BE057414	Hs.230485	gbyM4-AT0355-200106-201-405 BT0355 Homo	5.9	44567	D58597	Hs.118821	gbyM4-AT0164-070100-013-042 HT0164 Homo	5.1
406574	AA062810	Hs.148050	EST	5.9	43463	AS24307	Hs.121388	alcohol dehydrogenase 1B (class 1), beta	5.1
43180	AW451023	Hs.68449	hypothetical protein DKFZP7610132	5.8	44567	D58597	Hs.162870	natriuretic peptide receptor Agutinyab	5.0
419131	AA43387	Hs.87278	ESTs	5.8	428156	BE244337	Hs.4	endomucin-2	5.0
409198	NA001877	Hs.334873	adenylate kinase M	5.8	407891	AA486520	Hs.41135	CGI-42 protein	5.0
41982	AW08183	Hs.33010	gbyM4-AT0116-261095-012-403 ST0116 Homo	5.8	44567	D58597	Hs.162870	ESTs	5.0
45459	AA014533	Hs.33010	gbyM4-AT0116-261095-012-403 ST0116 Homo	5.8	43463	AS24307	Hs.121388	ESTs	5.0
44169	AA12588	Hs.8022	TUCA protein	5.8	43758	BE160729	Hs.24472	ESTs, Weakly similar to MDHC_HUMAN MALAT	5.0
428210	AC072822	Hs.334599	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ1458 fac, clone HE	5.8	454775	BE160729	Hs.24472	gbyM4-AT0164-070100-013-042 HT0164 Homo	5.0
41355	BE006355	Hs.3343	phosphotyrosine phosphatase	5.7	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	hypothetical protein FLJ20599	5.0
454182	AW076813	Hs.22619	ESTs	5.7	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	WAS protein family, member 3	5.0
425107	AW014486	Hs.250037	ESTs	5.7	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	NICE-1 protein	5.0
429757	AW452355	Hs.95910	putative lymphocyte GUG1 switch gene	5.7	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	ESTs	5.0
429202	AD36537	Hs.289008	G protein-coupled receptor 1	5.7	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	ESTs	5.0
416284	AB95473	Hs.184907	Target Exon	5.6	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	Target Exon	5.0
428553	AA181841		Target Exon	5.6	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	hypothetical protein FLJ20599	5.0
404689	NA		Target Exon	5.6	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	WAS protein family, member 3	5.0
433887	R68857	Hs.265499	adenosine monophosphate deaminase 2 (iso	5.6	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	NICE-1 protein	5.0
408082	SA7833	Hs.62927	cell death-inducing OFFA-like effector a	5.6	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	ESTs	5.0
431048	H29553	Hs.23043	gbyC15819 Chinese hamster oocyte polyA-mRN	5.5	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	ESTs	4.9
431048	R50253	Hs.249129	gbyC15819 Chinese hamster oocyte polyA-mRN	5.5	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	ESTs	4.9
452205	C11819	Hs.288969	hypothetical protein FLJ20159	5.5	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	ESTs	4.9
43040	AW444613	Hs.33095	ATP-binding cassette, sub-family A (ABC1	5.5	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	ESTs	4.9
407714	AB02628	Hs.60380	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALUS_HUMAN A	5.5	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	ESTs	4.9
458626	AS58505	Hs.1006	cytochrome b5 (monooxygenase) cDNA	5.5	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	ESTs	4.9
416829	AA434324	Hs.16688	C11000703.gil1004848 (gipr)_06526.1 (g	5.5	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	ESTs	4.9
401665			ESTs	5.5	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	KIAA1577 protein	4.9
458107	T08070	Hs.191184	splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 14800	5.5	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	ESTs	4.9
444192	AS161428	Hs.15946	ESTs	5.5	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	challenge receptor, mucaric acid 3	4.8
434715	BE053246	Hs.16410	ESTs	5.5	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	ESTs	4.8
47265	BE517015	Hs.11006	ESTs, Moderately similar to T17372 plasm	5.5	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	ESTs	4.8
40122	AA02652	Hs.12824	hypothetical protein FLJ10718	5.5	409451	AF012626	Hs.15125	hypothetical protein FLJ22177	4.8

408641	AV245207	Hs.5555	hypothetical protein M5C5347	4.0
427899	AA028286	Hs.332053	serum amyloid A1	4.0
435975	AI011538	Hs.145794	ESTs	4.0
43831	BE263273	Hs.8439	synapsin II	4.0
435578	BE005350	Hs.14335	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ1307 (fs. clone NT	4.0
401840	NA	Hs.14335	Target Exon	4.0
413753	U17760	Hs.75517	laminin, beta 3 (lamin (1250), lamin	4.0
449030	AI05925	Hs.147238	ESTs, highly similar to AAC3_HUMAN ALPHA	4.0
433873	AW156913	Hs.150478	ESTs, highly similar to A Chain A Cryst	4.0
456735	AW248217	Hs.1619	schistosome-salivary complex (Oncosophila) homolog	4.0
450112	BE47734	Hs.5473	ESTs, moderately similar to ALUS_HUMAN A	4.0
448906	AI059597	Hs.307119	ESTs	4.0

5

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TABLE 23A

Table 23A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 23. For each probeset, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play	CAT number	Accessions
10		
15		
20		
25		
30		
35		
40		
45		
50		
55		

TABLE 23B

Table 23B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 23. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Play	Ref	Strand	NT_position	Unique number corresponding to an Eex probed	Sequence source	The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank Identifier (GI) numbers. "Dunham et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham et al., Nature (1989) 402:469-495.	Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.	Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.
10	400546	Minus	124616-124681	9800107	Minus	34081-35027		
	400570	Minus	34081-35027	9800107	Minus	34081-35027		
	400973	Minus	98119-98253	7860452	Minus	98119-98253		
20	401083	Minus	22335-23166	8516137	Minus	22335-23166		
	401590	Minus	33547-33649	9966320	Minus	33547-33649		
	401665	Plus	121591-122537	7145001	Plus	121591-122537		
	401810	Plus	120851-120478	7242191	Plus	120851-120478		
25	401840	Plus	56283-56439	7684597	Plus	56283-56439		
	402054	Minus	8268-8306	8053931	Minus	8268-8306		
	402195	Minus	147901-148844	7688778	Minus	147901-148844		
	402383	Plus	94883-95003	7684488	Plus	94883-95003		
30	402690	Plus	13356-13368	8340538	Plus	13356-13368		
	402698	Minus	108941-108903	8570204	Minus	108941-108903		
	402779	Plus	38173-39210	9585555	Plus	38173-39210		
	403017	Plus	78330-78387	6583623	Plus	78330-78387		
	403081	Minus	5285-5411	4270800	Minus	5285-5411		
	403263	Plus	52431-52737	4270800	Plus	52431-52737		
35	403453	Minus	72225-72437	9718611	Minus	72225-72437		
	403512	Minus	62554-62712	9449-69602	Minus	62554-62712		
	403512	Minus	94723-94859	6862650	Minus	94723-94859		
	403921	Minus	3287-3538	7711590	Minus	3287-3538		
	404368	Minus	102053-102199	7639556	Minus	102053-102199		
40	404822	Plus	40877-41150	9797231	Plus	40877-41150		
	404895	Plus	119461-119717	7534100	Plus	119461-119717		
	405016	Plus	51997-53308	6524300	Plus	51997-53308		
	405062	Plus	101283-101432	7657730	Plus	101283-101432		
	406118	Plus	63997-54629	9143818	Plus	63997-54629		
45	406344	Plus	20254-20374	9255974	Plus	20254-20374		
	406563	Plus	34401-34538	7711604	Plus	34401-34538		

TABLE 24:

Table 24 depicts Seq ID No., UnigeneID, UnigeneTitle, Pkey, Pred.CellLoc., and ExAccon for all of the sequences in Table 25. The information in Table 24 is linked by Seq ID No. to Table 25.

Play	ExAccon	UnigeneID	Unigene Title	Pred.CellLoc.	Seq. ID. No.
10	449746	A168594	ESTs, Weakly similar to CPYV_RJUMAN CYTOC		Seq ID 1 & 2
	407276	A165118	Homo sapiens breast cancer antigen NY-8R		Seq ID 3 & 4
	415539	A173381	BMP-R1B		Seq ID 5 & 6
20	400297	A172076	hypothetical protein DKFZ584O1278		Seq ID 7 & 8
	450375	A400647	a dihydropyridine endonuclease domain		Seq ID 9 & 10
	102457	NM_001394	dual specificity phosphatase 4	nuclear	Seq ID 11 & 12
	428170	NM_001394	dual specificity phosphatase 4	nuclear	Seq ID 13 & 14
25	424399	A055867	aldolase dehydrogenase 8 family, member	cytoplasm	Seq ID 15 & 16
	422555	AL120862	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALUB_HUMAN A		Seq ID 17 & 18
	448765	D02263	N-acetyltransferase 1 (perlecanin N-gly		Seq ID 19 & 20
	426215	A053419	CDNF family receptor alpha 1		Seq ID 21 & 22
30	435940	A0449211	ESTs		Seq ID 23 & 24
	410102	A024508	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14035, clone HE		Seq ID 25 & 26
	428220	A0207208	ESTs		Seq ID 27 & 28
	416276	U41060	LIV-1 protein, estrogen regulated		Seq ID 29 & 30
	405079	W07707	Interleukin 8 signal transducer (gp130,		Seq ID 31 & 32
35	442082	R41623	hypothetical protein FLJ10879		Seq ID 33 & 34
	444381	BE307335	ESTs		Seq ID 35 & 36
	446163	A020680	ESTs, Weakly similar to S84004 hypothal		Seq ID 37 & 38
	442117	A0664964	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13603, clone PL		Seq ID 39 & 40
40	433043	W07554	acute cancer family 16 (monocarbonyl		Seq ID 41 & 42
	452190	H08735	ESTs		Seq ID 43 & 44
	423533	AL117408	lymphoid nuclear protein (LAF-4) mRNA		Seq ID 45 & 46
	452190	H08735	ATP-binding cassette transporter MRP3		Seq ID 47 & 48
	446733	A483360	Homo sapiens clone PP1498 unknown mRNA		Seq ID 49 & 50
45	452747	BE153555	ESTs, Weakly similar to fish acid omega		Seq ID 51 & 52
	423242	AL038402	lysozyme family receptor LNR		Seq ID 53 & 54
	417433	BE270286	OSTF-6 protein		Seq ID 55 & 56
	432001	A183813	ST4 encoded hypothetical glycoprotein		Seq ID 57 & 58
	423081	D15658	Transmembrane protease, serine 3		Seq ID 59 & 60
50	430559	A0602188	cholesterol specific factor 2 (lipid		Seq ID 61 & 62
	114600	BE060778	CEGP1 protein		Seq ID 63 & 64
	404581		UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-glucosaminase	mitochondria	Seq ID 65 & 66
	325372	NA	NM_014112-Homo sapiens thichoninoph	nuclear	Seq ID 67 & 68
55	112887	AB033064	Phase 2 & 3 Exons		Seq ID 69 & 70
	335824	NA	KUAT1238 protein		Seq ID 71 & 72
	424735	U31975	ENS00000246072-52225.13.1 (N-TERMINAL		Seq ID 73 & 74
	400289	X07420	short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase family		Seq ID 75 & 76
	427595	D31152	metals metalloproteinase 10 (stromelysin		Seq ID 77 & 78
	426925	NM_000785	collagen, type X, alpha 1 (Schmid metaph		Seq ID 79 & 80
60	428441	AJ224172	cytochrome P450, 51 (lencostard 14-alpha	ER	Seq ID 81 & 82
	421155	H07679	lipophilin B (lipophilin family member)		Seq ID 83 & 84
	420331	AF044187	small inducible cytochrome B subfamily (Cy	extracellular	Seq ID 85 & 86
	420813	X51501	prolactin-induced protein	nuclear	Seq ID 87 & 88
	452744	A0267652	Homo sapiens mRNA cDNA DKFZ4AE082 (f		Seq ID 89 & 90

TABLE 24A

Table 24A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenelD's for Table 24. For each probe set, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

420757 X78592 Hs.99815	androgen receptor (dihydrotestosterone r	cytoplasm	Seq ID 93 & 94
424005 NM_002497Hs.153704	NIMA (never in mitosis gene a-related k	nuclear	Seq ID 95 & 96
428959 NM_007650Hs.225952	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor t	extracellular	Seq ID 97 & 98
448821 AB012113 Hs.16530	small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cy	extracellular	Seq ID 99 & 100
445337 AJ245671 Hs.12844	EGF-like domain, multiple 6	extracellular	Seq ID 101 & 102
428227 AA321649 Hs.22448	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cy	extracellular	Seq ID 103 & 104
424001 W67883 Hs.137476	palmitoyl expressed 10	extracellular	Seq ID 105 & 106
421727 Y13153 Hs.107318	kynurenic acid 3-monooxygenase (pyrazinase 3	nuclear	Seq ID 107 & 108
452838 U65011 Hs.30743	preferentially expressed antigen in melan	extracellular	Seq ID 109 & 110
419667 AU077005 Hs.92208	a disintegrin and metalloprotease doma	extracellular	Seq ID 111 & 112
414812 X72755 Hs.77287	monokine induced by gamma interferon	extracellular	Seq ID 113 & 114
426320 W47595 Hs.163300	transforming growth factor beta 2	extracellular	Seq ID 115 & 116
422867 L31317 Hs.1584	cartilage oligomeric matrix protein (psa	extracellular	Seq ID 117 & 118
411559 A4102670 Hs.70725	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A recept	extracellular	Seq ID 119 & 120
417668 AW97803 Hs.62772	collagen, type I, alpha 1	extracellular	Seq ID 121 & 122
426398 A240368 Hs.94556	ESR1	plasma membrane	Seq ID 123 & 124
431859 X53628 Hs.19787	cadherin 3, type 1, P-cadherin (placenta	plasma membrane	Seq ID 125 & 126
428722 U76459 Hs.177634	tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 4	extracellular	Seq ID 127 & 128
428770 AB028438 Hs.177634	osteocalcin	extracellular	Seq ID 129 & 130
421579 Y15221 Hs.105962	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cy	extracellular	Seq ID 131 & 132
415752 BE34524 Hs.78776	pulvate transmembrane protein	extracellular	Seq ID 133 & 134
444051 N48373 Hs.10247	activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecu	extracellular	Seq ID 135 & 136
451110 AB55040 Hs.265398	ESTs, Weakly similar to transmembrane	extracellular	Seq ID 137 & 138

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Play: CAT number Accession
33924 CH22.3197F3.619_1_LINK_E
32572 c12_m

Unique EST probe set identifier number
Gene cluster number
Genbank accession numbers

TABLE 24B

Table 24B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 24. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Pkey: Unique number corresponding to an Eca probe
Ref: Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in this column are GenBank identifier (GI) numbers. "Dunham 1, et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham 1, et al., Nature (1999) 402:489-495.
Strand: Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.
NL_position: Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.

Pkey Ref Strand NL_position
404561 975980 Minus 69035-70100

20

Table 25

The 69 gene sequences identified to be overexpressed in breast cancer may be used to identify coding regions from the public DNA databases (for and b1p in OncoPrint). The sequences may be used to either identify genes that encode known proteins, or they may be used to predict the coding regions from genomic DNA using exon prediction algorithms, such as FGENESH (Salzberg and Sobolev, 2000, Genome Res. 10:516-522).

Seq ID NO: 1 DNA sequence
Nucleic Acid Accession #: 1-1518 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)
Coding sequence: FGENESH predicted ORF

1 11 21 31 41 51
ATGAGCGCT CTGCTGCTCA GGAAGTCA GCTCAAGCT TCTGCTGCT GATCTGCTC 60
TGAATGCTC TGTCTGCTTT TCAAGTAATC AGGTGTAC AGAGAGAGAG ATGATATATC 120
AGAGCGCTC AGCTGTGCT TCAAGCGCTC GCGCACTGCT TCTATGCGCA CAAGAGATTT 180
TACCAATGA AGGAAGTTTA GGTGTATCAT AAGCTATGAG AAAATACCC ATGTGCTGTT 240
CGCTGTGGG TTGGAGCTTT TACGATGCTT TCAAGATGCT ATGACCAAG CTATGCCAAG 300
ATTCTGCTGA AAAGACAGAA TCCCAAAAGT GCTGTTAGCC ACAAACTCT TGAATCTGG 360
GTTGTGGAAG GAATCTGAG CCGTGAAGT TCTAAATGGA AAAGACAGC CGAGATGTT 420
AAAGCTGCT TAAACATAG CATTCTGAAA ATATTCTCA CATTATGTC TGAGATGTT 480
CGAGATGCT TAAACATAG CATTCTGAAA ATATTCTCA CATTATGTC TGAGATGTT 540
CAAGATGCT CCGTGAAGT GGTGATGAG ATCAATGAGT GTGCTTCA CCGACAGGC 600
AGATCTCAT TGAAGATGAC CTTGAGCTCA TCACTGAAAG CAGTGTTCAT CATTGACA 660
TCTCAAGCC TATCTGCTCA TATTTCTC CAGAGACTTC ATGATCTCA AGGAAAGTT 720
ATCAAGACC GGAAGAGCTC TCTAAGAT AGCTAAAGC AAGATCTAC TCAAGAAAG 780
CGCTGGAAT TCTGAGATC ACTTGAAGT GCGAAAGAG AAACACCA AGATTCTCT 840
GAAGAGATC TCAAGCTGA AGTGAAGG TTCAATGTT CAGAGATGA CACACATCC 900
AGTGTATCT CCGTGAAGT TCAAGCTGTT GCAAGTAC CTGACATCA CCAAGATGC 960
CGAGATGAA TCAAGGAACT CCGTGAAGT GGTGCTTCTA TCACTGAGA ACAGATGAG 1020
CAAGATGCTT ACAGACGAT GTGATCAAG GAAATGCTGC GCGCTAGCC ACCGTATGA 1140
AAGATGCTC GGTACTGGA CAAGCCATC AGCTTTCAG ATGGAAGCTC CTACCTGCA 1200
GGAATAGCT TGTATGAA TATTGAGCT CTTCAAGCA ACCGTATTT CTGGAAGAG 1260
CGCTAGTCT TTAAGCTCT GAGAATCTC AGGGAAGAT CTGAAATAT ACATCTCAT 1320
GCTCTTAC CATTCTGAG TGAATGAGT AGCTGCTG GCGCTGCTC AGCTGCTC 1380
AGCTGCTC AGCTGCTG TCAAGTGC CTCAAGTCA AGATGAAAT CCAATGTTT 1440
GCAAAAGG TTGCTGAT TTAAGTCT TGTATGAG ATTAATGAG CAATTGCT 1500
ACCAAGGAA GCAAGAAAG ATAAATAA TACAATAT ATGTATG TTTGTGACA 1560
AATTATATA CTTAGGATAC TTTGAGCTGG TTTGATGCT CATTACAGT AATTATAT 1620
TCTTTGCTT ATCTGTGAA ACACGAAA ACACCTGAA AAACCTGAG TGAATCTAC 1680
TGCAGGGA AATTATGTT TTTGTACT AGTGTAGAG TGGCTTCA GCAATGTT 1740
ATCAAACTC CACTGATAT CTGATTAAT TTAATCTG CAATAATCT CATATAGCT 1800
TTATCTCAG TTATTTTCC CCAATATA AAAA

Seq ID NO: 2 Enrichment
Protein Accession #: FGENESH predicted

1 11 21 31 41 51
MEPSWLELM AHFLLLL CMLLLPQV RLYQRBRWMI RALHLPAPP ARHFWYHKEZF 60
YVYKERYTH KLMKTYPCAV PLWYGPPTMF FSVHDPDYAK ILKQRDPK3 AVSRHILESW 120
VORGVLTD SKWKXGRQV KPQNSILK ITHMMSYV RANLAKWEE IAQNSULELP 180
QHVSLMTLS IMKCAFRHQI RQIDSLIS YLKAAPNLK IENQRMNRL HNDLVYRFS 240
SQQTSKFN GELHQTEKV IQDKENLAD KLRQDTQLR RWDIJJLLA AKSBNKIDFS 300
EADQAEYK TPAAGHDTTS SAUSWYCL AKYPERQNC RUBKLLLOD QSTTWERLS 360
QAPPTKCL ECDLTAH HSDVLAH LKQVLAH LKQVLAH LKQVLAH LKQVLAH 420
RPPQVRIQV LKSNQIHVF AKAYVC

Seq ID NO: 3 DNA sequence
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM_03297
Coding sequence: 100-412 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

1 11 21 31 41 51
CTATCTATA CGAGACAG CTTCTACATC GTCCACTCT GGAATTTAG AAAGATCAT 60
AAAGTCTCT CCGGAGAG ATCCGAGG CTGAGAGAG TACAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG 120
GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG 180
GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG 240
GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG 300
ATTTGATAG ATTCTGCTC GATATGAT CTTGATGAG TGTATGAG TGTATGAG 360
CATATCTG TTATATGAG GATTTGTCA GTGTGAGCA AACTGCTCT CCAATGCTCA 420
GTCAATGAG TGCACAGCA GGTAGAGCT ACAACCTTT TACTATCAT AAGGAAAGA 480

[illegible]

Seq ID NO: 4 Protein sequence:

Protein Accession #: NP_443723.1

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11 21 31 41 51 61
 60
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 100

348

[illegible]

Seq ID NO: 6 Protein sequence:

Protein Accession #: none found

[illegible]

310

ERYOLPVHDA VSDPSVYDHA RVIVCVKIKLA PSPNHWSD BCLBQMGKLM TDCWAHNPAS 480
RLTALVKKTI LAKMBSQDIL KL

Seq ID NO: 7 DNA sequence
Nucleic Acid Accession #: none found
Coding sequence: 483-500 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

1 11 21 31 41 51
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75
ACTGAGCTA ACAGAAATTA CTAGAAAGG AGGAAGGA AGCAATGCTC AGCTGGATC 60
AAAGCTTA GAAGCAAGA GTGATCAAT TACGCTCTGT TAAACATGTT GTTACTGATC 120
TGCCTGCTA GTTATGTA AGGAGCAAT TATGCTAATA ATGACGATA CTGTTGAGT 180
ATGGCTGTA TTATCTCA TGAATGCTT CAGTATCTT TCTGAGCTT TCTGAGCTT 240
CTTGCTGTA ATATTTCTA TGAATGCTT CAGTATCTT TCTGAGCTT TCTGAGCTT 300
GCTGCTGTA ATATTTCTA TGAATGCTT CAGTATCTT TCTGAGCTT TCTGAGCTT 360
GCTGCTGTA ATATTTCTA TGAATGCTT CAGTATCTT TCTGAGCTT TCTGAGCTT 420
ATACAGTA AGCTCAGAA AGCTCTGCT TTACAGAT CCGATTTCTT CACATGACA 480
CATAGCTG TGGATTCAT CTGATGATC ATCTCTCTT GCTGTGAT GTTACACTC 540
CAAACTCA GTGCTCTAT CAGAGAGCT TTGTATCT GTTGTAAAT GTTGAAGAA 600
AGATGACA ATGCTATA ATTTGAGAG AAGAGGATC AAGATGAT CTTGAATGA 660
TGTGACCA TCGAGCTTT TCGAAGTGC ATTTGATC AAGGCTTGA CAGTGTCTA 720
CAGATATCA TCGAGCTTT TCGAAGTGC ATTTGATC AAGGCTTGA CAGTGTCTA 780
TCAATATCT TGAAGATC ATTTGAGAG AAGAGGATC AAGATGAT CTTGAATGA 840
CAGATATCA TCGAGCTTT TCGAAGTGC ATTTGATC AAGGCTTGA CAGTGTCTA 900
CAGATATCA TCGAGCTTT TCGAAGTGC ATTTGATC AAGGCTTGA CAGTGTCTA 960
CAGATATCT TGAAGATC ATTTGAGAG AAGAGGATC AAGATGAT CTTGAATGA 1020
CAGATATCT TGAAGATC ATTTGAGAG AAGAGGATC AAGATGAT CTTGAATGA 1080
CAGATATCT TGAAGATC ATTTGAGAG AAGAGGATC AAGATGAT CTTGAATGA 1140
GCTGCTGTA ATATTTCTA TGAATGCTT CAGTATCTT TCTGAGCTT TCTGAGCTT 1200
TATAATGT GATGTGCTT GCAAGAGCT TCAATTTT AAGGAGTA TACTGATG 1260
ACTAAGAG AGATGATCT GCGTACTTCC ACCATGAT GAAGAATG AAGATGAT 1320
AGGATGTA CATCTGAG CAGATCTTC AATAAATG ATGCTGAT CAGTAAAG 1380
CAGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 1440
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 1500
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 1560
TGTGCTGTA ATATTTCTA TGAATGCTT CAGTATCTT TCTGAGCTT TCTGAGCTT 1620
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 1680
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 1740
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 1800
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 1860
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 1920
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 1980
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2040
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2100
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2160
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2220
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2280
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2340
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2400
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2460
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2520
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2580
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2640
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2700
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2760
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2820
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2880
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 2940
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 3000
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 3060
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 3120
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 3180
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 3240
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 3300
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 3360
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 3420
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 3480
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 3540
ATGCTGTA CATAACTG CAGCAAGAG ACCAGGTTT ATGCTGAT TACAAAGC 3600

Seq ID NO: 8 Protein sequence
Protein Accession #: none found

1 11 21 31 41 51
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75
MLVRLPYS ELACSLHS QTVPLVSRGS CBLNCRBEK DQMLNCEA KQVWYRES 60
PFRPLPUS LKQNLVPLH THQSLVTHA BSHLPNNI ADIBQAGV LGLKQLHN 120
VPRVTHLD KQVWYRES QVPLVSRGS CBLNCRBEK DQMLNCEA KQVWYRES 180
IKGVWVNSP PFRPLPUS ELACSLHS QTVPLVSRGS CBLNCRBEK DQMLNCEA 240
TSLLPVLTA POLPYVTR STQPLVPTV IPCKNVLP SLQILRQER NISLSULRP 300
350

PPQPRKUL AGRIHSLAK SOLVETTEL MHLONRLE VLEGSFNL TLQKLYLND 420
NHLKSLON FLQRLNLEY YLENAIKEL LPQTRNPK LKVLVNNL LQVLPPIES 480
GVLTVYML TQGTPLPVS NILDLDLIT QDLBNPMD CSDLVOLQ WIKLSQVTV 540
TDDICTSP RLNDKEELKAL NSEIOLPV NNPSPQTS YLHVYTPA TTNTAOTLAS 600
YDAVPLVL ILGLMPTT IVKCAQIVV LVHRREYK KQVDEQMD NSPVLQYQM 660
YDAVPLVL IERASALYEQ NAYPWHVRY KSPFOPHL BBEENRND GSDAGLQMS 720
LLEGRNHT GNNRHTT PSTRHTHT PSTRHTHT PSTRHTHT PSTRHTHT 780
LLEGRNHT GNNRHTT PSTRHTHT PSTRHTHT PSTRHTHT PSTRHTHT 840
QLOPEBARY POMEELKUL ETULVSRBK VLEQVTRDET FELCANLUSP PTLVLETRQ 840

Seq ID NO: 9 DNA sequence
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM_00474
Coding sequence: 307-3096 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

1 11 21 31 41 51
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75
CCTAAGCTT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 60
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 120
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 180
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 240
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 300
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 360
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 420
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 480
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 540
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 600
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 660
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 720
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 780
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 840
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 900
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 960
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1020
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1080
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1140
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1200
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1260
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1320
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1380
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1440
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1500
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1560
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1620
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1680
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1740
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1800
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1860
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1920
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 1980
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2040
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2100
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2160
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2220
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2280
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2340
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2400
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2460
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2520
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2580
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2640
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2700
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2760
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2820
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2880
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 2940
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 3000
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 3060
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 3120
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 3180
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 3240
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 3300
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 3360
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 3420
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 3480
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 3540
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGCGCAA CTGGAGCACT TTGCTATT ATTCAACGG 3600

[illegible][illegible]

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65 1 11 21 31 41 51
 CTTTATTAAC GCGTCAGCTA AAGGAGAAAT TGAATGGGTC AGGTACACAG GATACATATC 60
 CATTACG ATATCTTC TCGCTACATC AAGGAGAGT TATAGAGCTA TTTTAAAGGA 10
 TACGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT 20
 TGGAGATC CATTTAT TT TGAATTCGAG CTTCTACAG TTGAAAGAA CATATATCA 40
 TTTGACAG CATAGATGGA CTATTAAGCTA TACCATATG TGT TAAAGGAA ATATATACCA 60
 TTGACAGCAT AGAATATAT TAACCTATTA TACCATATG TTTTATAC CTTTAAATTA 80
 TACGATCAT TACGCTATCA AATCTACAG TTGTAAGTAT ATATATTCCT CTTTATATTA 100
 TTTCTGCTGCT TATAGGAGATC AAGGAGATC TGAAGATAT TGAAGATAT GCGTATAGAA 120
 ATATATAGAA TAAAGATCTG TTTGAAATCAT TACTGATCAT TACTACAC AAGATCCGAG 140
 GTTCTCGCTT CAAATAGCTT ACATCATCT ATGTGGAGATC CATGAGATCA GCGCTTAGAG 160
 CCAATTCTTGA TTAAGTTTGT AGAGAAATCT GGGGTGGATAT GTTCTGCGAG GTCATATATC 180
 TCAATTTGTC GCGCTCATAC ACTGATGTT TTAGAGACAG GATGTGGGAA GGGGTATGTT 200
 AAGCATCTCT AGGCACAAAA TACAGCATCT GCAATATATCA CTTCTCTCTC CAGGTATACCA 220

70 1 11 21 31 41 51
 CTTTATTAAC GCGTCAGCTA AAGGAGAAAT TGAATGGGTC AGGTACACAG GATACATATC 60
 CATTACG ATATCTTC TCGCTACATC AAGGAGAGT TATAGAGCTA TTTTAAAGGA 10
 TACGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT 20
 TGGAGATC CATTTAT TT TGAATTCGAG CTTCTACAG TTGAAAGAA CATATATCA 40
 TTTGACAG CATAGATGGA CTATTAAGCTA TACCATATG TGT TAAAGGAA ATATATACCA 60
 TTGACAGCAT AGAATATAT TAACCTATTA TACCATATG TTTTATAC CTTTAAATTA 80
 TACGATCAT TACGCTATCA AATCTACAG TTGTAAGTAT ATATATTCCT CTTTATATTA 100
 TTTCTGCTGCT TATAGGAGATC AAGGAGATC TGAAGATAT TGAAGATAT GCGTATAGAA 120
 ATATATAGAA TAAAGATCTG TTTGAAATCAT TACTGATCAT TACTACAC AAGATCCGAG 140
 GTTCTCGCTT CAAATAGCTT ACATCATCT ATGTGGAGATC CATGAGATCA GCGCTTAGAG 160
 CCAATTCTTGA TTAAGTTTGT AGAGAAATCT GGGGTGGATAT GTTCTGCGAG GTCATATATC 180
 TCAATTTGTC GCGCTCATAC ACTGATGTT TTAGAGACAG GATGTGGGAA GGGGTATGTT 200
 AAGCATCTCT AGGCACAAAA TACAGCATCT GCAATATATCA CTTCTCTCTC CAGGTATACCA 220

75 1 11 21 31 41 51
 CTTTATTAAC GCGTCAGCTA AAGGAGAAAT TGAATGGGTC AGGTACACAG GATACATATC 60
 CATTACG ATATCTTC TCGCTACATC AAGGAGAGT TATAGAGCTA TTTTAAAGGA 10
 TACGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT TATAGAGAGT 20
 TGGAGATC CATTTAT TT TGAATTCGAG CTTCTACAG TTGAAAGAA CATATATCA 40
 TTTGACAG CATAGATGGA CTATTAAGCTA TACCATATG TGT TAAAGGAA ATATATACCA 60
 TTGACAGCAT AGAATATAT TAACCTATTA TACCATATG TTTTATAC CTTTAAATTA 80
 TACGATCAT TACGCTATCA AATCTACAG TTGTAAGTAT ATATATTCCT CTTTATATTA 100
 TTTCTGCTGCT TATAGGAGATC AAGGAGATC TGAAGATAT TGAAGATAT GCGTATAGAA 120
 ATATATAGAA TAAAGATCTG TTTGAAATCAT TACTGATCAT TACTACAC AAGATCCGAG 140
 GTTCTCGCTT CAAATAGCTT ACATCATCT ATGTGGAGATC CATGAGATCA GCGCTTAGAG 160
 CCAATTCTTGA TTAAGTTTGT AGAGAAATCT GGGGTGGATAT GTTCTGCGAG GTCATATATC 180
 TCAATTTGTC GCGCTCATAC ACTGATGTT TTAGAGACAG GATGTGGGAA GGGGTATGTT 200
 AAGCATCTCT AGGCACAAAA TACAGCATCT GCAATATATCA CTTCTCTCTC CAGGTATACCA 220

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ACCAAGAGC TGGGCGACCT CAACTGCTCT CTGGAAGGGA GCCAGAGGCC CCAAGGAGCC 1860
CCGAGGAGAG CTAGCTTTCC CAGGAGACCA GAAGGAGGCC ATTTGCCAA GGTCTCCACC 1920
AAGAGGCTCT CCAAGAAAGA CTTGAGGCCA CTTGTGGGCG AGGTGGCCAT CTTGCCGACA 1980
CTGAGAGGAG CCGGCAAGAA CAACTGCTCC GAGAGGCCAG AGAGGCTGCA GGCATAGCAG 2040
AAGAGGCGCC TGCATGCTCT AGCTTTTGA

Seq ID NO: 28 Protein: Japanese
Protein Accession #: F012851 predicted

1 11 21 31 41 51
MSAGVAAAT RPFSSPTGS RRRQPSVQ VGSLEKPSQ LQSDPKRN LDLEKSLQFL 60
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GQTQDQELQ TYLAHLAALA PKVQSGVYF WGTWTDATLS BROWNALCSQ AQIVLLSGSF 180
GPEVAGRIQV ATGCSPLPFP PSABMGRNP WDSPTARSL PQAAVAPRP ISSPMLSPH 240
MUGAQIVTH SDGSLPAIW AATWTKGQ8 NVLPFCHLK ALPHDSDPH PAQDPGLWFSQ 300
ALPTLSLGG LTSGDHLTGG WQGVNIAAG A VPRALPSQD DMKEQVEQDP PPSQDNSE 360
LFWAKCQRP QPQPCAGDA DRTREBMAIS LUTCSNCTK PCTPDQPSG NIKLSKAMPL 420
LQNSWYTPQDPST RLKGGKSTH RQDAGHLLA GSDADITYAT A DLSLMSSRQ 480
SVKSSNAGA ACHGNSHQH QVQAGAPRP NALPLBZT LHSQCHQ LKBLNMLGL 540
TQBLHLSL LKSSQSFQIA PEZAPRQDQ BATHEFPKVT KSLSKGLSP PVABZALPLA 600
LQTPKPNVIA BRQELQAMQ ERLLHRYVL

Seq ID NO: 29 DNA sequence
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM_012319.2
Coding sequence: 131-2405 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

1 11 21 31 41 51
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TTCAAGCA TCAATGCTAT CATATATC TCAATGCTA CCAAGAGCA AGCAATCT 1800
GTGCGAGA CAGGAGGCC TACTGCGAG AGGAGTCTAA AGATGCGGCT GTGCGACT 1860
TGGCTGAT GGTGATAAT GTGATAATG TGGCAATTT CAGGATGCT GTAGCAAT 1920
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GCTATGAT GTTATGCT CCAATGATG TGTACTGTA TGTACTGTA TGTACTGTA 2280
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ACCAAGAGC TGGGCGACCT CAACTGCTCT CTGGAAGGGA GCCAGAGGCC CCAAGGAGCC 1860
CCGAGGAGAG CTAGCTTTCC CAGGAGACCA GAAGGAGGCC ATTTGCCAA GGTCTCCACC 1920
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CTGAGAGGAG CCGGCAAGAA CAACTGCTCC GAGAGGCCAG AGAGGCTGCA GGCATAGCAG 2040
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Seq ID NO: 28 Protein: Japanese
Protein Accession #: F012851 predicted

1 11 21 31 41 51
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QQQISBMAK LHEBIEHLK ENKBPAPQ RPALPQHS TLPLQHRNT ADNSITLGS 120
GQTQDQELQ TYLAHLAALA PKVQSGVYF WGTWTDATLS BROWNALCSQ AQIVLLSGSF 180
GPEVAGRIQV ATGCSPLPFP PSABMGRNP WDSPTARSL PQAAVAPRP ISSPMLSPH 240
MUGAQIVTH SDGSLPAIW AATWTKGQ8 NVLPFCHLK ALPHDSDPH PAQDPGLWFSQ 300
ALPTLSLGG LTSGDHLTGG WQGVNIAAG A VPRALPSQD DMKEQVEQDP PPSQDNSE 360
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LQNSWYTPQDPST RLKGGKSTH RQDAGHLLA GSDADITYAT A DLSLMSSRQ 480
SVKSSNAGA ACHGNSHQH QVQAGAPRP NALPLBZT LHSQCHQ LKBLNMLGL 540
TQBLHLSL LKSSQSFQIA PEZAPRQDQ BATHEFPKVT KSLSKGLSP PVABZALPLA 600
LQTPKPNVIA BRQELQAMQ ERLLHRYVL

Seq ID NO: 29 DNA sequence
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM_012319.2
Coding sequence: 131-2405 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

1 11 21 31 41 51
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CGATGGCC CCGTGGAG CCGAGGAGG CCGAGGAGG CCGAGGAGG CCGAGGAGG 120
GGGAGAGA AGGCGCATG GCGAGAGAT TACTGTAT CTTGATCTT AGCTTTGCC 180
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ATCATGAA ACAGCTTTC TACCGATG GAGAAATA TCTTTGCTA GTTGAAGGT 360
TCAGAAAT ACCTCAAAAT ATAGGATAG ATAGATTA AGAATGCAT ATACACTG 420
ACAGAGCA TCACTAGAG CAGAGCATC ACTGAGCCA TAGGCTGAC TCAGAGCAT 480
AGCATGCT AGACAGGAG CATGCTCT ACCATGATC TCACTGCTAC CATATCAT 540
CTGCTCTG TAAATAAG CCGAAAGAG TTTGCGAGA CCAATGAT CATATGAT 600
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GCATGCGAT CCAAGTTCG GTGATGCA CAGAGTCAA CTATCTCT CAGGCTAC 960
TCAACAAAT TGAATCTAGA TCTGTCTGA TCAATACAG TGAAGAAG GCTGAAATCC 1020
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GTGCGAGA TGAATGCTAT TCAATGCT AGATATCT GCGGAGTCA GAGATGCTA 1740
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TAAAGAGG ATTTGCGAT ACATGCTCT TATGCTCT TATGCTCT GATATGCT 2700

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ACCAAGAGC TGGGCGACCT CAACTGCTCT CTGGAAGGGA GCCAGAGGCC CCAAGGAGCC 1860
CCGAGGAGAG CTAGCTTTCC CAGGAGACCA GAAGGAGGCC ATTTGCCAA GGTCTCCACC 1920
AAGAGGCTCT CCAAGAAAGA CTTGAGGCCA CTTGTGGGCG AGGTGGCCAT CTTGCCGACA 1980
CTGAGAGGAG CCGGCAAGAA CAACTGCTCC GAGAGGCCAG AGAGGCTGCA GGCATAGCAG 2040
AAGAGGCGCC TGCATGCTCT AGCTTTTGA

Seq ID NO: 28 Protein: Japanese
Protein Accession #: F012851 predicted

1 11 21 31 41 51
MSAGVAAAT RPFSSPTGS RRRQPSVQ VGSLEKPSQ LQSDPKRN LDLEKSLQFL 60
QQQISBMAK LHEBIEHLK ENKBPAPQ RPALPQHS TLPLQHRNT ADNSITLGS 120
GQTQDQELQ TYLAHLAALA PKVQSGVYF WGTWTDATLS BROWNALCSQ AQIVLLSGSF 180
GPEVAGRIQV ATGCSPLPFP PSABMGRNP WDSPTARSL PQAAVAPRP ISSPMLSPH 240
MUGAQIVTH SDGSLPAIW AATWTKGQ8 NVLPFCHLK ALPHDSDPH PAQDPGLWFSQ 300
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LQNSWYTPQDPST RLKGGKSTH RQDAGHLLA GSDADITYAT A DLSLMSSRQ 480
SVKSSNAGA ACHGNSHQH QVQAGAPRP NALPLBZT LHSQCHQ LKBLNMLGL 540
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LQTPKPNVIA BRQELQAMQ ERLLHRYVL

Seq ID NO: 29 DNA sequence
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM_012319.2
Coding sequence: 131-2405 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

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AATATGCT GAATGCGGA TCTGGCTTA ATGTGAGCT GGCATATCC AGACGCGAT 300
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TCAGAAAT ACCTCAAAAT ATAGGATAG ATAGATTA AGAATGCAT ATACACTG 420
ACAGAGCA TCACTAGAG CAGAGCATC ACTGAGCCA TAGGCTGAC TCAGAGCAT 480
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TGCTGTAG GAACAATAT GATATGTGTA GTGAGCGCG AAGAGCTGT ATGTATGCA 840
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GCATGCGAT CCAAGTTCG GTGATGCA CAGAGTCAA CTATCTCT CAGGCTAC 960
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[illegible]

Seq ID NO: 32 Protein sequence:
Protein Accession #: NP_007173.1

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KVLTPNSIK SVLYKLVN YRTKDSATVS QPBDST ASSTYQVQL PTVEYEVH 300
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ESTQYLLDSB ERPELDQLVD HVDDGDDLP RQYKQKNC QHESSEDSH FERSKQVSSV 840
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Seq ID: NO. 33 DNA sequence
Nucleotide Acid Accession #: NM_018255.1
Coding sequence: 11-249 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

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AATGCTCTT ACATAGAGAA ATGAAGATTTT TAAATATGCA TTGTGTCTT CTCTGAGACG
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 820
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 980
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 1000
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ATATTTTATA GAACCATTCAT TGGAAATGAA ACTGCTTTGTA ATTGTGATTC TTGCACACA 1910
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Seq ID NO: 24 Nucleotide sequence:
 Protein Accession #: NP_058723.1

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 TSDPACTU VSAADSDAVR LWSKQEPYH CLQTFNGF PALALCSFL PNTDVPILAC 180
 GNDGCEHIE AQNDQPKV LSKQEDHVI ROVEAFGR DFLALCSFL CLRWPKLYI 240
 KSTLREDDO DNRLEKENTI TENESYKIA FAYTLEVL GHENWNAV WQPYTKDOV 300
 LQYVRLISA SHUKTILMIA PDEESYVLE QYRVEVQGN TLGFYDCPN EDISIMJHA 360
 PHGLHLWQ NYVNFREWTI BVVSGHSD VQDVLWDPED EHTVDTQD TIRLAPWKR 420
 KQSQYTHI IMPIQWGTI LACLAMINP QVDSYDEKY LKVPAPRN VENCATQPS 480
 SVLQNDI SDLEFQWY ALGSLKALYF QNDASQSD EELLITSTP ETQWALPQS 540
 TSWKQVNI VNSLITWY AYSNNSLWY LKVPAPRN VENCATQPS 600
 GNTVTSER VLVSDWSPD SKYPTOSBL KVVYWGSDI ETDGCHNI GPCSVLWQ 660
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Seq ID NO: 34 DNA sequence:
 Nucleotide Accession #: NM_021311
 Coding sequence: 11-2178 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

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 AGGCGAAT TGTGCTGTA CAGTGTGTA GCTGATGTA GCTGATGTA GCTGATGTA 300
 CAACAGACA TCGAGAGAG GCGGCTGCT TCGAGAGAG CCAATGAT GCTGATGTA 360
 GAGAGATG CATTATCA TCGAGAGTGT TCGAGAGTGT GCTGATGTA GCTGATGTA 420
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5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40
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Seq ID NO: 35 Nucleotide sequence:
 Protein Accession #: NP_058723.1

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 TSDPACTU VSAADSDAVR LWSKQEPYH CLQTFNGF PALALCSFL PNTDVPILAC 180
 GNDGCEHIE AQNDQPKV LSKQEDHVI ROVEAFGR DFLALCSFL CLRWPKLYI 240
 KSTLREDDO DNRLEKENTI TENESYKIA FAYTLEVL GHENWNAV WQPYTKDOV 300
 LQYVRLISA SHUKTILMIA PDEESYVLE QYRVEVQGN TLGFYDCPN EDISIMJHA 360
 PHGLHLWQ NYVNFREWTI BVVSGHSD VQDVLWDPED EHTVDTQD TIRLAPWKR 420
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 TSWKQVNI VNSLITWY AYSNNSLWY LKVPAPRN VENCATQPS 600
 GNTVTSER VLVSDWSPD SKYPTOSBL KVVYWGSDI ETDGCHNI GPCSVLWQ 660
 ANKLVWNC SONTKEKBAE GAELVHAPAC GEDHTVKIIR VNKLAC 720

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AGCTATGATT TATTGGAGC AAGGAGGCC TGAATGAAAT TCACAAATTA ATATCATCG 720
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Seq ID NO: 39 Predicted sequence
Protein Accession #: none found, Eaa cloned sequence
Coding sequence: 235-313 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

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OSPEBNSTIN HRTSSVGL CBOIAGLVD VAWVGTQSD YPKDASTGW NSVSHULEB 240
LPK

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VTVYDPPPT LBLAVRQKQ EDRNKPIWK WPTFLDLKJ TOWFTLLYB BLAPEKAEW 180
ELRPAQQTE FKLSLRQK KYLVQRCKS DRYTWSA WSP ATIQPSDF TANDTTPYNS 240
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FFPTSDYDL LVEYLVDS EQHLSVHS KEHPSQMRP TYLPDPTDS ROSDPSLL 360
SEKCEPQAN PSTYFDEVI EKFENRETH TWQPCISME GKUPYHAGG SKCTWPLPQ 420
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SPHSTDDQT WLLPQKPT PSKAPLPYV EHRVKNQDA LSLPKQRBN SKPKQDPT 540
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Seq ID NO: 41 DNA sequence
Protein Accession #: none found, Eaa cloned sequence
Coding sequence: 1-1372 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

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11 21 31 41 51

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369

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Seq ID NO: 59 DNA sequence

373

377

Seq ID NO: 72 Protein sequence:
Protein Accession #: BAA16552

381

Seq ID NO: 73 DNA sequence
Nucleic Acid Accession #: XM_040080.2
Coding sequence: 159-1104 (underlined sequence con

Seq. ID NO: 74 Protein Accession: **302_04080.1**
Protein Accesion #: **302_04080.1**

Seq ID: NO. 75. DNA sequence
 Nucleotide Acid Accession: NC_003794
 Coding sequence: 614-1276 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

55 60 65 70 75

1 11 21 31 41 51

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Seq ID NO: 13 English sequence
 Protein Accession #: NP_000777
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 ALLPKNSND LNAEDYSL TTPYKQVA YDVPYVLE QPKMSLN IAEKSPYI 180
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 PLIDBYAQN LGLLLAGQH TSTSTAWAG PFLAKQKTLQ KACTLEQTY CQBNPLITY 360
 VQVLEKQV LKQVLEKQV LKQVLEKQV LKQVLEKQV LKQVLEKQV LKQVLEKQV 420
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Seq ID NO: 13 DNA sequence
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Seq ID NO: 15 DNA sequence
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 AGCAATCA ATGGAGAAC AAGCGAGG TGTTCAGT GCTGTGCTT TCGGCGCTT 3900
 AGCAATCA ATGGAGAAC AAGCGAGG TGTTCAGT GCTGTGCTT TCGGCGCTT 3960
 AGCAATCA ATGGAGAAC AAGCGAGG TGTTCAGT GCTGTGCTT TCGGCGCTT 4020
 AGCAATCA ATGGAGAAC AAGCGAGG TGTTCAGT GCTGTGCTT TCGGCGCTT 4080
 AGCAATCA ATGGAGAAC AAGCGAGG TGTTCAGT GCTGTGCTT TCGGCGCTT 4140
 AGCAATCA ATGGAGAAC AAGCGAGG TGTTCAGT GCTGTGCTT TCGGCGCTT 4200

Seq ID NO: 16 English sequence
 Protein Accession #: NP_002342.1
 1 11 21 31 41 51
 LKFAVTVLL GPQLCALVH CAPPAAGQQ PRPEPAAP AVROQWEN NQOVLSLE 60
 GSYQPKER DPAAPVPA MASQPPPT LLIDNRTA AGRITAGS OYTAGRPET 120
 ARWFCAGY TSLRACAP RAEQTPAE VALLNAPY SKVDGAVDD PNPYKYSD 180
 NPYNYTDT BRPQGVRY POYGTQPY QLPDLADPT YQATYVQK ASHMYLSCA 240
 BENCLATY RADVDYDR VLLRFQRY NQGTSEPLS RPYSEWHS CHRYHSMDE 300
 PSLYLDAN TQRWAEOR ASPLRDSY DYVHEAFAC TANTQSLSP CYDTYQDID 360
 CQWIDTVK PNTYLVSV NPSLVPSD YTNVYKCDI RYTHRHVAVS OCTSPY

Seq ID NO: 17 DNA sequence
 Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM_006419.1
 Coding sequence: 91-420 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)
 1 11 21 31 41 51
 TTGCGACTT CCGAGAGAT GTTTGAAAA ACTGACTCT GTAAATGAGC TGGAGCTAGA 60
 385

386

387

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

Seq ID NO: 111 DNA sequence
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM_003815
Coding sequence: 8-2452 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

1 11 21 31 41 51
CGCTGCGAGT CGGCTCTGCGT TGGCTTGTGGG CTGGGCGGCT CTGGGCGGCG CGAGCGCTAT
CGCTCTGCTT CGGCTCGTCA ATATAGAGGCG CACTGATGAG CAGCGGCGCGT
CGGCGCGGAG GAGCTCTGAT AGGCGCAAGT CCGTATGAGG GATCTCCAGC TTAGCTCTCA
AAGAGGCTCT CTGGAGAGTCT TGGCTATGCG CCGTGGAGATC CAGAGCGGCG TGGAGCTGAT
CAGTCTATCT CTGGAGAGTCT TACA GATAG GAG AGTGTGCT CAGAGCGGCG CAGCTGTGCT
GTGTATACCG TACA TGGCGA CTGGGTGTGT CAGTGTAGGGA CAGAGCTGCT 350
CTACAGAGGA GTTGTGTGGTG TATATGACAG CTGTGTGGTAT TACCTATGCGA CCGTCTGGCT
CTACAGAGGA GTTGTGTGGTG TACAAGGGA GAGAGAGAT TACCTATGCGA AGGCGGCTGGG
GAGCTCTTGA GTTGTGTGGTG TATTTTGGG AGTCTAGAT CTGACACTGCG CAGCGCAAGC 400
CGAGCTGTCT AGCTGGGCGG AATCTTGACA CAGCTAGAGG CAGCGAGGCG AGCGGCTGGG
GAGCTGTCTCT AGCTGGGCGG GAGCTGTCTCT ATCTTACAGG ACAGAGAGTCT TGGATAGCT 450
GATATGGCTT CAGCTGTCTCT TGGCGAGACG ATTTGAGAGG CAGAGAGTCT TGGATAGCT 500
CAGATGGCTT CAGCTGTCTCT TGGCGAGACG ATTTGAGAGG CAGAGAGTCT TGGATAGCT 550
CACTATGGCT CTGGGCGAGT TGGCGAGACG ATTTGAGAGG CAGAGAGTCT TGGATAGCT 600
TGTACAGCT CTGGGCGAGT TGGCGAGACG ATTTGAGAGG CAGAGAGTCT TGGATAGCT 650
TGTACAGCT CTGGGCGAGT TGGCGAGACG ATTTGAGAGG CAGAGAGTCT TGGATAGCT 700
TGACA GTGGCG CAGCTGTCTCT CTGGTATCTT ATCTTGTGGG CTCACTGGTCT GATTTGCCAG 750
TGACA GTGGCG ATCTGTCTCT CTGACCTCTT AGAGATGGTCT AACA TGGAGACG ACTCGACG 800
CATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 850
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 900
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 950
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1000
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1050
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1100
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1150
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1200
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1250
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1300
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1350
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1400
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1450
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1500
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1550
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1600
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1650
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1700
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1750
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1800
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1850
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1900
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 1950
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2000
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2050
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2100
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2150
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2200
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2250
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2300
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2350
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2400
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2450
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2500
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2550
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2600
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2650
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2700
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2750
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TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2850
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2900
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 2950
TATCTGTGCT GTGTATCTCT CAGATAGGCG CAGAGAGTCT CAGAGCTGTCT CTGGCGACAG 3000

Seq ID NO: 112 Protein sequence:
Protein Accession #: NP_003806.2

MRUALLWALLOLQAGSFLPSWPLNMIOGTBEOQABSEKAPREFLEPOVLQDDILPSLUKV
 60
 LQTSLEPBLKLELDGDSHILELQNLRELPGRFTLVWYPQDGRVSEGHILENCTYQ120
 GRVRYAOSWVSICTGSOGLKVLVTPERSYTKVELVIVDQHPISQSDULQPLQTA180
 LSWREYQWYTPPEHPIQORHRRRARDYVETKVELVIVDASEAQKVYDFQHLNRTL240
 EVALLDTPFRLNVRVALYOLBAWTQORDVEISNPAPVLENFLHWRYALPRLPHDS300

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AQLVITTEIS OTTYKAMIEA SCIPEDSIO QVASSIAHIEL OHISGLDPLM 340
 QPOTPEQ AFAPKAMIEA STDEPLADQV INCSEARSTEL QVADNIELH PERUSLDFM 420
 AFAPQNEVIE PERISQDQQL DDVQVPODQS LACQVQAQV CA SDQFQPOQ CQLSPEWQC 440
 RPTFQDQQL EPFQSDQSC PQLQQAQVQVQV QVQAQVQVQV HORECASTQ CQLS WQVQAQ 460
 PAFLQCTA NTRQNSQV QVNSQVSTVS STCHADQQL LQCTQQTQV LQSSIRDLW 480
 QVNSQVSTVS QVNSQVSTVS QVNSQVSTVS QVNSQVSTVS QVNSQVSTVS QVNSQVSTVS 500
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Seq ID NO: 113 DNA sequence
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM_002416
Coding sequence: 40-117 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

1 11 21 31 41 51
ATCCATACCA GGAATGAGTCT GGAACCTCAT TTTATCTACT TGAAGAAAG TGGTGTCTCT 60
TCTGATCTG GCAATCAATCT GCGTCTCTCT ATGGGATGCT GAGGAAAGCTT TGGTGTCTCT 120
GAGGATGCT GGTGATCTG CAGCAAGCAAC CAGCAAGGCTA TCGATATCTA ATCTGATCA 180
GAGCTTAAC ATTTCGCTC AGGCTCTCT TCGGAAAGCA TCGATATCTA ATCTGATCTG 240
AAGATGGAG TACAAGGCTG TCTAAAGCA ATCTGATGAG ATGGGAAAGA ACTGATAGA 300
AAGATGGAG TACAAGGCTG CAGAAAGAA AGCAAGAA ATGGGAAAGA ACTGATAGA 360
AAGAGATTC TGAAGATCT AAATCTCTCA AATCTCTCTT AAAGAGATC TACAGAGAG 420
ACCACTCAT CAAATAGTCT TGTGTGTAAA TGGTGTATTT TTTATATTA TACTGATAGA 480
TCCCAAGGA GAGATGGCAAT TAAATCAAG GGTGATTAAT TTTAGTAAAT AATTAAGAAC 540
ATACTGATA ATTATACAT AAGATAGAA GGTGATTAAT TTTAGTAAAT AATTAAGAAC 600
TTTAAAGCA GTATTTGAT CTCTTCTCT CTATCGCA CCAAGTGAAT TCTATCTG 660
TTTAGGCAAT GATTATGAG ATCAAGTCT CTATCGCA CCAAGTGAAT TCTATCTG 720
CTATCAAGC CTGTGTGGA GAGCAAGGCT AGGCTGATG GATCTGAGAG CTATCGAGAG 780
ATATGAGC GATCTGAGC AATCTGATG TGTGTATGCA TGTGTGAGAG CTATCGAGAG 840
ATATGAGC GATCTGAGC AATCTGATG TGTGTATGCA TGTGTGAGAG CTATCGAGAG 900
CTATCGAGCT CAGCAAGAT TGTGTGTAGA GATCTGCTG GATTTGATTT AGGATATG 960
ACTGAGAGCT GGTGATCTG GGTGATCTG GGTGATCTG GGTGATCTG AGGATATG 1020
TTGATCTGT GGTGATCTG GGTGATCTG TATCTGCT TATCTGCTT TGTGATCTG 1080
AATAGATCTC TGTGATCTG TACAGATCA GATGCTGCTT GTCTGATCA GTGATCTG 1140
CATATGCTT GATTATGAG ATGCTGCTC TTTGATCT TGTGTGACAG AGCCAGATG 1200
ATGCTGCTT TGTGCAAT CATCTGCTT CAGTCAAGCT TAGTATGAT CTTGCTGCT 1260
AATAAGATC TTTGAGACG ACAAATATG TAAAGCTAT TGTGATCT TGTGATCTG 1320
CAAGAGGCT GATGATCA GGTATAGAA TTTGCTGGTG TTTATCTAT CTGTGACG 1380
AGATGTGAC ATATGTGAG GATGATGCA CATTATTAAT GCTGTGCTT CTATCGATCG 1440
CAATATAG TGTGATGCA GGTATAGAA TGTGATTAAT TATATGTT ATGCGAGATG 1500
TGTGATGCA GGTATAGAA TGTGATTAAT TGTGATTAAT TGTGATTAAT TGTGATTAAT 1560
CTGTGATGCA GGTATAGAA TGTGATTAAT TGTGATTAAT TGTGATTAAT TGTGATTAAT 1620
GATACACCA CTGTGCTCT TATGACAGG TGTGCTGCT AGCTGATCA ACATATAGAA 1680
AATCATAT AATCATGCG GAAATCTG GATGCTTT TAAATATTA CAGTTAGAG 1740
AATCATAT AATCATGCG GAAATCTG TATATAGC AGGATGATC CAGTATCTT 1800
CCACATGAT CAAAGATG TTTCCGTAAG AGGATGATC TGTCTATTA GCTGATCTT 1860
TCCACATG CAAAGATG CAAAGATG CAAAGATG CAAAGATG CAAAGATG CAAAGATG 1920
AGTTTAT TCCGATCT TGTGATGAG TTTGATTT GATTTATTA GCTCAACAG 1980
TCTCCCAAA AGAAGAGGAA GGTGATGAG ATATGAGGCTA GAGGAGAGC AGGATGCTT 2040
TAGTGAGGAG ATATGTGAG GGTGATGAG GTCTGTGAG TGTGAGAA GCTCTGAGC 2100
GAGGAGAG TGTGATGAG GGTGATGAG GTCTGTGAG TGTGAGAA GCTCTGAGC 2160
CTTTCCGAA TGTGATGAT CTATGATG CTATGATG TATAGTCTT CCGGTGAGAG 2220
AGACCCCA GGTGATCT TATATGCA ATCTGATCT TGTGATCTT AGTGTGCTG 2280
AGACCCCA GGTGATCT TATATGCA ATCTGATCT TGTGATCTT AGTGTGCTG 2340
GTGAGATG TATATGAG TACATGAG TACTATGAT TATATGAT CAGTATGAT 2400
TATATGAT TATATGAG TACATGAG TACTATGAT TATATGAT CAGTATGAT 2460
AAGATAT GAGTATGAT CAGTATG TACTATGAT TATATGAT CAGTATGAT 2520
TACATGAA TACATGAT ATGAG

Seq ID NO: 114 Protein sequence:
Protein Accession #: NP_002407

1 11 21 31 41 51
MKXSVLFLL QIULLVLGV QOTPWVRKR CSQSTNQQT IHLQSLKOLK QPAPSPCEK 60
FIATIKNG VQTCLNPSA DYKELUKWE KQVSKKKQK NGKKHKKKV LKVPKQBSR 120
QKKTT

Seq ID NO: 115 DNA sequence
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM_003238.1
Coding sequence: 192-1426 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

1 11 21 31 41 51
CAAGCAGGAT ACCTTTTCT GTTGGCATT GACTAGATTG TTGCAAAAG TTTCGCATCA 60
AAACAACA ACAACAACA AAAACCAAC AACCTCCTT GATCTATCT TTGAGATTG 120

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ACCAATGGCC AGTGGCTGAG CCGGCTCAGA TCACGATCTG CACGCAAGC CTTGTGGGC 1740
AGCTGCTGAA CATCAGGAC AAGAACCTGT CTGGCCACAG CTCGCTTTTC CAGGCCACGC 1800
TCACAGATGA CTCGACATCT TACTGTGACCG CAGAGGTCAA CAGGAGAGGT CACACAGATTGG 1860

ACCA TCGGAC CAGAGCAG CTGAGCTGTA TGAAGGCGAC TCTCTGTGAC TGCATATGCC 15
ATGTCCGAAC CTGGCGCTGGA AGGCGGAAAG AGAGTTCAT TCTCTGTGAC CTGGCGCGCTG 20
TCTGCGGAC CTCTCTATCT CAGAGATG AGCAGCGCTGTA AGCTGCTGAC TACTGATGCG 25
TACAGAGCG CTCTCTATCT CAGAGATG AGCAGCGCTGTA CAGCTGCTGAC TACTGATGCG 30
AAGGCGAGG TGGCGAAGAG CAGAGAGAT ATGACATCAC CAGAGCTGAC CAGAGCTGCTG 35
AGGCGAGCG TGGCGAAGAG CAGAGAGAT ATGACATCAC CAGAGCTGAC CAGAGCTGCTG 40
TATACAGCT TAGGCGAGCT CTGCGCATG AATATGAGCA CTCTATGTTG TTGAGCTACTG 45
AGGCGAGCT TAGGCGAGCT AGGCGAGCTG CTAGAGCA CTCTATGTTG TTGAGCTACTG 50
AGGCGAGCT TAGGCGAGCT AGGCGAGCTG CTAGAGCA CTCTATGTTG TTGAGCTACTG 55
AGGCGAGCT TAGGCGAGCT AGGCGAGCTG CTAGAGCA CTCTATGTTG TTGAGCTACTG 60
AGGCGAGCT TAGGCGAGCT AGGCGAGCTG CTAGAGCA CTCTATGTTG TTGAGCTACTG 65
CAGAGAGAT CTGAGAGCT TAGGCGAGCT GCGTCTGAGCT CTGAGAGCA CAGCTCAAGC 70
CAGAGAGAT CTGAGAGCT TAGGCGAGCT GCGTCTGAGCT CTGAGAGCA CAGCTCAAGC 75
GAGAGAGAT CTGAGAGCT TAGGCGAGCT GCGTCTGAGCT CTGAGAGCT GAGCTGCTG 80
TCTTACCT TTGAGCTAG AGGATATGGA GCGATATGAC TACGATTTAG AGTGTGTCTG 85
CAGCTGCGAC AGGGTGTCT CAGAGCGGCA GTTTCAGGAA CAGCTTACG TCGCTATAAA 90
TCTCTCAAC AGTCTGTGCT GCGCTGCGGCT GCGATCTGCT ATCTACATG CAGCTTCTCT 95
CTTGAAATGA AGCTCTGCTG GCGCTGCGCT GCGACTTAT TTTTATTTT TATGCTCTT 100
TCACAACTT GCGGAAAGAT CTTCAAA AGT CAGAGCGAGCA GCTGCTGTGCG CAGCTGCGG 105
TCTGCAAT TTGCGTTGTA GAGCCGAA TCGTCTGCTG TTTATTTAT GAGATGATCT CTGCTGTTT 110
ATACAGATG TGCTGAGAT GCGCTCTAT TTTATTTAT TATGCTGCTG TCTGTGTAGAT 115
GAGAGTGGT GAGCATGTTG TATATATG TATGAGT GAGATGTTT TATGAGTAAA A

Seq ID No: 116, *Zenopsis angustipennis*,
Protein Accession #: NP_201714

I 11 21 31 41 51

MGLPROPLAS LLLLQVCWLQ CAASEPCRA V PREABEYTLA OGAEBEQQA LGKVFMDCPG 60
QEPALFSTON DDFTRNGET VOERASIKER NPLKFFSKR ILRUHKRDWA VAPISVPNG 120

60 YELPHEA NER NAWAVERAAN ISENTOQND IENKPEUTU KESQI ENULV QTSWAQYAT. 240
DEBUTYTH QYVAVIENQ EPKADHAPAM THRSQTSYV VSSSLEDOR VBTITLQA. 360
TIMOSQND TAYAVIENQ ANDAPAMQ THRSQTSYV AVGHQUTV TITLADPASP. 360
AWATYVQND QODQDHPIT THRSQNGIL EGTQIPEWIC KQHTLVEV NERAPYVXL. 410
PISATYVTH VEDNEVAPV VPFSKVYV TQUTQEPWC VYTAAPEDQ NKRSYRLL. 410
DPASQAWDY DSQTSQVAT NUT LHRBEPQV NUTYVAVIA MINGSQPTU TOTITLLD. 540
VINDHPEVQ SQS VYVLTUTLND DLSHPTITV AQLTDSQTS VYAVNEBND. 600

70
GLEARPEVVL RNDVAFITP TFMYRPRFAN PDEIGNFUE NLKAANTDPT APPTDTLLVF 780
DYEGSGSDAA SLSSLTSSAS DQDQDYDYLN EWOSRFXKLA DMYGGGDED

75
 1 11 21 31 41 51
 | | | | |
 CCTCTGGGG CGGTCTCAATC CCCCAGACT CACAAGCTCA GTCCGGGATC TGCAGTCTCA 60
 Coding sequences: 60-734 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

It is understood that the examples described above in no way serve to limit the true scope of this invention, but rather are presented for illustrative purposes. All publications, sequences of accession numbers, and patent applications cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication or patent application were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. A method of detecting a breast cancer-associated transcript in a cell
- 2 from a patient, the method comprising contacting a biological sample from the patient with a
- 3 polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence
- 4 as shown in Tables 1-25.
- 1 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological sample comprises
- 2 isolated nucleic acids.
- 1 3. The method of claim 2, wherein the nucleic acids are mRNA.
- 1 4. The method of claim 2, further comprising the step of amplifying
- 2 nucleic acids before the step of contacting the biological sample with the polynucleotide.
- 1 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a
- 2 sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.
- 1 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide is immobilized on
- 2 a solid surface.
- 1 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is undergoing a therapeutic
- 2 regimen to treat breast cancer.
- 1 8. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is suspected of having
- 2 breast cancer.
- 1 9. An isolated nucleic acid molecule consisting of a polynucleotide
- 2 sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.
- 1 10. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 9, which is labeled.
- 1 11. An expression vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 9.
- 1 12. A host cell comprising the expression vector of claim 11.

1 13. An isolated polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule
2 having polynucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.

1 14. An antibody that specifically binds a polypeptide of claim 13.

1 15. The antibody of claim 14, further conjugated to an effector component.

1 16. The antibody of claim 15, wherein the effector component is a
2 fluorescent label.

1 17. The antibody of claim 15, wherein the effector component is a
2 radioisotope or a cytotoxic chemical.

1 18. The antibody of claim 15, which is an antibody fragment.

1 19. The antibody of claim 15, which is a humanized antibody

1 20. A method of detecting a breast cancer cell in a biological sample from
2 a patient, the method comprising contacting the biological sample with an antibody of claim
3 14.

1 21. The method of claim 20, wherein the antibody is further conjugated to
2 an effector component.

1 22. The method of claim 21, wherein the effector component is a
2 fluorescent label.

1 23. A method for identifying a compound that modulates a breast cancer-
2 associated polypeptide, the method comprising the steps of:

3 (i) contacting the compound with a breast cancer-associated polypeptide, the
4 polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least
5 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25; and

6 (ii) determining the functional effect of the compound upon the polypeptide.

1 24. A drug screening assay comprising the steps of

2 (i) administering a test compound to a mammal having breast cancer or a cell
3 isolated therefrom;
4 (ii) comparing the level of gene expression of a polynucleotide that selectively
5 hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25 in a
6 treated cell or mammal with the level of gene expression of the polynucleotide in a control
7 cell or mammal, wherein a test compound that modulates the level of expression of the
8 polynucleotide is a candidate for the treatment of breast cancer.

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